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LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ADDRESSING WOMEN IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotatsiya. Bizni o'rab turgan, biz yashayotgan ijtimoiy muhit nutqqa, ayniqsa, murojaat shakllariga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ingliz va o'zbek xalqlarining muloqot madaniyati o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega. Tilshunoslikda ularning nutqining turli xususiyatlariga oid bir qator ishlar olib borilgan va ayollar nutqi ayrim xalqlarda alohida tadqiqot sifatida paydo bo'lgan. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida ayollarga murojaat qilishning leksik-semantik xususiyatlari tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: Semantika, kognitiv semantika, ayollar, Mrs, Miss, Lady, "Maam", Madam, "oyijon", "amma", "xola", "opa", "oyim" va "bibi".

Аннотация. Социальная среда, которая нас окружает, в которой мы живем, оказывает значительное влияние на речь, особенно на формы обращения. Культура общения английского и узбекского народов имеет свои особенности. В лингвистике был проведен ряд работ, посвященных различным особенностям их речи, а женская речь у некоторых народов стала предметом отдельного исследования. В данной статье анализируются лексико-семантические особенности обращения к женщинам в английском и узбекском языках.

Ключевые слова: Семантика, когнитивная семантика, женщины, Мрс, Мисс, Лэдди, "Маам", Madam, "ойижон", "амма", "хола", "она", "ойим" и "биби".

Abstract. The social environment that surrounds us, in which we live, has a significant impact on speech, especially on forms of address. The communication culture of the English and Uzbek peoples has its own characteristics. A number of works have been carried out in linguistics regarding the different features of their speech, and women's speech has appeared as a separate study in some nations. This article analyzes the lexical-semantic features of the way of addressing women in English and Uzbek languages.

Keywords: Semantics, cognitive semantics, women, Mrs, Miss, Lady, "Maam", Madam, "oyijon", "amma", "xola", "opa", "oyim" and "bibi".

As we all know, there are several ways of addressing women in English and Uzbek languages. The language reflects the cultural heritage of the people, and the lexical-semantic features preserve and manifest the cultural relations of the people. It is necessary to refer to specific facts about what are important lexical-semantic features. Semantics (Greek: *semantikos* - signifying, expressing) - 1) all content, meaning, information expressed through language or any of its units (word, grammatical form of word, phraseology, word combination, etc.); 2) department of linguistics that studies the meaning of different language units; semantics. Some lexical elements express concepts, and these concepts can be represented only by complete sentences and their combinations. Consequently, the object of study of Semantics is basically the system of meanings of words and sentences with a complete, independent meaning. Semantics as a science began to develop in the second half of the 19th century and has passed through several qualitatively different stages. Lexical semantics is a branch of semantics that studies the meaning of words. It examines whether words have one or more meanings and how they are lexically related to each other. Phrasal semantics studies the phenomenon of compositionality in the content of sentences, or the creation of new meanings by arranging words. Formal semantics relies on logic and mathematics to provide a clear framework for the relationship between language and meaning. Cognitive semantics examines meaning from a psychological perspective and assumes a close relationship between language ability and the conceptual structures used to understand the world. Other branches of semantics include conceptual semantics, computational semantics, and cultural semantics.[7]

The various formations of the appeal in terms of content - expressing with the addition of shades of meaning such as joy, fear, anger, compliment, hatred - depend primarily on the attitude arising from the social environment and conditions. And that's the language in order to realize the relationship as it is, in accordance with the truth will be a tool.

Usually, when talking about the form of appeal, first of all, the audience is meant is caught. In fact, this is the second object of the appeal. The listener as a social-logical object and as a linguistic object are perfectly compatible with each other: the listener is you, that is, as a social person - the other. Its expression in speech - its logical-grammatical formation is also different, that is, second person, singular or plural. This is the opposite of the social other - the grammatical second person speaker, who is a social figure as a receiver of thought - the speech and the thought expressed through it is directed to him/her.

It is a clear fact that the lexical-semantic features of the way of addressing women in the Uzbek language and in English are manifested in different forms. Emphasis on logic is used very actively in women. Women make good use of neologisms in everyday life and try to avoid them in formal communication. Since a woman is a natural possessor of sophistication, she uses attractive and colorful lexemes, words expressing personal attitude, and positive words more often during conversation. The subject of the conversation will be slightly exaggerated. Emotional states: we can observe psycho-physiological processes in them, such as surprise, joy, fear, hatred, sadness.

It should be noted that there are big differences between English and Uzbek culture. In particular, the country where English is used as an official language, for example, the USA, Great Britain and other regions, is a bright example of Western civilization, while the territory where Uzbeks live is considered the center of Eastern civilization. The views here are mainly based on Islam. A person learning a foreign language should know that the beauty of a language lies in its diversity. Of course, it is primarily a tool that allows us to convey our thoughts to the listener or reader, but the form is no less important than the content.

