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ANALYSIS OF LINGUISTIC PRACTICES IN TRANSPORT ANNOUNCEMENTS

Annotation

This study explores the linguistic variations inherent in transport announcements within English and Uzbek contexts, emphasizing how language reflects cultural nuances and communicative practices in transportation systems. Using a selection of authentic transport announcements from various modes of transit, this research conducts a comprehensive linguistic analysis that examines grammatical structures, lexical choices, and pragmatic considerations unique to each language. The findings reveal significant differences in the use of formal and informal registers, as well as variations in the presentation of information based on cultural expectations. Moreover, the study highlights the implications of these linguistic choices for passenger comprehension and interaction. This comparative analysis of English and Uzbek not only contributes to the understanding of language use in practical situations but also informs future enhancements in the design of multilingual transport announcements aimed at improving communication and accessibility for diverse populations.

Key words: Pragmatics, discourse, grammar, casual tone, informal word choice, conciseness, formality, politeness markers, compound sentences, linking words.

ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ЯЗЫКОВОГО ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ В ТРАНСПОРТНЫХ ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЯХ

Аннотация

Статья посвящена анализу языковых особенностей, связанных с использованием английского и узбекского языков в транспортных объявлениях. Для языкового анализа были предоставлены реальные примеры транспортных объявлений. Языковые особенности были сопоставлены, и различия в грамматике, лексических ресурсах и прагматике были проиллюстрированы. Общий вывод был сделан на основе анализа сравнительного исследования английского и узбекского языков.

Ключевые слова: Прагматика, дискурс, грамматика, неформальный тон, неформальный выбор слов, лаконичность, формальность, маркеры вежливости, сложные предложения, связывающие слова.

TRANSPORT E'LONLARINING LINGVISTIK TAHLILI

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola transport e'lonlarida qo'llaniladigan ingliz va o'zbek tillariga oid til xususiyatlarini tahlil qilishga bag'ishlangan. Lingvistik tahlil uchun haqiqiy transport namunalar taqdim etilgan. Til xususiyatlari solishtirilgan va grammatika, leksik resurslar va pragmatika bo'yicha farqlar ko'rsatilgan. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarining qiyosiy tadqiqoti orqali umumiy xulosa chiqarilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Pragmatika, diskurs, grammatika, norasmiy ohang, norasmiy so'z tanlovi, qisqalik, rasmiylik, muloyimlik belgilari, murakkab jumlalar, bog'lovchi so'zlar.

Introduction. The elements of a discourse that surround a word or paragraph and can shed light on its meaning are known as context. It can be used to describe the scenario in which something occurs as well as the environment or location in which something (whether words or events) exists. Word surrounds are merely an outward component of a context, whereas context is the text surrounding an unknown word. Words do not exist independently; rather, they are components of the receiver's perceptual system since the essential idea is concealed deep within the reader's brain. Despite being interpreted differently and for various reasons, all definitions share the crucial idea that the context is the setting (circumstances or elements) in which a discourse takes place.

Studying language use in context definitely requires discourse to obtain more information about linguistic usage of languages. Discourse will reveal both linguistic and extra-linguistic factors that will illustrate all necessary elements combined. The following paragraphs will explore transport discourse and context to analyze linguistic features of languages.

Main Par. Analysing the language used in public events and transportation announcements can provide valuable insights into audience targeting, communication tactics, and cultural factors. The following features will illustrate some common characteristics applied in transport announcements and public speeches:

Conciseness and clarity. To guarantee comprehension, transport announcements frequently employ simple language. Typically, messages are brief in order to deliver information rapidly, particularly in places with heavy traffic.

Formality and Tone. In order to communicate authority and dependability, announcements usually keep a formal tone. To promote participation, the tone at public gatherings may be friendlier and livelier.

Inclusivity. To serve a variety of demographics, many transport systems offer information in several languages. People with disabilities or linguistic challenges benefit from the use of visual aids, such as pictograms, and plain language.

Cultural Awareness. Announcements may contain allusions to regional traditions or occasions. However, avoiding industry-specific jargon when speaking in public guarantees a wider audience.

Public Transport Announcement

"Attention passengers: The next train to Downtown will arrive on Platform 3 in five minutes. Please stand behind the yellow line."

The announcement is straightforward and provides essential information (destination, arrival time, and platform). There is no usage of linking words or distractions hindering the main points in the message. The first sentence is noun and noun phrase. The phrase together draws attention and makes the beginning of the message, which is introductory part of the

information that follows. The information about train is in affirmative form meaning future action. The next sentence is in imperative mode with some soft tone.

Urgency and Safety: The phrase "Please stand behind the yellow line" emphasizes safety, using an imperative to encourage compliance. The language is formal, instilling a sense of authority and reliability. To soften the command the word "please" is applied.

This case can be seen in Uzbekistan subway announcements too. Simple words with separate independent sentences such as follow:

"Hurmatli yo'lovchilar, platformaning chetida turmang. Bekatga poyezd kirib kelmoqda."

The announcement uses 2 independent and short informative sentences. The word "hurmatli" serves as a politeness marker and the next followed sentences in imperative mode is softened with its application. There is affirmative sentence in present continuous which means current happening action. The suffix "-moqda" is a formal version of continuous suffix "-yapti", which is common in formal context and restricted one.

The announcement mostly in Uzbek and Russian languages in most public places in oral form. The written form has been developed into 3 languages and most English sings or announcement have been developed due to the frequency of visitors from all over the world.

In oral announcements in public spaces the pauses are also important. In the case of both languages pauses play an important role to transmit the information. The clarity will be supported by the application of clear pauses after each sentence to draw the attention.

