

FUNCTIONAL-STYLISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ADDRESSES IN ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: *In the the article, functional-stylistic characteristics of address are highlighted. Addresses in speech styles its use in English and Karakalpak languages are analyzed on the basis of comparison.*

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

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. Although the address is not grammatically connected with other clauses, the content will be connected and in this sense, they are described by Peshkovsky as similar to the event that entered the organism. Adverbs are grammatical in a sentence with other clauses may not come into contact, but are stylistically different independent pieces has similar stylistic features.

In Karakalpak, the imperative is the person or thing to which the speaker's speech is directed along with the meaning that reveals their nature or expresses their relationship. In addresses, the speaker shows love, pleasure, displeasure, anger, etc. towards the listener can express feelings. In terms of this feature, the poet and writers use it for different methodological purposes.

- Turdimurat, demigip qalmasin' ba? – dedi mug'allim ku'lip.

By the words, the writer tries to show a feeling of love towards the child while expressing his thoughts. Or let's look through the following examples:

- Genjetay balamiz edi. Tiymen', shirag'im! –dedi ag'am.

- Shirag'im, jurtin' qashqan ballarin bizin' Turdimuratqa taptirtip, o'zin' jaqsi atli bolip qala bergenin' ne qilg'anin'?

- Usini du'zesh, shirag'im. Bazda usinday a'deti bar.

In the three sentences we can understand different meanings of address with the help of the word "shirag'im". In the first sentence anger and anxiety expressed while in the second one we can feel a sense of resentment and in the last one it is used as a request.

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.

The addresses are mainly within the framework of artistic, journalistic and conversational styles scientific and formal methods have been left out of consideration. That's why, methods of positive use of address units in a formal and scientific manner problem as a separate research work according to its common unifying features are not studied.

In Karakalpak and English languages, addresses are not used in a scientific manner. 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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