DOI: https://doi.org/10.37547/mesmj-V7-I6-29 Pages: 290-300

MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC – METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL

MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC – METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL
http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index

GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF ADDRESS UNITS

Fazilat Erkinovna Ibragimova
Jizzakh State Pedagogical University
Associate Professor (Docent)
Jizzakh, Uzbekistan

ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: lexical composition, address units, emotionality, vocative case, morphology, syntax, intonation, vocative case, vocative sentence.

Received: 05.07.26
Accepted: 06.07.26
Published: 07.07.26

Abstract: This article discusses the fact that address units are used within a sentence and indicate to whom or to what the appeal is being made, while vocative sentences consist solely of an address and represent independent sentences that can be used on their own.

Introduction. The vocabulary of a language has limitless possibilities and characteristics depending on its potential and the level of its mastery. It is known that address units are used more frequently in spoken language. Spoken language differs from written language by its reliance on pronunciation, the simplicity of communication, and the high degree of emotionality.

As a result of the historical development of language, some grammatical forms fall out of use while new forms emerge. One such form is the vocative case (undash kelishik). However, this does not mean that the form called the vocative case is not used in the language at all. In the modern Uzbek literary language, especially in spoken speech, such forms are quite common. These words are generally referred to as undalmalar (forms of address) both in morphology and syntax [1]. In linguistics, such address units (call, appeal, address) are referred to by various terms: calling word, calling form, calling case, vocative form, vocative case, vocative case, address words, and other diverse terms. B. Orinboev uses the term vocative form in this field [8].

It is known that in linguistics, the category of address units and vocative words is studied both in morphology and syntax. In Russian linguistics, we see that this phenomenon is called “звательные слова” (vocative words), “звательный падеж” (vocative case), “вокативные слова” (vocative words), and “вокативный падеж” (vocative case).

In the second half of the 19th century, the first information about vocative categories in the Uzbek language was provided in the grammars compiled by M.A. Terentyev. He considers these words as the vocative case. He states that the vocative case is formed by combining nouns and interjections in the nominative case [4].

A.A. Shakhmatov attempts to explain the essence of vocative words in the Russian language and to show the limits of their usage. He notes that certain personal names and other types of nouns retain the characteristics of the vocative form both in literary language and in lively spoken language [6]. In his work “Archaic Forms in the Modern Russian Language,” N.D. Shmelev analyzes forms that were once considered an independent category in Russian but later became archaic. One such form is the vocative form of nouns. Although the name of this form has disappeared, such words still exist in modern Russian. They have been preserved in some present-day interjectional phraseological units and exclamations.

The Russian linguist A.V. Popov, in his work “Comparative Syntax of the Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative Cases,” emphasizes the existence of a vocative case within the declension system of nouns. He states that nouns in the vocative case differ from other nouns by their intonation [3].

Methodology

In the Uzbek language as well, address units were long regarded as a separate form and were called the vocative case (undash kelishigi). Prof. A. G‘ulomov, in his work “Cases in the Uzbek Language,” considers there to be seven cases in Uzbek. He writes: “There are certain nouns that differ from the nominative case in their pronunciation and expression. It is precisely this difference that has led to the distinction of the vocative case” [10].

Not only in Uzbek, but also in some other languages (for example, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, and other Slavic languages), there still exists a special graphic means for forming address — the so-called “vocative case.” What is particularly interesting is that the Bulgarian language has forgotten all the former cases and has preserved only the “vocative case” [5].

This is because forms of address hold great importance for all peoples in carrying out communication effectively. Through address, the addressee’s belonging to a particular social group, age, gender, social function, and other characteristics can be expressed. In addition,

forms of address provide information about the communicants' place of residence, gender, age, profession, and other social indicators.

The linguist Kh. Doniyorov calls vocative words such as chirag'im, botam, aynam, qo'zichog'im, arslanim undalmalar (forms of address) and terms of endearment [1].

Z. Ma'rufov shows that along with diminutive-endearment meanings in nouns, they can also express relational meanings [2]. B. O'rinov writes that the vocative category manifests itself through the relationships between people, through appeals, calls, and addresses [8].

