THE STRUCTURE OF FORMS OF ADDRESS

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ANNOTATION. The article analyzes the structural and syntactic features of forms of address in the Uzbek language. The communicative function of forms of address in the speech process, their grammatical structure, and their semantic-stylistic potential are described. In the research, forms of address are structurally divided into simple, extended, and complex forms, and their specific features are explained on the basis of examples. Also, the grammatical characteristics of address constructions in the form of possessive, attributive, and appositional combinations are demonstrated. The emotional and expressive load of forms of address in literary texts is given special attention.

Key words: form of address, vocative, syntactic unit, extended address, complex address, possessive construction, attributive construction, appositional construction, emotionality, stylistic device

Language, as the main means of human thought and communication activity, is manifested in the speech process through various syntactic units. One of such units is forms of address. Forms of address are syntactic means expressing the speaker's direct appeal to the listener or to a particular object, and they perform an important pragmatic function in the communicative process. In Uzbek linguistics, forms of address have mainly been studied within the framework of the vocative; however, comprehensive analysis of their structural organization, grammatical models, and stylistic possibilities remains one of the актуал issues. In particular, identifying the functional-semantic load of forms of address in literary texts, their emotional-expressive features, and their syntactic expansion possibilities has scientific significance.

It is known that forms of address in one speech process may be directed to one or several objects. If a form of address consists of one word expressing one object, they are considered simple forms of address. Forms of address directed to one object may appear expanded with modifiers. These are called extended forms of address.

If forms of address are directed to several objects or if forms of address expressing one object consist of several words, they are considered complex forms of address. Forms of address are structurally divided into three main groups:

1. Simple forms of address.
2. Extended forms of address.
3. Complex forms of address.

Simple forms of address. When the speaker's speech is directed to one person or one object and the word denoting that person or object is expressed by a single word, such forms are called simple forms of address. Simple forms of address may consist of root, derived, compound, or paired nouns and may occur singly or in repetition.

Aunt, what are you doing at this late hour, whom are you looking for? (Oydin).

Simple forms of address occur within the sentence and give it a certain meaning, content, and shade. This meaning and shade are understood, firstly, from the content of the sentence in which the form of address participates; secondly, through intonation, evaluative suffixes, and the modifiers and appositions within the structure of the form of address.

Extended forms of address. When the speaker's speech is directed to one person or object and the words denoting that person or object function as forms of address, and if these forms are expanded with modifiers and appositions, they are called extended forms of address. In extended

forms of address, one element functions as the form of address, while the others serve as its modifier or apposition. Some extended forms of address consist of syntactic combinations, while others are formed from phraseological combinations.

Gentle snowdrop that shook the air

Do not forget me, my day of return will come (Iqbol).

In extended forms of address occurring as syntactic combinations, the structure contains more than one element; some of these elements are semantically and grammatically free, while others are not. According to the relationship between the elements, extended forms of address occurring as syntactically free combinations can be divided into three types: possessive constructions, attributive constructions, and appositional constructions.

In possessive constructions, the second element is the head word, and the first element is a noun or personal pronoun in the genitive case. The elements agree in person and number. In extended forms of address, inversion between the possessor and the possessed may occur, especially in poetry.

For example:

With you passes joyfully every day and every moment of mine,

May my soul be sacrificed to you, O my Uzbekistan (Uyun).

In possessive constructions, sometimes the genitive case suffix may not be used.

My tears, do not hurry, do not overflow,

Salty tears become balm for the bleeding heart (Iqbol).

In attributive constructions, the second element usually functions as the head word, while the first element modifies it by qualification. The attribute and the attributed word are connected by agreement. Evaluative adjectives in such constructions show the speaker's attitude toward the listener.

For example:

Farewell, O my sweet dreams,

I blew you away like dust (Iqbol).

Dependent elements in attributive constructions are often expressed by complex participial forms.

Wind that slept in the hollow of the willow,

Do not forget me, my day of return will come.

Tell me, do you also have someone who asked for you,

O earth cracked like pottery?

Where are you, O flower carried away by the wind,

This bitter question awakens me.

In appositional constructions, one element explains the other. The second element usually functions as the head word, while the first clarifies it. The appositional element may indicate the profession, occupation, or title of the addressed person.

For example:

The fortune-teller says so, Bolkhin neighbor, the fortune-teller says (T. Murod).

Jamoliddin Ketmon, will you perform your prayer? – says Ashal Noay.

It is all over, Aqrab Qorbōshi, we will become brothers (T. Murod).

Forms of address may also be complex. When the speaker addresses the interlocutor in different ways and expresses his attitude toward him, one object of speech may receive different names.

These forms are called complex forms of address and consist of two or more simple forms of address.

For example:

I will not touch you with my finger, moon,

I will not let my breath reach you, flower,

But I will not let you leave my sky, moon,

I will not let anyone say your name, flower.
I came chasing my dream like a wild horse,
My angel, my only one, my dear, my soul.

Simple forms of address within complex constructions are connected by conjunctions and intonation. Forms of address may also occur in coordination. Coordinated forms of address consist of two or more forms and indicate that the speaker addresses several persons or objects simultaneously.

For example:
My fatherland, O mother village,
Your stony streets are soft like a quilt! (Iqbol).

The analysis shows that forms of address are one of the important syntactic units of the Uzbek language and play a significant role in enriching the communicative and emotional content of speech. Structurally, they are divided into three main types: simple, extended, and complex forms. Simple forms consist of one word directly naming a person or object. Extended forms are expanded with modifiers and appositions and have a more complex syntactic structure. They appear as possessive, attributive, and appositional constructions. Complex forms arise through different nominations of one object and strengthen emotionality and expressiveness in speech. Furthermore, in literary texts forms of address perform an important stylistic function by increasing imagery, expressing the speaker's subjective attitude, and influencing the listener. Therefore, studying the structural and functional features of forms of address has important theoretical and practical significance for Uzbek syntax and stylistics.

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