Passengers can read written messages at eye level or from a distance. They can also appear and disappear on large screens in train stations or airports, or on static signs on windows, interior walls, and sliding doors. Due to noise in most transport stations, written form is also common at an eye level. In Uzbekistan subway stations use written form of rules to be read by different people:

"Platformaning chetida turmang!"- yellow background will serve the function of drawing attraction of people and it helps language information to be transformed. It can be considered as extra linguistic factor to transmit information in the sing. Language is simple with only 3 words without distractions to make information straightforward. Here is also common linguistic feature of Uzbek language in signs – the usage of punctuation.

"Ladies and gentlemen, we kindly ask you to proceed to Gate 12 for your flight to New York. Thank you for your cooperation."

Warmth and Politeness: Using phrases like "ladies and gentlemen" and "kindly ask" establishes a kind and respectful tone, which is crucial in settings involving customer service, such as airports. Even though the message employs formal language, it makes all travelers feel acknowledged by politely addressing the audience. With precise information about the gate and destination, the message is unambiguous. The word "proceed" was chosen for formal announcement instead of "go". The layer of word choices is restricted with the measures of tone and style. The last sentence will conclude the message and makes gratitude to the people's following of command made by authority.

These examples show how language is carefully chosen for public events and transportation announcements in order to promote participation, deliver important information, and guarantee safety. Important components that can greatly affect the audience's experience and reaction are tone, clarity, and inclusion.

Passengers on public transportation are typically addressed verbally or in writing. The type of communication, the location, and the number of recipients all influence whether to use an audio or visual channel. In a train, airplane, boat deck, airport or bus terminal, travelers are likely to be subjected to background noise that includes repetitive sounds or the usual verbal communication of an anonymous voice emanating from a loudspeaker. This is an example of an oral statement made in two different languages aboard the ferry that links the island of Elba with Portoferraio from Piombino (2007)[19]. In the table below the speech of that time and SILK AVIA announcement will be compared. The former one is in English announcement and the latter is in Uzbek language released in air revealing the announcement of airplane crew:

English	Uzbek
Ladies and Gentleman, the captain and his crew would like to welcome you on board of the ship "Moby Baby". We recommend to look over the safety rules exposed around the ship and not to tamper the emergency equipment.	Sizga bortkuzatuvchilar brigadiri _____ murojaat qilyapti. "SILK AVIA" aviakompaniyasiga qarashli ATR-72 samolyoti komandiri _____ va ekipaj a`zolari nomidan sizni ko`rishdan xursandligimizni bildiramiz. Parvoz xavfsizligi qoidalariga binoan, ayni vaqtda barcha elektr asboblari o'chirilgan va qo'l yuklaringiz tepadagi tokchaga yoki o'rindiq tagiga qo'yilgan bo'lishi kerak[18].

Comparing the texts, we can conclude that in Uzbek announcement everything is clear and detailed with formal way of speech which has a complex and strict order of sentences. Some borrowed words can be seen such as "ekipaj", "komandir", which is the result of language development due to globalization and emerging new developments. The sentences are divided into several informative part with compound conjunctions that cover 5 or 6 words making one sentence ranging from ten words to fifteen or sixteen words.

In English language the message is similar in tone and word choice to Uzbek version. From grammatical point of view, it is somehow different with the application of omitted relative close in the part which says: "We recommend to look over the safety rules exposed around the ship". Unlike Uzbek version, in English announcement there is a direct reference to people on the board saying "ladies" and "gentlemen". The word "recommend" softens the tone of order and provides politeness.

In both language the clarity of the message is provided with the independent short sentences and some of them are compound sentences that are linked with "and", "or".

In Uzbek languages punctuation marks can play important role in comprehension and in the function of warning. The role of exclamation mark in the signs can serve strick warning sign in the meaning of must and there is serious prohibition. In the following sings it is possible to see: "Iltimos, eshikni yopib yuring!!!"

The sign has three exclamation marks in order to take attention make the sign more powerful, punctuation mark is serving the function of severe warning.

In subway stations this sign is frequent in entrance halls sticking to the doors. The function of exclamation mark as a strong warning and authority order has been discussed above. Here the one after order of exclamation marks strengthens the quality of warning and strict command of the authority.

This case has been examined by the university announcement asking students to meet their deadline on time and announcement involved 3 exclamation marks at the end: "O'quvchilar muhlat ertaga soat 9 gacha. Barcha hujjatlarni olib kelib topshirsin!!!". The usage of three exclamation marks has made students to be urged and meant that this was the last chance. Some of the students shared their experience and reported they thought this sentence was sounded like shouting of the teacher causing fear among students.

Conclusion. The primary goals of these communications, which the local government deems essential to disseminate to the public at a specific time and location, are: - to provide information (about timetables, arrival and departure times, temporary or permanent locations of public areas, etc.); - to provide guidance on what to do in the event of an accident, including how to use the

emergency handle and find the exit; - to forbid risky or improper conduct (such as smoking or leaning on an entrance or exit door)[20]. Every message, whether written or spoken, can be conveyed via a verbal and/or iconic/symbolic code: sounds and visuals with a codified meaning are frequently connected to their spoken components, reaching their intended audience collectively and forming a network of multimodal communication[21].

However, the languages spoken aboard international aircraft typically include the company's native tongue as well as the language or languages of the destination. In other instances, language choice might be defined by additional factors. For instance, English is the only language used in transportation in the majority of Anglophone nations since it is assumed that most passengers speak and understand it. Minority languages (such as those of settled migrants) may also be spoken elsewhere, particularly in bus or train stations, most likely as a result of miscommunication or misuse[22]. In Uzbekistan, Russian is applied mostly in public places in announcements and written signs as the reason is that majority of the population speak Russian. It is comprehensible and not misunderstanding to majority of the passengers. This choice is mainly decided by the social demographics of the nation and the spread of second language in the country.

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