Sh. Shoabdurahmonov notes that the dropping of consonants occurs due to ultra-lengthening, which gives an expressive shade to the word, and he particularly emphasizes that this leads to the formation of the vocative form [7].

Words functioning as forms of address (vocatives) are characterized by a calling intonation. They are usually in the nominative case and resemble words functioning as the subject of a sentence. However, together with their other features, the calling intonation distinguishes them from ordinary subjects.

Results

In some cases, forms of address have a special morphological form. They may occur with suffixes such as -u, -yu, -ov, and -yey, or the vowel in the final syllable may be lengthened. In such cases, two situations may occur: most often, the vowel changes into another vowel while also retaining its length; in other instances, the vowel does not change but is simply pronounced with greater length. According to A. G'ulomov and M. A. Asqarova, "...the alternation follows a certain pattern: i → e, o → o/u, a → y. Through such alternations, the sounds are adapted to a stronger calling intonation" [11].

For example:

- Muhabbat, bugun kinoga boramizmi?

Muhabbat, shall we go to the cinema today?

- Salima-yu, onam chaqiryaptilar.

Salima-yu, my mother is calling you.

- Ma'rifat-u, bolang uyg'ondi, tez kel.

Ma'rifat-u, your child has woken up; come quickly.

- Karim-ov, kitobni tezroq olib bor.

Karim-ov, take the book there as quickly as possible.

Such forms of address can express a wide range of emotions and communicative attitudes, including delight, request, pleading, threat, warning, reproach, irony, anger, joy, and sarcasm.

Forms of address and vocative sentences are important concepts in Uzbek syntax. Forms of address are words or phrases by which a speaker directly addresses a listener or a person, object, animal, or phenomenon. They are not considered sentence constituents and are usually separated by a comma or an exclamation mark.

For example:

- Aziz do‘stlar, bugungi yig‘ilishga xush kelibsiz.

Dear friends, welcome to today's meeting.

- Ona, menga yordam bering.

Mother, please help me.

- Ey Vatan, sen bilan faxrlanaman!

O Motherland, I am proud of you!

- Bolalar, darsni boshlaymiz.

Children, let's begin the lesson.

Forms of address may be expressed through various linguistic forms. These include personal names and surnames, abbreviated names, kinship terms, interjections, and words denoting titles or official positions. Discussing the characteristics of words in the vocative form, B. O‘rinboev also defines the scope of their usage. According to him, the vocative form appears when addressing people by their first names or surnames, kinship terms, age-related appellations, words denoting rank, title, or social status, words with possessive or subjective-evaluative affixes, as well as personified elements of nature [9].

Based on the above observations, we propose classifying the formal scope of forms of address into the following categories:

1. Anthropological forms of address. These include the categories mentioned above. Such forms establish communication with a real human interlocutor.

2. Nature-related forms of address. These involve addressing animals or inanimate objects. They represent an illusory communicative relationship in which the addressed object is personified and treated as a communicative subject.

3. Forms of address directed to fictional or mythical beings. In this case, communication is established with an imaginary interlocutor or a literary quasi-subject. This category also includes self-address (addressing one's "second self") and forms of address directed to literary or artistic characters.

Discussion

Words with Anthropological Features Functioning as Forms of Address

The following types of words with anthropological reference may function as forms of address:

1. Personal names and surnames

Personal names and surnames are frequently used as forms of address. When they are pronounced with a calling intonation, personal names are often shortened. This shortening facilitates pronunciation. As a result, only the first syllable of the name may remain. Such abbreviated forms express the speaker's closeness, intimacy, affection, and endearment toward the addressee. For example: Shoxi, Hikoy, Robi.

These shortened forms are created in the following ways:

1) By retaining the initial syllable of a proper name. The retained element may consist of two or three sounds. For example:

- Jani ← Jonibek
- Mohi ← Mohidil
- Shamsi ← Shamsuddin

2) By adding special suffixes to the shortened form. These suffixes express diminutive, affectionate, and vocative meanings.

