

**SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ADDRESS IN THE WORK " JANE EYRE " BY
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Annotation: *In the the article, the characteristics and semantic features of address are highlighted. Addresses in speech styles and its use in literary works are analyzed with the help of "Jane Eyre" by Charlotte Bronte .*

Key words: *Address, speech, intonation, speech, comma.*

In English grammar, address is a construction in which a speaker communicates a message directly to another person or a group of individuals. Address is a word or phrase that indicates an event that is imagined as the person or object to which the speaker's speech is directed. Addresses , like introductions , extend a sentence, but do not enter into a syntactic relationship with its parts, separated in writing by a comma or an exclamation mark. They can appear at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of a sentence. The person being addressed may be identified by name , nickname or the pronoun You.

For example: -Miss Eyre, are you ill? asked Bessie.

As you can see in this sentence the person is addressed by name. Also, let's look at the following examples in which it is utilized by the word Aunt :

- Oh Aunt, please forgive me! I can't bear it ! I shall die if you keep me here...

The address is pronounced with a special call, address intonation. But this intonation is at different levels. The degree of intonation of inflection is through inflection to the expressed meaning, to the character and content of the main sentence, instead, finally, to the author's intention to express a certain content depends. For this reason, even if it is in the same place, the address can be said with different intonation according to its character:

1) in an indicative sentence - with low intonation:

Girls, this morning you had a breakfast which you could not eat. You must be hungry, so I have ordered a lunch of bread and cheese for you all.

No, Miss Temple, I insist. To please God these girls must have short, straight hair and plain, simple clothes.

2) in exclamatory sentences - with strong intonation:

It's such a long way, Sir! I was fighting to keep my tears back.

From you , Sir! I could not stop myself , and burst into tears.

3) a long pause after address with special logical emphasis in interrogative sentences given:

Jane Eyre , is it you and your magic? he asked.

In the English language, the main task of motivation is to attract listeners' attention or to indicate to whom the text of the message is directed.

- Burns, hold your head up, can't you?
- Burns, don't stand like that.

In conversational English, prompts are more dialogic in monologues than used in conversations and the sentence is more often in the form of an incomplete sentence or short sentences are used. For example:

"How are you , Helen?"

- Not very much , ma'am.
- Jane Eyre, is it you?

Sometimes language universals are used colloquially. This is a conversation is widely used in the style. For example:

- Thanks, friend.
- Thank you, my friend.

In general, addresses are in all speech styles, except for the scientific style to the conclusion that occurs when analyzed within the framework of the language of the artistic work. It is the listener's point of view that is being spoken in a conversational speech attracting attention and the attitude of the speaker to his interlocutor.

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