

ADDRESS TERMS AS MEANS OF EXPRESSION OF POLITENESS IN ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: *In the article, were studied the role of address terms in expressing politeness and compared in English and Karakalpak languages. Address terms, in the context of politeness category have been investigated separately in both cultures, but have not been fully studied in comparison. The results showed that, address terms play significant role in expressing politeness in social interaction in both languages. To obtain the data were used modern literary works and films.*

Key words: *Politeness, address terms, kinship terms, professional titles, communication, culture, interlocutor, social factors, taboo expressions.*

Politeness is one of the most important categories in communicative consciousness. According to Brown and Levinson “Politeness is an important aspect in the day to day interaction and socialization of people in different situation. In communication, there are certain variables, which people consider either consciously or unconsciously”. [1; 56]

One of the main areas in which politeness can be realized is address terms. Address terms are words or expressions used in interactive face-to-face situations to characterize the person being talked about. [6; 45] They are linguistic expressions that are used in addressing others to attract their attention or make reference about them. Generally, by appropriate use of address terms, people identify themselves as a part of social groups while inappropriate choice of address ceases good interaction.

Holmes also supported this perspective contending that “The choice of address terms can be a sign of politeness since it is closely depend on the interactants’ relationship or social distance. Thus, appropriate use of address terms is used to maintain social bonds, strengthen solidarity and control social distance. On the contrary, failure to use an appropriate address term is a sign of rudeness or breakdown of established social order”. [2; 268]

The person or thing to whom the speech is addressed may be positive, negative or neutral, from the point of view of the addresser. A positive attitude can be divided into two parts: terms of endearment and terms of politeness. [3; 73] Address terms can express politeness via words and phrases.

The choice of the term used in expressing someone tends to be governed by some factors. A variety of social factors usually governs our choice of terms: the

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particular occasion; the social status or rank of the other; sex; age; family relationship; occupational hierarchy; transactional status; race or degree of intimacy.

Words which express politeness in English are the followings: *sir, madam, mam, mister, missis, miss, lady and gentleman.*

Mister, what a pleasure to see you again! (7; 51)

“My perfect little gentleman” sniffed aunt Petunia. (7; 75)

Lady, may I invite you to the next dance? (Pride and prejudice film)

Mr. and Mrs. Mason, can I take your coats? (7; 35)

In Karakalpak language, politeness is expressed through kinship terms, even if the communicants are not relatives. So older people should be addressed as *apa* (aunt or grandmother), *ağa* (uncle or grandfather), to a younger interlocutor *siñlim* (little sister), *inim* (little brother), *balam* (my son) and *qızım* (daughter).

Ádilbay ağa, otırıń mánzilińizge jaqınlatıp taslayın. (5; 26) (Ádilbayağa hop in please, I will drop you)

Al inim, aytaber qay jerleriń awıradı? (5; 180) (Well brother, tell me what troubles you?)

Ata, káramatıńızdıń sırı nede? (5; 46) (Grandpa, tell me what is the secret of your success?)

Balam, bereket tap. (5; 45) (Bless you, my son)

Ağa, jaqsılıǵıńdı hesh qashan umitpayman. (5; 27) (Ağa, I will never forget your kindness)

The participants of these conversations are not relatives, they just show mutual respect to each other. Such a kindred attitude towards strangers evokes a special respectful attitude of a speaker to hearer.

When addressing a group of people in English we use *Ladies and gentlemen* or formula *dear+ group of people*

Ladies and gentlemen! What an extraordinary moment this is! (7; 60)

“My dear friends! ... Welcome...welcome...so pleased you could come”.(7; 152)

In Karakalpak language are used: *xanımlar hám murzalar, joldaslar, húrmetli, ázizler, qadirdanlar, aǵayınlar, biradarlar.*

Xanımlar hám murzalar, xosh kelibsiz! (5; 87) (Ladies and gentlemen, welcome!)

Aǵayınlar!Usını baslıq etip saylasaq saylayıq. (5; 43)(Comrades, let's choose this man as a leader)

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Húrmetli kásiplesler, bilemiz xızmetińiz ullı. (5; 63) (Dear colleges! We know, you are doing a great effort)

Áziz biradarlar! Allağa mın qátle shúkir jáne bir márte diydar kórisiwge miyassar boldıq. (5; 170) (Dear fellows! Thank heavens, we are lucky to meet again)

High –ranking officials, church leaders, PhDs or members of the royal family are usually addressed by their respective titles: *Your Majesty, Your Excellency, Father, Pastor, Senator, President, Doctor, Professor, Captain, Lieutenant, Mayoret*c.