- The suffix -(a)y. This suffix is attached to the shortened form of a proper name to express direct address or calling. For example:
  - Ibray ← Ibrohim
  - Ubay ← Ubaydullo
  - Salay ← Salohiddin
- The suffix -(i)m. The first syllable of the proper name is retained, and this suffix is added to express affection and endearment. For example:
  - Eshim ← Eshmurod
  - Begim ← Bekmurod
  - Ro‘zim ← Ro‘zimat

In some cases, these affectionate forms themselves function as shortened variants of the original names, for example:

- Eshim ← Eshmurod
- Begim, Begish ← Bekmurod

3) By omitting the final syllable of the personal name. For example:

- Adol ← Adolat
- Mubor ← Muborak

2. Kinship terms as forms of address

Kinship terms are also widely used as forms of address. Such words are emotionally expressive and convey the speaker's subjective attitude toward the interlocutor. The use of the word jon ("dear," literally soul) is a typical example, as in jon bo'lam (my dear; jon + possessive suffix).

Similarly, metaphorical expressions such as qo'zim (my lamb), shunqorim (my falcon), and chirog'im (my light) serve to express affection and emotional warmth. In certain contexts, however, these expressions may also convey sarcasm, reproach, mockery, or ridicule, depending on the accompanying intonation.

The examples above demonstrate that such forms of address are typically used:

- by older people when addressing younger individuals;
- by young children when addressing adults; and
- between lovers.

Meanings such as affection, respect, and endearment are conveyed not only through the affectionate suffixes discussed above but also through the inherent meanings of kinship and relationship terms such as aka (elder brother), uka (younger brother), opa (elder sister), and o‘rtoq (companion, friend).

For example:

- Azonda to‘qayda nima qilib yurgan edingiz, xola? (Said Ahmad)

Auntie, what were you doing in the grove so early this morning?

- Behuda yonma, uka, bir aql top. (Oybek)

Don't act recklessly, younger brother; use your judgment.

- Xotirjam bo'ling, otajon, maqsadingizga yetasiz. (Hamid G‘ulom)

Don't worry, dear father; you will achieve your goal.

- – Bolam, sen bir aylanib kel, – dedi uy egasi Zelixohga. (Tohir Malik)

"My child, go for a little walk," the host said to Zelixoh.

- – Kennoyi, kim nima desa so‘ziga uchavermang. Besh qo‘l barobar emas. O‘ylab ish qiling. (Tohir Malik)

"Dear sister-in-law, don't believe everything people say. Not all people are alike. Think carefully before you act."

Words denoting age groups, which occur together with kinship terms and take the suffixes -ay or -y, may also function as forms of address. Examples include boboy (old man, grandfather), momoy (grandmother), ey oqsoqol (O elder!), and hoy chol (Hey, old man!).

Lexicalized words that take possessive and subjective-evaluative suffixes may likewise serve as forms of address. Examples include qizim (my daughter), chirog‘im (my light), and jonim (my dear; my soul).

Kinship nouns include such words as ona (mother), ota (father), xola (maternal aunt), tog‘a (maternal uncle), aka (elder brother), uka (younger brother), amaki (paternal uncle), bobo (grandfather), amma (paternal aunt), singil (younger sister), and others. These kinship terms may be used both literally and figuratively.

For example:

1. Onajonim kechalari kirib chiqar tushumga.

My dear mother comes in at night to check on my sleep. (literal meaning)

2. Onajon, olmalaringizning yaxshisidan bering, bo‘lmasa ayam urishadilar.

Dear mother, please give me your best apples, otherwise my mother will scold me. (figurative use, addressing an older woman respectfully)

3. Words denoting social status, rank, title, or profession

Words expressing official positions, titles, ranks, occupations, or professions may also function as forms of address.

For example:

- Xo‘sh, o‘rtoq komandir, qanaqa kino ko‘rdingiz?

Well, Comrade Commander, what film did you watch?

- To‘qay masalasini jiddiy o‘ylashimiz kerak, rais! (Hamid G‘ulom)

Chairman, we must seriously consider the issue of the forest.

- O‘rtoq kapitan, topshiriq muvaffaqiyatli bajariladi.

Comrade Captain, the assignment will be carried out successfully.

