

HISTORICAL EVOLUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF FORMS OF ADDRESSING ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

İngiliz ve Özbek Dillerinde Hitap Biçimlerinin Tarihsel-Evrimsel Gelişimi

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Öz: Bu makalede İngilizce ve Özbekçe hitap biçimlerinin evrimsel gelişimi tarihsel olarak incelenmiştir. Ve aynı zamanda, İngilizce ve Özbekçe veriler incelenerek, dillerinin temelinde sözlü konuşmasındaki hitabet şekillerinin rolünü ve önemini tanımlamaya çalışılmıştır. Dil dönemlerini inceleyerek, hitap biçimlerinin tarihsel faktörler sonucu gelişimi ve onlar üzerindeki sosyal etkiler bu bilimsel çalışmada yansıtılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: hitap şekilleri, tarihsel evrimsel gelişim, sosyal ve tarihsel faktörler, duygusal isimler, Türk dili, Özbekçe.

Abstract: In the given article the historical - evolutionary development of forms of the address in the English and the Uzbek languages is considered. And also on the basis of materials of English and Uzbek languages this article depicts the role and importance of forms of the address in oral speech. Development of forms of the address is reflected in this scientific work by examining language periods under the influence of social - historical factors.

Keywords: forms of address, historical-evolutional development, social and historical factors, emotional nouns, Turkic language, Uzbek language.

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INTRODUCTION

Language is an ongoing process as some words become old by being replaced with new words. That gives us an opportunity to say that language is a living process. Every period in history has its own literary language. But it does not give us the right to have an idea that the language of one period is totally different from the language of another period. Language is a dynamic process with its ongoing changes and in that process some of the language units change, some of them stay the same and enter the language of the next period. This shows that language is a two way process, and these processes are opposite to each other: the process in which new words enter the language and the process in which words become old and are not used in the language any more. This two way process is the law of dialectics.

In the language learning process, synchronic and diachronic approaches play an important role. For example, in the study of the forms of address, the three factors that are important need to be given attention: 1) use of forms of address in the present time, 2) the historical development of the forms of address, 3) the development of dynamic approach to language.

Before we start talking about the historical development of the forms of address, it is worth stating what the forms of address are, and what the role of them is in communication. The forms of address are the language units directed towards listener from the side of the speaker and they do not make a part of the sentence from the point of syntax, but they contribute to the meaning of the whole sentence. With the help of them we can start, continue and finish conversation successfully. For example:

In order to start the conversation: “How are you, **my dear**?” said Albert cheerfully, putting aside the paper” (Maughm, *The Creative Impulse*); “Хуш кўрдик, **бегим!** – деди-да, унга ўнги елкасини тутди” (П. Қодиров, Юлдузли тунлар);

-in order to continue the conversation: “*Quarrel, sir! no, sir*” (W. Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*); “Э, сўраманг, **мулла тоға...**” (П. Қодиров, Юлдузли тунлар);

- in order to finish the conversation successfully: “*Come, madame, let's away*” (W. Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*); “Ундоқ бўлса менга руҳсат беринг, **хазратим!** - деди Қутлуғ Нигор хоним” (П. Қодиров, Юлдузли тунлар).

1. THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSES THE FORMS OF ADDRESS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

While talking about the role of the forms of address, first of all, it is worth mentioning that in the sentence structure of the English and Uzbek languages, they are separated with the comma or they come with exclamation marks after it for the purpose

to show the strong emotion of the speaker: - *Quarrel, sir! no, sir* (W. Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*); - *Бизни кечирасиз, бек ака!- деб Раҳматузр айтди* (А.Қодирий, *Ўтган кунлар*). They also express the social background, age, gender, profession, and state of the speaker, the register of the conversation, and the attitude of the speakers towards each other. For example, in the following sentence “*Goodmorning, Mr. Brown*”, with the help of the form of address Mr.(= Mister) we understand that the conversation is formal, listener is an educated man and there is a positive attitude of the speaker towards the listener.