Good morning, Your Majesty. (8; 780)

Willingly, your Excellency. (8; 307)

See you tomorrow, Dr. Jones.

Pastor, thank you for your kindness and invitation. (8; 110)

Senator, I appreciate you taking the time.

Professor, I was wondering if you could tell us about the Chamber of Secrets." (7; 200)

In Karakalpak language in addressing to a senior heads of state are used the words: húrmetli, áziz (dear); bálent mártebeli (great); aqsaqal, yashúlken, yashulı(senior,elder); biyápendim, taqsır. In addressing a military man or someone who holds high levels of education (PhD, professor) are used name + apa/ağa (in informal situation) or title+ name and fathers name of addressee (in formal situations “Professor Sultan Abdiev or Captain Murat Nasirovich”).

Húrmetli Prezident itibarińız ushın rahmet. (“Shańaraq karakalak TV-series”) (Dear president thank you for your attention)

Bálent mártebeli Ámiwdarya hákimi, qol astıńızdağı puqaralardıń arızın tıńlań. (5; 25)(Dear Governor of Amudárya, listen to the appeals of the citizens under your jurisdiction)

Yashúlken, aldınızğa bir iltimas penen kelip edim. (5; 180) (Sir, I came to discuss one problem)

Lábbay taqsır, dedi ol . (5; 101) (Sir, I’m all ears)

Xızmet, biy ápendim. (5; 101) (Sir, what can I do for you)

Professor Jaqsılıq Dáwletovich sóz sizge. (5; 126) (Professor Jaqsılıq Dáwletovich, you have the floor)

If we look at the addresses in the family, we see a big difference between English and Karakalpak languages. In English culture, members of the family are addressed by name or a diminutive form of the family terms. Grandmother! Grandma! Grandpa! Mum! Dad! Auntie! Uncle!

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In Karakalpak language polite addresses of kinship terms are made by adding suffix or endings of possessive case “ım, m,sı” and endearing affix “jan” at the end of the words: aǵa—aǵası, ana-anası (wife and husband to each other); aǵa—aǵajan, ana-anajan (children toward parents); qızım, balam (towards children). Another feature of Karakalpak culture is the taboo on the names of husband’s relatives. The bride does not say the names of her husband’s relatives, regardless of age. [6, 400p] She addresses older members of the family as: ata (father in law), apa,ene (mother in law), qaynaǵa(brother in law), qaynapa, ajapa (sister in law). When addressing younger members, as a sign of respect, she comes up with endearing nicknames as: Mırzaǵa, Kishkene, Sulıw qız, Erke qız, Ayjigit, Aybala, Aqbala, which means Elder boy, Little boy, Beauty, Moon boy, Whity. etc.

Aǵası, uyıqlayǵoyıń. Qurttay mızǵıń.(5; 141) (Aǵası, take a nap. Have a rest). “Aǵası” means “father of my children”

Anası ne pisirip atırsań? (5; 194) (Anası, what are you cooking). “Anası” means “mother of my children”

Mırzaǵa,awqatıńdı ishıp al. (Elderboy, eat your meal) (“Shańaraq” Karakalpak TV-series)

Sulıw qız, turaǵoy, waqıt boldı. (Beautiful girl, it’s time, get up) (“Shańaraq” Karakalpak TV-series)

Bárekella, balam. (5; 45) (Well done,son)

Summing up the results of the study, we can note the followings:

- In English following words are used in expressing politeness: *sir, madam, mam, mister, missis, miss, ladies and gentleman, dear.*

In Karakalpak culture kinship terms such as: *apa, aǵa, ata, inim, sińlim, balam qızım* are used, even if the communicants are not relatives. Another polite address terms are: *dostım, qádirdanıń, yashulı, aqsaqal, yashúlken.*

In addressing high –ranking officials, church leaders, PhDs or members of the royal family, the titles as: *Your Majesty, Your Excellency, Father, Pastor, Senator, President, Doctor, Professor, Captain, Lieutenant, Mayor* are used.

In Karakalpak language we use the formula: *qádirdan, húrmetli(dear)+ president, minister etc.; taqsir, biyápendi.* Also, after professional titles as *doctor, captain, professor* name and fathers name of the addressee are used.

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