- "Keldim," deb ham qo‘ymaysiz-a, hofiz, – dedi Asadbek salomiga alik olib. – Har holda men sizga begona emas edim. Aka-ukaligimiz bor edi, a? (Tohir Malik)

"You could at least have said, 'I've arrived,' singer," Asadbek replied to his greeting. "After all, I wasn't a stranger to you. We were like brothers, weren't we?"

- O‘rtoq boshliq, biz ashulachilarmiz. Bizda ikkinchi degan gap yo‘q, hammamiz birinchimiz. (Tohir Malik)

Comrade Chief, we are singers. Among us there is no such thing as second place—we are all first.

- Ey, prokuror, ko‘zingni och! Shuncha yil uqda saqich chaynab yurgan ekansan-da, a? (Tohir Malik)

Hey, Prosecutor, open your eyes! Have you been idling away all these years?

4. Nicknames

Nicknames—that is, names given on the basis of a person's distinguishing characteristic—may also function as forms of address. Such uses often convey shades of humor, irony, ridicule, or mockery, thereby adding emotional coloring to the utterance.

For example:

- Burun, sen qayoqqa borasan?

Hey, Nose, where are you going?

- – Boʻtqa! – deb baqirdi. Boʻtqa – videobar egasi Kenjaning laqabi. (Tohir Malik)

"Boʻtqa!" he shouted. "Boʻtqa" was the nickname of Kenja, the owner of the video bar.

- E, Tersak, sinadingmi, qayerning odami ekan, shu ot qayerning oti ekan? (Epic "Ravshan")

Hey, Tersak, have you found out where that man is from and whose horse that is?

- Considering that Mohir aka was nearly two meters tall, one of the young men jokingly addressed him as Kalta aka ("Short Brother"), and from that moment the nickname gradually replaced his real name. (@xazon_rezgi)
- Bars, since you noticed that I came out, I might as well stay and enjoy your wedding feast. I had actually intended to volunteer as one of the groom's attendants, but looking like this I decided against it—I thought I'd spoil the background of the wedding photographs. (@xazon_rezgi)

5. Place-based forms of address

According to the criterion of local identity, names referring to a person's place of residence or regional affiliation may also function as forms of address.

For example:

- Andijonliklar, gʻalaba muborak!

People of Andijan, congratulations on your victory!

Nature-related forms of address

When words referring to nature function as forms of address, they are based on the personification of natural phenomena.

For example:

- Ey oy! Menga ayt! (S. Abdulla)

O Moon! Tell me!

When speech is directed simultaneously to several persons or objects, forms of address may occur as coordinated vocatives.

For example:

- Daraxtlar, boʻstonlar, sizlar guvohsiz.

Trees, orchards, you are the witnesses.

- Ochil, ochil, qamishlar-o, men opamni koʻrayin-o. (Folklore)

Part, part, O reeds, let me see my sister.

Similarly, addressing animals, often by their names or nicknames, also constitutes a form of address.

For example:

- Qushlar, qushlar, hoy qushlar, qanot qoqib kelinglar. (Zafar Diyor)

Birds, birds, hey birds, come flying with your wings spread.

- Boʻynoq, oldimga kel.

Boʻynoq, come here.

In discourse, the names of both animate and inanimate objects may also function as forms of address.

For example:

- Men sizlarga aytsam-chi, chiroqlarim, yoshim shunchaga yetib, bunaqa katta selni koʻrmaganman. (X. N.)

Let me tell you, my dears, despite my age, I have never seen such a great flood.

The emotional content inherent in forms of address may express a wide range of the speaker's feelings, including anger, irritation, resentment, threat, desire, warning, supplication, pity, triumph, confidence, affection, and admiration.

For example:

- – Opajon, – dedi Lola yolvorib, – yuring qidiramiz!

"Dear sister," Lola pleaded, "come, let's look for it!"

Intonation plays the central role in forms of address. Their intonation is characteristically that of calling, summoning, or direct address. It is precisely this distinctive intonation that licenses the use of kinship terms, personal names, and other nouns in the vocative function. Without a clearly recognizable calling intonation, a word cannot function as a form of address.

