



**LINGUISTIC-CULTURAL STUDY OF THE MEANS REPRESENTING THE
CATEGORY OF REFERENCE**

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ABSTRACT

The article talks about the linguistic features and translation problems of the category of appeal on the use of speech in public places (in English and Uzbek). The relevance of the work lies in the fact that modern linguistics is characterized by an increased interest in the national –cultural aspect of the language, in the study of the category of address of a certain group.

Key words

In public places, transport, technical means, technical safety, prohibited, instruction text, common service rooms, stylistic errors.

A number of questions related to the category of appeal in English were considered very complex and did not find their solution until the end. Having studied different points of view regarding the category of address, we agree with the opinion of linguists that there are three means of address in English - indicative (indicative), address (conjunctive) and command (imperative). Emphasizing the important role of analytical methods of expressing the grammatical signs of words in English, we consider that the absence of a subjective pronoun of the verb type is considered a formed indicator of reference, which puts it in a situation opposite to other tendencies.

Let's consider the functional-semantic and pragmatic differences of the following examples.

1. "My boy, if I felt any better. I'd have to send for the doctor" old Spencer said, J.D.Salinger. CIR.p33

2.No, sir, not very much, I said.

3.Dear. Mr Spencer. That is all. (CIR. P36)

4.You will, old Spencer said. You will, boy. CIR. P39

5.The great Stradlater! Ackley said.

My boy, CIR. p.39.



6. Landlord, I whispered, that aint the harpooner is d. H. Melville. MD. 23
7. I tell you what sort of a chap is he, landlord? H. Melville. MD. (26)
8. Say, gentlemen, this is deader in mud. R. Kipling CC. P.8.

In these sentences, the appeal is expressed in forms that meet the requirements of literary language standards. In them we have Secret (2nd sentence); Mr. Spencer (3 sentences); Dear Mr. Spencer (3 sentences); The Great srtrad later! (5 sentences); My boy (sentence 5, sentence 1); Landlord (sentences 6.7) and rich (sentence 4); gentleman. (Sentence 8).

All this indicates that the speaker has developed to a certain extent culturally.

But the language does not always have speech situations that meet the requirements of the norm. Most of the communication acts take place in informal, unprepared situations where the speaker does not have time to think about his speech. As a result, deviations from the norm are also reflected in the appeal.

- For example;
- 1) Well, Doc! (Hemingway. SS .p 36)
 - 2) Don't talk that way, Doc! (E H. p36)
 - 3) Now, Doc! (E H. p. 37)
 - 4) Listen, Doc! (EH. P. 37)
 - 5) Good night, Nickie. (EH. P.43)
 - 6) Good night, Mrs. Garner. (EH. 43)
 - 7) Oh, Nick, please cut it out! (EH. 50)
 - 8) Oh, go away, Bill. (EH. 51)
 - 9) Come here, kid: he said, I got something for you. (p52)
 - 10) I spoke to you, Mister Francis, the nigger said softly. (EH. P.58)
 - 11) Don't you worry about him none, Mister Adams. (EH. 60)
 - 12) Would you like a cup of this coffee, Mister Adams. (EH.60)
 - 13) Listen, Jerry, Jack put down the glass. (EH. 130)
 - 14) Good night. Jerry.
 - 15) Hello. Jerry.
 - 16) Let's see what you weigh, Jack.(135)
 - 17) How are you on the weight, Jack? (135)
 - 18) That's a good idea, I said. You wife ever see you fight, Jack? (p134)

1. We observe the following features in them:
2. Two of the sentences above use the exclamation "Oh" (8 and 9).
3. In 3 of them, we observe imperative sentences in the negative form. (12, 2 sentences)
4. We will see command forms in 5 sentences. (Sentences 14, 17, 8, 10, 9, 4)
5. There are sentences in which salutation elements occur. (15, 16, 6,7.)



6.Sentences where nouns are used in abbreviated forms. (6, 14, 9, 8.)

7.Words used in colloquial speech are used. (10.6)

It can be said that the choice of the appropriate version of the address in different situations of the speech depends on various factors describing the character of the speaker. According to the requirements of the same speech communication situation, the speaker can use forms that are limited to the level of the norm or the norm. Different nicknames can be used if the speaker is a relative or similar.

