

**ANALYSIS OF FUNCTIONS AND CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA OF ADDRESS FORMS IN MODERN LINGUISTIC DISCOURSE**

**J.E.Seytjanov** – Professor  
*Karakalpak State University named after Berdakh*

**АНАЛИЗ ФУНКЦИЙ И КРИТЕРИЙ КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ ОБРАЩЕНИЯ ФОРМЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОМ ДИСКУРСЕ**

**Ж.Е.Сейтжанов** – профессор  
*Каракалпакский государственный университет имени Бердаха*

**ZAMONAVIY LINGVISTIK DISKURSDA MUROJAAT SHAKLLARINING FUNKSIYALARI VA TASNIFLASH MEZONLARINING TAHLILI**

**J.E.Seytjanov** – professor  
*Berdaq nomidagi Qoraqalpoq davlat universiteti*

**Tayanch soʻzlar:** murojaat shakllari, lingvistik diskurs, tasniflash mezonlari, nutqiy aktlar, shaxslararo muloqot, til va ijtimoiy oʻzaro taʼsir.

**Rezyume.** Ushbu maqolada murojaat shakllarining zamonaviy nutqdagi muhim lingvistik kategoriya sifatidagi koʻp qirrali tabiati oʻrganiladi. Tadqiqotning maqsadi turli lingvistik kontekstlarda murojaat shakllarining kommunikativ vazifalarini ham, tasniflash mezonlarini ham tahlil qilishdan iborat. Ogʻzaki va yozma muloqotdan olingan misollar asosida murojaat shakllari ijtimoiy munosabatlarni oʻrnatish, xushmuomalalikni ifodalash va hissiy munosabatni ifodalash vazifasini qanday bajarishi koʻrib chiqilgan. Bundan tashqari, tadqiqotda murojaat shakllarini tasniflashda mavjud yondashuvlar, strukturaviy, semantik va pragmatik nuqtayi nazardan koʻrib chiqilgan. Nazariy tushunchalarni amaliy misollar bilan uygʻunlashtirish orqali tadqiqot murojaat shakllarining tilda qanday ishlashini toʻliq koʻrib chiqadi va muloqotni samarali tahlil qilish uchun ularni toʻgʻri tasniflashning muhimligini taʼkidlaydi.

**Ключевые слова:** формы обращения, языковой дискурс, критерии классификации, речевые акты, межличностное общение, язык и социальное взаимодействие.

**Резюме.** В данной статье рассматривается многогранность форм обращения как важной лингвистической категории в современном дискурсе. Исследование направлено на анализ как коммуникативных функций, так и критериев классификации форм обращения в различных лингвистических контекстах. Основываясь на примерах из устной и письменной коммуникации, в работе рассматривается, как формы обращения функционируют для установления социальных отношений, выражения вежливости и передачи эмоциональных установок. Кроме того, в исследовании рассматриваются существующие подходы к классификации форм обращения с учетом структурных, семантических и прагматических аспектов. Интегрируя теоретические взгляды с практическими примерами, исследование предлагает всесторонний обзор того, как формы обращения функционируют в языке, и подчеркивает важность их правильной классификации для эффективного анализа коммуникации.

**Key words:** forms of address, linguistic discourse, classification criteria, speech acts, interpersonal communication, language and social interaction.

**Summary.** This article explores the multifaceted nature of forms of address as a significant linguistic category in contemporary discourse. The study aims to analyze both the communicative functions and the classification criteria of address forms in various linguistic contexts. Drawing on examples from spoken and written communication, the paper examines how address forms function to establish social relationships, express politeness, and convey emotional attitudes. Furthermore, the research reviews existing approaches to the classification of address forms, considering structural, semantic, and pragmatic perspectives. By integrating theoretical insights with practical examples, the study offers a comprehensive overview of how address forms operate in language and highlights the importance of their accurate classification for effective communication analysis.