In English, **Mrs.** is used to refer to or refer to a married woman. For example,

- And he said, "We're from a city on *Earth*; that's the name of our planet," continued Mrs K. 'That's what he said. "Earth" was the name he spoke. And he used another language. Somehow I understood him. With my mind. Telepathy, I suppose.' [6;188]

The word **Mrs** used in this example refers to a woman whose spouse's last name has passed.

Miss - for a young girl or an unmarried woman, this person's surname is added. For example,

- Miss Manette to be, for the moment, in some adjacent room, until, having got past the two tall candles, he saw standing to receive him by the table between them and the fire, a young lady of not more than seventeen, in a riding cloak, and still holding her straw travellinghat by its ribbon in her hand. [3;27]

Lady is a polite form of a man's address to a woman, and is social it is a word of reference meaning a position. [5]

The use of the word "**Maam**", an abbreviation of **Madam**, is highly controversial: in the UK it is almost never used and is considered an obsolete form. For example,

- Madame Defarge, his wife, sat in the shop behind the counter as he came in. Madame Defarge was a stout woman of about his own age, with a watchful eye that seldom seemed to look at anything, a large hand heavily ringed, a steady face, strong features, and great composure of manner. [3;45]

The forms of address typical for the speech of the Uzbek people, which have a long history and a rich cultural heritage, are quite significant.

The child caresses his mother and uses the word "**oyijon**" (mother). For example,

- Oyijon, oyijonimsiz!— deydi u qayta hiqillashga tushib.— Ilmiy ishlarim bitsin hali, men sizni boshlarimga ko'taraman, ha, xuddi osmonga! Nomardlar-r! Tortib oldi-ya, oyijon...[4] (My dear mother, you are my dear mother – said he with crying. – After finishing my scientific work, I will raise you to the head, yes, certainly, I will do it! Villains! They took it, my dear mother.)

The words "**amma**" and "**xola**" (aunt) are used as family names. For example,

- "Qora amma" ichingizda nima bor? ("Black aunt" What do you have in your inside?)

U yarq etib boshini ko'tardi. Ma'yus kuldi. (Suddenly, she raised her head. Laughed sadly.)

- Dard bor bolam, akangni dardi bor ...[8;21] (There is illness. Your brother's illness.)

The word "**opa**" (sister) is used to refer to women who are slightly different in age. For example,

- Opasi erga tekkanda, Adolat o'n bir yashar qiz edi. [2] (Adolat was an eleven-year-old girl when her sister got married.)

On top of that in the old Uzbek language, the words "**oyim**" and "**bibi**" were used for women's names. For example

- Oftob oyim, ikkinchisi yetmishlardan o'tkan bir kampir. Oftob oyimning onasi — Oysha bibi. [1] (Oftob oyim, the second old woman, who are more than seventy years-age. Oftob oyim's mother – Oysha bibi.)

As can be seen from the above examples, there are different ways of addressing women in English and Uzbek. If the words "**miss**" and "**lady**" are used in English, in Uzbek the words of address such as "**opa**" (sister), "**amma**" and "**xola**", "**oyijon**" are active.

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ЛЕКСИЧЕСКАЯ МНОГОГРАННОСТЬ И БОГАТСТВО РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada rus tilining leksik boyligi, ularning ma'nosi, turlari va nutqda qo'llanilishi haqida fikrlar bayon etilgan. Har qanday tilning asosiy ma'no birligi so'zdir. Barcha so'zlarning yig'indisi tilning lug'at tarkibini tashkil qiladi. Rus tilidagi so'zlar ob'ektlarni, ob'ektlarning xususiyatlarini, ob'ektlar sonini, harakatlarni, harakatlarning xususiyatlarini belgilash uchun ishlatiladi. So'zning ma'nosi uning lug'aviy ma'nosidir.

Kalit so'zlar: lug'at, til, ma'no, ko'chirish, belgi, xususiyat.

Аннотация. В данной статье излагаются мнения о лексическом богатстве русского языка, их значение, виды и употребление в речи. Основная значимая единица любого языка - это слово. Совокупность всех слов составляет лексику языка. Слова в русском языке служат для обозначения предметов, признаков предметов, количества предметов, действий, признаков действий. То, что обозначает слово, является его лексическим значением.

Ключевые слова: лексика, язык, значение, перенос, признак, свойство.

Abstract. This article outlines opinions about the lexical richness of the Russian language, their meaning, types and use in speech. The basic meaningful unit of any language is the word. The totality of all words constitutes the vocabulary of a language. Words in Russian are used to designate objects, characteristics of objects, number of objects, actions, characteristics of actions. What a word means is its lexical meaning.

Key words: vocabulary, language, meaning, transfer, sign, property.

Введение. Русский язык характеризуется богатством и многогранностью. Особенно богата, разнообразна и многогранна лексика. В основе слова как лексической единицы лежит прямое и переносное значение. Здесь необозримое поле мышления для человека. Невозможно представить все слова русского языка только с прямым значением. Человек, умеющий пользоваться богатствами языка, ярко и точно излагает свои мысли, в своей речи не допускает повторов одних и тех же слов. Знакомство с лексическим богатством русского языка невозможно без объяснения сопутствующих тем, таких как «Синонимы. Антонимы»,