This type of intonation constitutes a subtype of exclamatory intonation, although it possesses its own distinctive characteristics. Forms of address are typically separated from the rest of the sentence by a pause and are pronounced with a characteristic vocative intonation. In emotionally charged speech, they are often articulated with exclamatory intonation.

Forms of address retain elements of intonational completeness. However, in non-standard or colloquial speech, the pause separating the vocative from the remainder of the

sentence may sometimes be omitted. In such cases, the grammatical structure and meaning may change, although the surrounding context generally preserves the intended interpretation.

For example:

- Salim, ukam keldi.

Salim, (form of address), my younger brother has arrived.

- Salim ukam keldi.

My younger brother named Salim has arrived.

- Salim, ukam keldi. (with enumerative intonation)

Salim and my younger brother have arrived.

- Salim, ukam, keldi. (with parenthetical intonation)

Salim, that is, my younger brother, has arrived.

The use of forms of address in communication, as well as their intonation and communicative function, is influenced by both internal and external factors. Internal factors include such characteristics as ethnicity, gender, age, and social status. External factors encompass the time of communication, the situation, the context, and the emotional state of the participants. Thus, forms of address play a significant role in interpersonal communication.

Conclusion. The importance of forms of address in Uzbek communicative etiquette is so profound that numerous folk tales and oral traditions have developed around this phenomenon. One such story illustrates the communicative power of address forms.

According to the tale, in the past there lived a farmer who was becoming poorer and poorer. One day, while sitting by the roadside deep in thought, he noticed a modest traveler passing by. The farmer addressed him:

"O wise man, what should I plant so that I may become wealthy?"

The traveler advised him to plant onions. Trusting the stranger's advice, the farmer did so and, indeed, became prosperous that year.

Overjoyed by his unexpected success, the farmer later encountered the same traveler again and said:

"Hey, beggar, what should I plant to become even richer?"

The traveler recommended another crop and continued on his way.

The following year, however, the farmer's fortune changed. His harvest failed, and he became impoverished once again. Furious, he eagerly waited for the traveler to return. When he finally met him, he exclaimed:

"Hey, foolish traveler, why did you deceive me? I followed your advice, but instead of becoming richer, I lost everything and became even poorer!"

The traveler calmly replied:

"Calm yourself. The first time, you addressed me as 'wise man,' and so I gave you the answer of a wise man. As a result, you became wealthy. The second time, however, you called me a 'beggar,' so I gave you the answer of a beggar."

This anecdote demonstrates that Uzbek communicative culture places particular importance on the manner in which one addresses others. The choice of a form of address is not merely a linguistic matter but also reflects the speaker's attitude, respect, and social relationship with the interlocutor, often influencing the course and outcome of communication itself.

References:

1.Дониёров Х. Желашган диалектнинг характерли морфологик хусусиятлари. СамГУ асарлари. №102. Самарқанд, 1960. – Б.55

2. Маъруфов З. Ўзбек адабий тилида от ясовчи суффикслар. –Т.,1941. – Б.121

3. Попов А.Б. Сравнительный падеж именительного, звательного и винительного падежа.”Филологические записки», вып. IV-V, Воронеж,1879. – С.2

4. Терентьев М.А. Грамматика турецкая, персидская, киргизская и узбекская. – М.,1875. – С. 1.

5. Формановская Н. И. Вы сказали: “Здравствуйте!” - М: Знание, 1989.-С.102

6. Шахматов А.А. очерки современного русского литературного языка. –М.,1941. – С. 126.

7. Шоабдураҳмонов Ш.Ўзбек адабий тили ва ўзбек халқ шевалари. –Т.: Фан, 1972. –Б.17

8. Ўринбоев Б. Ўзбек тилида вокатив категория. –Т.,1962. –Б.85

9.Ўринбоев Б. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида вокатив категория. – Тошкент: Фан, 1972. – Б.27 – 28.

10. Ғуломов А. Ўзбек тилида келишиклар. –Т.,1941. – Б.6

11. Ғуломов А.Ғ., Асқарова М.А. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили.Синтаксис. –Т.,1961. – Б.150.