According to the concept of V.V. Vinogradov (1975: 62), we interpret the reference category as an objective-subjective category with a plan of expression or a plan of content.

In the content plan, reference is formed from a set of reference contents, many linguists have been trying to create their classification for many years. Academician D.V.shcherba (1947: 86) regrettably noted that, despite the development of grammar science, there was no attempt to create a typology of signs expressed in the form of imperative mood, nor a similar typology of intonations.

Linguists who conducted research in the 50s of the last century are constantly searching for an adequate solution to this problem. A. V. Belsky (1953) in a very relevant article dedicated to the study of the tendency of appeal, published in those years; trying to bring the meanings of various references into a single system, he names the main ones as request, command, demand, advice, offer, call. A number of scholars later cited the main and secondary meanings of the word. (Krasheninnikova 1953: 469; Prokopchik 1955:II).

As the most successful of them, we consider M.F. Kosilova (1962), which includes the following three situations that create the basis for the existence of types of reference, that is, considered as the cause: the relationship between the speaker and the listener; the speaker's attitude towards the action; we calculate the classification of referential meanings that express the listener's attitude towards the action. Based on the relationship between the communicants, the appeal is divided into command, offer and request. But in the live communication of people, the appeal is often expressed in an emotional way. For example, a request can be expressed with distrust, hesitation or demand. It is very important that this classification gives the opportunity to determine the nature of origin of some meanings of the address. The level of emotional expression is formed by the attitude of the speaker urging the listener to imperative actions. The speaker's interest in the implementation of the action and the listener's resistance indicate the strong emotional expression of the address phrase.



There are certain parameters for using the correct form of address in speech communication of any language. In particular, the specific parameters of English and Uzbek addresses are considered an important factor in determining the correct choice of words expressing the address. The parameters of the compared languages include gender - age parameter; role parameter; individual positional parameter; emotional and personal parameter; parameter of the communicative situation; we can enter the formality levels of the situation as parameters representing the appeal. All these parameters in different situations of communication have a different effect on the choice of forms of appeal by communicators, that is, they are specific to the situation, because the change in the values of each of them leads to a change in the communicative situation.

When communicating with an unfamiliar addressee, the speaker chooses an address taking into account the features of the addressee, such as the interlocutor's gender, age (age category), role in the situation, sometimes family status. For example, - Lads, be silent! exclaimed Mr. Yorke (Ch. Brontë. Shirley). This proves that it is difficult to choose an address in such situations in order to establish a fruitful dialogue.

When addressing an unknown addressee in communication, the zero address formula is mostly common in everyday-oral speech - on the street, in the store, in transport, in the library, and in other community places, that is, address the addressee directly. to apply without showing. For example, the following can be said to them: Excuse me, ...; Sorry, ...; I'm sorry,...; I beg your pardon, ...; I say!; I say,...; Say...; Hi!; Hey! and others.

For example, Excuse me, which is the way to the theater from here?; Excuse me, is there a post office near here; Excuse me, is that seat free?; Excuse me, could you tell me the time, please?

Such manifestations of the appeal do not show age, gender, social differences, only an informative act is carried out. Such appeals must be adapted to the speech situation and position. For example, "Excuse me, could you tell me the time, please?" - this polite form is appropriate when communicating with a stranger and corresponds to a neutral style of speech, but if used in a family circle, this address may be perceived as unnatural or mocking.

At the same time, the speaker can also choose a form of address that evaluates the interlocutors in accordance with the communication situation during the conversation with an unfamiliar addressee. This style is also often found in Uzbek: - Oh, the splendors on the fortress! Fix your order, get ready for the greeting! - he was shouting. (A. Qadiri. Past days).



In the Uzbek language, in situations of warning, such expressions as "give way, please", "may I pass", "step aside, please" are used, in English they are replaced by "Pardon me!" they apply an apology.

"Excuse me" (Pardon me; I beg your pardon) is not used in relation to police officers, porters or waiters.

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