1.1. Historical - Evolutional Development of Forms of Address in English

As mentioned above, there are social and historical factors that have a big influence on the development of the forms of address. It is known that the study of the development of the English language follows the three periods:

1) the Old English language (Anglo-Saxon), 2) the Middle English language, 3) the New English language (Ilyish, 1968, p. 49). The ancient English language includes the period approximately between VII century and 1100 (Ilyish, 1968, p.50). In that period of the English language we can notice the wide use of forms of address: “*sunu mīn, hlyste mīnre lāre*” (*Ўғлим, маслаҳатимгақулоқ тут*); - *ārīs, fæder mīn* (*Турунг, отажон*); *iā, lēof, ic hiteom* (*ҳа, азизим, бу мен*) (Ilyish, 1968, p.144). The above mentioned examples demonstrate a wide use of terms of, adjectives to show emotion, in the function of the forms of address in the sentence. The development of the Middle English language is connected with the conquest of Scandinavians and Normans as they brought Scandinavian dialects, and later French language into English nation. The Norman Conquest has an important place in the history of England, because in that period French became an official language and was used widely among aristocrats and government people, while ordinary people used English in their daily life. After end of Norman period in England, English language became the official language of the country, but by that time there were many changes in the vocabulary of the English language. Scandinavian influence can be seen in some of the forms of address in the English language: *sunu- sunr* (*son*), *cyniŋz – konongr* (*king*), *hlāford – lāvarðr* (*mister*), *fæder – faðder* (*father*), *mōdor- mōðer* (*mother*) (Ilyish, 1968, p.183). As a result of the Norman conquest some new words that expressed the forms of address entered the English language: *prince, baron, noble, judge, justise, bocher* (*a butcher*), *peintre* (*an artist*), *tailor, Honour and others* (Ilyish, 1968, p.186). In this period of the history of the English the forms of address were considered as active units of language: - *herkneht to me, gode men, wiues, maydnes, and alle men, of a tale, pat ich you wile telle* (*эшитинглар мени, азизларим, қадрдон она-сингилларим, қизларим ва барчаларингиз, эшитинглар мен сизларга ҳикоя сўзлай*) (Ilyish, 1968, p.262); *pe child seyde: “Justise, held, pi toupe”* (*Судья, сиз бас қилинг*) (Ilyish, 1968, p.262). The next period saw the emergence of the of new English language and it lasts from 1500 to

the present time. This period includes the time between the XV-XXI centuries. There were many changes that can be noticed in the forms of address in this period. For example, in the XV century, addressing people with the help of names and terms of relation (*father, mother*), forms like *saint, lady, master, man (men), woman (women)* became widespread, the forms such as *Your (His/ Her) Majesty, The Most (Right) Honourable, His/Her Grace, The Much (Right, Very) Reverend, Knight, King, Queen* were used in order to address the members and relatives of the king's family.

During the XVI century "emotional nouns" were used often as forms of address (*daddy, mammy*) in the families, besides forms of address that is related with "age" (*child, girl, youngling*), shortened forms of terms expressing relation (*coz, pa, ma*), forms used to address people of higher class in society (*Your Honour, Your Highness, Duke, Lord, Lordship, Lady, Sir, Master, His/Her Excellency*) and forms of address consisting of name+surname became of a wide use in the language. For example: - **Uncle**, *this is a Montague, our foe;.. (W. Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet).*

In the XVII century, we can notice other words being used as the forms of address. In this period forms like Mr. (= *Mister*) or Mrs. (= *Mistress*) + surname, words expressing respect (*sir, madam, gentleman (gentlemen), gentlewoman, ...*), words expressing profession (*doctor, soldiers, priest, physician, ...*) were becoming popular as the forms of address among people: Horner. *No, good Domine Doctor, I deceive you it seems, and others too; (Wycherley, The Country Wife).*

We do not notice any big changes in the usage of the forms of address in the XVIII century. During this century addressing people using their name+surname, or using the short forms of their names or surnames with adjectives (*dear, honest, love*) and Mrs. (= *Mistress*) + name became widespread in communication: **Mr. Marlow** – **Mr. Hastings** – gentlemen – pray be under no constraint in this house.

In the XIX century the forms of address became simple and easy to use. Using name+surname with the words expressing respect Mr+surname, Mrs+surname, miss+name or surname, and sir with other were the forms of address specific to this century.

Algernon. *I think that is rather mean of you, Ernest*

1) Cecily. *Did you tell him Mr. Worthing was in town?*

Merriman. *Yes, Miss.*

In the XX century there were many changes that happened in English language as with other languages too. The century's achievements in the spheres of science, economy, culture and government were reflected in the language. We can see the following changes in the forms of address: 1) class discrimination disappeared; 2) forms of address such as Sir, Mr., Mrs, Miss were used to show respect; 3) addressing people using name or name + surname became easy to use and were used often; 4) use of

words expressing relation; 5) endearment and diminutivesuffixes were of noticeable use as the forms of address.