**Introduction.** In modern linguistic discourse, the study of address forms plays a crucial role in understanding the dynamics of interpersonal communication. Address forms – ranging from personal pronouns and titles to more complex honorifics and vocatives – serve as essential tools for managing social relationships, expressing politeness, solidarity, and social

hierarchy. The way individuals address each other is influenced not only by linguistic norms but also by cultural, social, and pragmatic factors, making the analysis of these forms a multidimensional task.

Over recent decades, linguistic research has increasingly focused on the functional aspects of address forms, examining how they operate in

different communicative contexts and how speakers choose appropriate forms depending on social distance, power relations, and the communicative purpose. Modern discourse, including media, online communication, and professional settings, provides a rich ground for observing variations and shifts in address practices.

The classification of address forms is also a key aspect of this study. Scholars often categorize address forms based on formal/informal usage, levels of politeness, contextual appropriateness, and pragmatic functions such as attention-getting, respect-marking, or intimacy signaling. Understanding these classifications allows linguists to map out the sociolinguistic and pragmatic patterns underlying modern communication.

Thus, the present study aims to analyze the functions of address forms in contemporary discourse and establish clear criteria for their classification. By doing so, it contributes to a deeper understanding of how language reflects social norms, cultural values, and interpersonal strategies in the modern communicative landscape.

Forms of address constitute an essential element of human communication, reflecting not only linguistic choices but also the cultural, social, and pragmatic norms of interaction. As linguistic units, forms of address encompass a wide range of expressions, including names, titles, kinship terms, honorifics, and pronouns, each of which carries contextual meaning depending on the speaker's intent, the social hierarchy, and the communicative situation.

In contemporary linguistic discourse, increasing attention has been paid to the functional and classificatory dimensions of address forms. Scholars from various linguistic fields – such as pragmatics, sociolinguistics, and discourse analysis – have attempted to establish criteria for the systematic categorization of address forms. These criteria often include structural features, semantic nuances, and pragmatic functions. Despite the diversity of approaches, a unified understanding of how address forms function across contexts remains a subject of ongoing research.

**Methods.** To fully illuminate the important features of address, it is necessary to familiarize oneself with which words are considered address. This requires semantic classification of address. After all, "it logically has the status of a word expander and is a part that determines the meanings of person-number and modality in the category of predicate. Appeals "express a subjective assessment of the object" [1:110-113].

Semantic classification of address in the Karakalpak, English, and Uzbek languages allows us to fully determine their linguistic status. Before discussing the criteria for classifying vocatives in this

section, we want to highlight the functions of vocatives. Indeed, in the studies conducted on the appeal, there are almost no opinions about its status, but opinions have been expressed about its functions, and they are as follows:

1. The task of naming the person (addressee) to whom the speech is addressed
2. Communication task [5:15]
3. Naming the person (addressee) to whom the speech is addressed, the task of prompting the addressee to do something [1:58-60]
4. Tasks of naming the person (addressee) to whom the speech is addressed, explaining, describing, and expressing emotions.
5. Tasks of encouragement, calling, evaluation, characterization of the listener [6:21]
6. Functions of motivation, calling, social management, expression of emotions
7. Identification, demonstration (deictic task), characterization, tasks of social management of communication
8. Establishing and maintaining communication, expressing courtesy, reacting to the person (addressee) to whom the speech is addressed, confirming the thought, rhythmic functions V.G.Gak calls the task under the first number primary, and the rest secondary.
9. Naming the person to whom the speech is addressed, attracting the attention of the person to whom the speech is addressed (vocative task), social management (expressing the attitude of the communicants according to their status and courtesy), commenting on the person to whom the speech is addressed and expressing one's attitude towards them, indicating the person to whom the speech is addressed (deictic task), functions of expressing emotions (O.G.Minina) [3:75].

