

Means Of Communication Of Uzbek And Russian Languages As An Object Of Research

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Abstract: Speech is one of the most important means of communication, helping us to attract the attention of interlocutors, express our thoughts, feelings and interact. Communication tools play an important role in the communication process. By means of address we mean verbal and non-verbal means aimed at the interlocutor or audience, performing such functions as attracting their attention, showing respect and establishing social status.

Keywords: Means of address, linguistics, verbal, non-verbal, language units, communication, dialogue, sociolinguistics, pragmatics, speech etiquette, address, intercultural communication.

Introduction: Within the framework of integrative sciences that emerged in world linguistics based on the anthropocentric approach: linguistics, linguistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, the processes of interpersonal communication are studied as an important object of research. At the same time, the most important communicative-pragmatic load falls on the means of address. Linguists P. Brown and S. Levinson define the organizers of this communication process as follows: "An address is understood as linguistic units used in speech in relation to a listener or interlocutor, serving to attract his attention, express respect or express his attitude (P. Brown, S. Levinson, 1987). The Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language defines the word "address" as follows:

- consideration, comparison;
- a request for something, consideration of a case;
- a statement addressed to someone, an invitation, a call [Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language. 2006, 645]. Most of the studies conducted in linguistics

have focused on the aspect that is mainly discussed in the last paragraph of the given definition, and it is this paragraph that manifests itself in the process of interpersonal communication. Appeals are considered in the section of linguistics syntax called "undalma (appeal)", and such studies form the basis of research in this area. A.Saifullaev, who conducted a special study of the appeal, shed light on the lexical and semantic properties of this linguistic unit, its place in the sentence. Some linguists interpret words that include the meanings of appeal, appeal, as words in the vocative form. For example, B.Urinbaev uses the term "category of appeal" instead of the term "vocative". "Undalma (address)" in Uzbek linguistics was analyzed more from a purely linguistic point of view, and in recent years, attention has been paid to the sociolinguistic features of address. From the point of view of sociolinguistics, in many works, instead of the term "undalma (address)", the term "forms of address" is used. In the years of independence, the term "address" has been actively used, and it is more an

object of study in sociolinguistics. In addition, the term forms of address is considered broader than the term "exclamation". We considered it acceptable to use the term "means of address", since this term covers verbal and non-verbal means of address. "Undalma (address)" is one of the most basic forms of expression and represents a verbal manifestation of means of address, since linguistic units participate in syntactic structures as exclamations. Based on the definitions given to means of address in linguistics, as well as our own observations and experience, we give the following author's definition of means of address:

Means of address are verbal and non-verbal means used by a subject in relation to an object (a listener or interlocutor, and sometimes even an inanimate object) (real objects, abstract concepts) that serve to attract his attention, express feelings of respect or disrespect for him (express his attitude towards him, in this case towards living objects).

It is appropriate to initially divide the means of address into two large groups: verbal and non-verbal means of address.

Verbal means of address are linguistic units used to attract attention and express attitudes, and they can be divided into types at different linguistic levels (as we noted above, verbal means can be distinguished as "undalma (address)").

Non-verbal means of address are kinesics (body language), which express the same goal: facial expressions (facial expressions, gestures, gaze), gestures (hand movements) and takesika (touches), proxemics (distance between interlocutors).

Means of address can manifest themselves differently in different languages. The choice of means of address also depends on cultural factors. For example, in some cultures it is considered rude to address older people by their first names, while in other cultures it is normal, as noted in the works of A. Wierzbicka. Moreover, in some languages means of address may be used more actively, while in others non-verbal means of address may be used more actively. Means of address have been studied in linguistics for a long time. One of the important studies in this area is the work of P. Brown and S. Levinson "Politeness: Some Universals in Language Use" (1987). In this work, the authors study the universality and cultural characteristics of means of address and put forward the theory of "saving face". According to this theory, people try to save their own and others' "face" (respect, dignity) in the process of communication, and means of address help to achieve this goal. In addition, means of address are studied in the field of sociolinguistics, pragmatics and intercultural communication. Sociolinguists study the