1.2. Historical - Evolutional Development of Forms of Address in Uzbek

The forms of address in Uzbek language are also considered as one of the important language unities, as in the English language. In the Uzbek language the forms of address are studied in conjunction with their historical development. The periodization of the history of the Uzbek literary language was put forward by linguists T. H. Salimov, FaxriKamol, A.M. Shcherbak, OlimUsmon, G. Abdurahmonov, Sh. Shukurov, U. Tursun, B. Urinboyev, E. Fozilov, F. Abdullayev. The history of the Uzbek language is divided into the following periods (Махмудов Қ. 2006, p.104):

The ancient Turkic language (the language of the period till VI century). There are no any written manuscripts found about the use of language of this period, but the ancient sak and massaget tribes who lived in the territory of the Central Asia used to speak this language (Mahmudov, 2006, p.26).

The ancient Turkic literary language (the language of the period between VI - IX century). This period of history includes the time of the establishment of the Turkic kingdom, until the kingdom of Karakhaniys (Mahmudov, 2006, p.26). In this period samples of written folklore in this language can be found among the monuments of Орхун-Энасой and we come across with the use of the forms of address while studying those samples left in the monuments. For example, in the stone monument of Tunyukuk we can see the following forms of address: *Тоқуз оғуз бағларибодуны бу сабымын эдгүти эшид қатыгды тынгла илгэрү кун тоғсық (қ)а, биргэрү кун ортусынгару, қурыгару кун батсықынга, йыргару тун ортусынгару, анта ичрәки бодун қоп м(анга көрүр, анч)а бодун* (which means: **Тўққиз ўғиз беклари, халқи бу сўзларимни яхшилаб эшит, диққат қилиб тингла! Олдинга – кунчиқарга, ўннга – жанубга, орқага – кунботарга, чапга – шимолгача бўлган ер ичидаги халқ [лар] ҳаммаси менга қарайди** (Abdurahmanov & Rustamov, 1982, p.89).

The old Turkic literary language (X - XII centuries). This period of the language coincides with the period of Karakhaniys kngdom. In the language of this period, there was also a wide use of language units as the forms of address: from the work “Қутадғу билиг”: - *Ай, мэхнат изиси олим нэматың (Эй мэхнаткаш, ўлим-неъматинг.)* (Abdurahmanov & Shukurov, 1973, p. 289); Тафсирдан: - *Йа қызым, уқтуң-му эркин, айырғучы келди?* (Abdurahmanov & Shukurov, 1973, p. 232);

The old Uzbek literary language (XIII- XVI centuries). In this period of language history we can see much development in the Uzbek language. The study of the literary works show that in this period the forms of address were also one of the language units used often by people:

“Кетур, **соқий**, қадаҳ хилватда бир дам,

Чу келтурдунг эшикни боғла маҳкам”

(А.Навоий, Фарход ва Ширин);

Соҳибкиронға Соҳиб ҳидоят айдилар: “эй ўғлум, сан борғил, кетингдин тезлик ила ман борурман” [Темурнома, 67]

The new Uzbek literary language (XVII –XIXcenturies).This period is distinguished by the idea and the movementfounded by a famous Uzbek poet Alisher Navoiyto makethe literary language,,closer to the language of everyday communication. In the literature written in this period we can notice the various functions of the forms of address. For example,

“Навбахор очилди гуллар, сабза бўлди боғлар,

Сухбат айлайлик, келинлар, **жўралар,ўртоқлар**” [Мукумий];

“Эй хотун, нима учун мунча изтироб бирла йиғларсиз?” [Қиссаи Машраб]

The modern/present use of Uzbek literary language (from XX century till the present time). During this period of the language’s development the forms of address didn’t lose their function and were often used in the written and spoken language: - Энди, синглим, шу биттагина боламиз... Онаси йиғлаб эси кетяпти (Саид Аҳмад, Сайланма); - Айланай, меҳмон, кимдан хафа бўлиб тушдингиз? (Чўлпон, Кеча вакундуз); -**Азизларим**, мен сизларни машинада шахарни сайру томошага таклиф қиламан, - деди.(Н. Норматов, Кўзгудаги икковлон).

We can see how the Uzbek language is rich in the forms of address and its role in the spoken communication in the use of the form of address “**ойи**”(in the meaning of mom, mother).The word “**Ойи**” has the following definition in the glossary of the Uzbek language: it is used in the meaning of mother**Ойи** с.т. шв. Она (Uzbek Exp. Dic. – 3, 2006, p.99). There were formed several forms of address based on this word and they of a wide use in Uzbek language¹.