Modern linguistic discourse applies multiple criteria for classifying address forms. The most widespread are the following:

| Criteria             | Types of Address                 | Examples                        |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Social status        | Formal / Informal                | Sir, Mr. Smith vs. Hey, John    |
| Degree of intimacy   | Intimate / Neutral / Distant     | Honey vs. Friend vs. Madam      |
| Grammatical form     | Nominal / Pronominal / Verbal    | Dr. Lewis; you; excuse me       |
| Functional purpose   | Vocative / Etiquette / Emotional | Guys!; Dear guests; My love     |
| Communicative medium | Oral / Written / Digital         | Spoken dialogue, letters, chats |

Address forms perform a wide range of pragmatic functions:

| Function                 | Communicative Purpose                           | Example                 |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Contact-establishing     | Initiating or maintaining communication         | Excuse me...            |
| Social-regulative        | Displaying hierarchy, respect, or subordination | Your Honor, Professor   |
| Identifying              | Naming or selecting the interlocutor            | John, can I ask you...  |
| Emotional-expressive     | Expressing feelings or attitudes                | Dear, sweetheart, idiot |
| Politeness / Etiquette   | Demonstrating courtesy                          | Ladies and gentlemen    |
| Manipulative / Pragmatic | Pragmatic Persuasion, influence, flattery       | My friend, listen...    |

In digital communication (social networks, chats), new address forms emerge: bro, dude, guys, fam, often signaling informality and group identity.

**Results.** It should be especially noted that the speech act, text theory, and linguopragmatics have expanded the scope of the tasks of the addresses. In the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, as in English, addresses are one of the means of communication, expressing thoughts, and the study of the semantics of addresses in the Karakalpak and Uzbek languages has not been carried out at the proper level. It is understood that, since the semantics of a word is one of the important features that serve to determine which part of speech it belongs to, before dividing addresses into a separate part of speech, it is necessary to determine how semantically they differ from other parts of speech [3:88].

Determining the semantics of addresses in conjunction with grammatical meaning is especially necessary for studying the semantics of words that have a connection with other parts of speech, such as *Rahmat, Marhamat, Salom* in Uzbek, *Please, Ok, Thank you* in English, *Hey, Salem, Rahmet* in Karakalpak. Because when used as an address, these words deviate from their etymological meanings, and in this case, it becomes impossible to imagine their relation to the noun category.

**Discussion.** We cite the following functions of addresses: 1) the nominative function of an address;

2) the speaker's task to direct the listener's attention to their speech; 3) evaluative function of the address; 4) perlocutionary (influencing the listener) function of the address; 5) the function of an address to identify the person to whom the speech is addressed; 6) the function of an address to express respect and courtesy; 7) the indicative (deictic) function of the address; 8) the function of an address to express emotions; 9) the social management function of the address.

The nominative function of an address is the name of the person to whom the speech is addressed in the process of communication. This process exists in any type of address and leads to the emergence of various names. The Russian linguist B.A. Serebrennikov, who studied the phenomenon of nomination in addresses, cites the following opinion: "Nomination in addresses, along with its characteristic semantic features, allowed the author to identify two types of nominative addresses: relative nominations, i.e., names denoting family, social, emotional relations (*father, boss, neighbor*) and evaluative nominations – in unilateral relations, i.e., the speaker's attitude towards the addressee (*dorogoy, miliy, negodyay*)" [4:45]. The nominative function of interjections consists in naming the person to whom the addressee addresses, and this function occurs in speech in support of the addressee or in distinguishing the addressee from others.

**Conclusion.** The evaluative function of an address comes or is expressed by nominalized forms of adjectives expressing the meaning of evaluation. In general, "evaluation as a functional-semantic category reflects the results of a person's axiological activity, which is connected with the subjective understanding of objective reality in the aspect of "approval-disapproval," "interest-indifference." The basis of assessment is the positive or negative attitude of the subject to certain situations or parts of the text". Evaluation in addresses, from the point of view of the structure of the speech evaluation situation, proceeds from the speaker's position. The emotional attitude of evaluation in addresses is explained by the fact that it gives an additional "communicative effect" [6:63].

Thus, in terms of the roles of the participants in the communication and the communicative situation, the addressees performing the evaluative function are, firstly, the speaker's position, and secondly, the speaker's goal and the relationship between them, and it can be said that this type of exclamation gives an additional communicative effect.

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