relationship between means of address and social factors (age, gender, social class) (Holmes, 2001). Pragmatists analyze the role of means of address in speech acts and their meaning (Leach, 1983). Intercultural communication specialists study how means of address differ in different cultures and how these differences affect the communication process (Gudicanst, Ting-Tumey, 1988). In Russian linguistics, means of address have been studied more deeply. In this area, the works of such scientists as V.V. Vinogradov, Yu.S. Stepanov, N.I. Formanovskaya, V.Yu. Zakharova, L.I. Shatalova, L.P. Ryzhova are of great importance. V.V. Vinogradov in his work "Grammar of the Russian Language" (1954) analyzed the grammatical categories of forms of address. Yu.S. Stepanov in his book "Semiotics of the Russian language" (1971) revealed the cultural and social meanings of address. N.I. Formanovskaya in her work "Speech communication: pragmatics and grammar" (1998) examined the pragmatic functions of address. The study of forms of address in Uzbek linguistics has a relatively recent history. However, in recent years, interest in this topic has increased significantly. Forms of address in the Uzbek language are studied mainly from the standpoint of pragmatics, sociolinguistics and speech culture. In particular, in Uzbek linguistics, such scientists as E. Begmatov, B. Urinbaev, R. Kungurov, Sh. Safarov, Sh. M. Iskandarova, S. M. Muminov, N. Makhmudov, R. Rasulov, D. M. Teshaboeva, A. Zh. Omonturdiyev, A. Aripova, Z. A. Akbarova, N. Akhmedova, Sh. Sodikova, D. D. Pulatova are engaged in research in this area. A number of scientists are conducting scientific research on the comparative analysis of means of address in Uzbek and other languages. In particular, M. Alikulova conducted a comparative analysis of forms of address in the Uzbek and English languages, and K. Kakharov conducted a comparative study of Uzbek and German speech etiquette. Comparative analysis studies usually compare the equivalents of forms of address in the Uzbek language in other languages, their semantic and stylistic features. They also study the differences in the forms of address used in different social situations.

Representatives of different nationalities live in Uzbekistan, and the Russian language is still an important means of communication. Therefore, knowledge of the differences in means of address in the Uzbek and Russian languages helps to make intercultural communication more effective. In particular, the implementation of an anthropocentric study of means of address in the Uzbek and Russian languages, the implementation of a comparative study of these means of communication in linguopragmatic, linguocultural, psycholinguistic, sociolinguistic aspects

determines the relevance of this topic and can be substantiated by the following factors:

1. Sociolinguistic factor: Due to social changes in Uzbekistan, the attitude towards language is also changing. Means of address are used depending on such factors as social status in society, age, gender. Therefore, it is important to study the use of means of address in the Uzbek and Russian languages in modern Uzbek society.

2. Cultural factor: there are cultural differences between the Uzbek and Russian languages. For example, *mer*, the etiquette of "you" in the Uzbek language is stronger than in the Russian language. These differences can lead to misunderstandings in communication. Comparative studies help to identify these differences and improve intercultural communication.

3. Pragmatic factor: means of address serve to increase the effectiveness of speech. A correctly chosen means of address helps to attract the attention of the interlocutor, win his respect and successfully communicate. Therefore, it is important to study the pragmatic functions of means of address.

4. Educational factor: It is important for those studying the Russian language to know the features of the means of address in the Russian language. This will help them communicate correctly in Russian and avoid cultural mistakes. And knowledge of the features of the means of address will be useful for foreigners studying the Uzbek language.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that the anthropocentric-comparative study of means of address in the Uzbek and Russian languages plays an important role in linguistics. Comparative analysis of means of address in the Uzbek and Russian languages serves to improve intercultural communication, help language learners and enrich linguistic theory. From this point of view, it is necessary to conduct comprehensive research in this area, to deeply study the sociolinguistic, linguacultural, psycholinguistic and pragmatic aspects of communication tools.

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