¹ **Ойим** – 1. с.т. Ойи с. 1- ш. Possessive form (Uzbek Exp. Dic. – 3, 2006, p. 99). It is used by children addressing their mother or daughter in laws use it while addressing their mother in law. 2. таp. It was used together with the name or titles while addressing a women of aristocratic family (For example: Моҳлар ойим). 3.Generally, it was a word used together with name of a womanwhile addressing a woman to show respect, honour. (For example:Раҳима ойим). 4.с.т. а coquette (Uzbek Exp. Dic. – 3, 2006, p. 99).

Ойимқиз (а girl/daughter)– formof address used in addressing young girls to show respect or irony (Uzbek Exp. Dic. – 3, 2006, p. 99).

Ойимпошша – 1. The word is used to show respect towards a woman or is used ironically while addressing a woman. (Uzbek Exp. Dic. – 3, 2006, p.100).

Ойимтилла – с.т. 1. The word is used to describe a woman who is not willing to work; a member of aristocratic family. 2. A woman who flirts with man. 3.кест.awomanlike man or indecisive man (Uzbek Exp. Dic. – 3, 2006, p.100).

Ойимча – 1. таp. A young woman who belongs too king’s family. 2. эpкл. A coquette. 3. An ironic word (Uzbek Exp. Dic. – 3, 2006, p.100).

It is worth mentioning that during the historical development of the Uzbek language, due to some social reasons, words from other languages such as Persian, Arabic, Mongolian, Russian, Uigur and Chinese entered the Uzbek language. For example, the word *navkar* is considered as the borrowed word and defined as the Persian word in the dictionary. Originally this word is an ancient Mongolian word that is used in the meaning of “soldier, servant, мулозим, friends of the groom” (Aliyev, 1994, p. 19). In the later periods of the language history the Turkic and Mongolian language were separated and developed on their own. That is the reason why there are several similar words (if we do not take into account some phonetic differences) that exist in Turkic and Mongolian languages: *ака-ах(а), хотин- хатан, божа-баз, овсин- ависан* (Aliyev, 1994, p. 28). There were also words that entered from Russian language and words from European languages that came through Russian language into Uzbek language: *кноз(князь), доктор, фельдшер, генерал, губернатор, солдат, пристав* (Aliyev, 1994, p. 34). The above mentioned borrowed words were often used as the forms of address in communication.

In this short article, it is difficult to illustrate the role of the forms of address in the language development. The reason for this is that the sphere of the forms of address is wide and they are being enriched with the everyday words. In conclusion we would like to state that the study of the historical development of the forms of address is of great importance in exploring the history of the nation, the language history, in the study of the ancient manuscripts, in communicating with the representatives of other nations.

Ойпошша – 1. айн. Has the same meaning as *oyimposhsha* (Uzbek Exp. Dic. – 3, 2006, p.102).

Ипак ойм – is used to address women of aristocratic family (Uzbek Exp. Dic. – 3, 1981, p.527).

Катта ойи – 1. Father's or mother's mother. 2. Is used to king's elder wife by other wife's children. 3. Addressing form to old woman (Uzbek Exp. Dic. – 3, 1981, p.537).

Кичик ойи – is used to address the last or little wife by elder wife's children in the past (Uzbek Exp. Dic. – 3, 1981, p.527).

Келинойи – 1. Brother's wife. 2. Is used to address an older relative or a wife of a close friend/relative (Uzbek Exp. Dic. – 2, 2006, p.346).

Кеннойи – с.т. same as *Kelinoyi* (Uzbek Exp. Dic. – 2, 2006, p.353).

Опоғойи – is used to address an older woman with respect (Uzbek Exp. Dic. – 3, 2006, p.130).

Оға ойи – is used to address the oldest woman in the uzbek families or rich uigur's family.

Пошшойи – is used to address women of aristocratic family; is used sometimes to address women to show respect.

Тоғойи – in old literary language means uncle (Uzbek Exp. Dic. – 3, 2006, p.164).

Тўра ойи – a form of address used to address the mother or a wife of a governor during the period of khanates and Russian government in Turkistan.

Хола ойи шв. 1. Is used to address the oldest woman relative (Uzbek Exp. Dic. – 4, 2006, p.407).

Хоним ойи – addressing women with respect.

Эшон ойи – a religious woman or a wife of a religious person.

Ҳазрат ойи – is used to address the mother of king, khan and people in higher positions.

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