



SOCIOLINGUISTIC FEATURES OF EXCLAMATIONS IN THE UZBEKISTAN LANGUAGE

Khujamberdiyeva Dildora

Student of Termez state university

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ABSTRACT

This in the article Uzbek in the language of urges sociolinguistic features complex in a way analysis will be done of the language the most ancient and the most important syntactic from units one to be, their sociolinguistic research language and society between closely connection in learning important importance has. In the article of encouragement theoretical-linguistic basics, world and Uzbek in linguistics research from history word Gender and young factor, social status and to the profession see of encouragement application systematic analysis is being done. Artistic in the works of encouragement sociolinguistic functions practical examples based on Public information in media, including the internet and social on the networks of urges new application also see the shapes Research results Uzbek language teaching, speech culture increase and artistic in editorial application possible.

Modern in linguistics sociolinguistics separately important industry as developed The language is social nature, it society in life place and tasks study modern of research main from directions to one Especially, communication in the process applicable language units sociolinguistic aspects study grass is a pressing issue. Urges and speech of communication the most ancient and the most important syntactic from the means one to be, their sociolinguistic features research to grow not only linguistics, maybe sociolinguistics in the field to enrich research service does.

Appeal (appeal) unit) – this speaker's to the listener, third to the person or any to something directed his / her appeal attention attraction to do it call, request, command, question and other communicative intentions with aimed at speech is a unit. In linguistics prompts various names with referred to as: appeal units, exclamations, apostrophes and etc. Uzbek in linguistics often referred to 'unit' or 'invocation' terms is used.

Of the urges sociolinguistic research of the language social functions, speech behaviors, communication participants between relationships study opportunity gives. Because encouragement choice through speaker his/ her own social status, listener was their relationship, they between distance, sincerity level manifestation It will. That's why also for

encouragement sociolinguistic research language and society between connection in learning important importance has.

Prompts historically linguistics the most ancient research from objects one to be came from. Antiquity scholars, especially ancient Greek and Indian linguists speech of communication methodological tools analysis in doing of urges place about idea But the urges independent syntactic unity as scientific image create task next to the times right is coming.

19th century second in the middle and the 20th century at the beginning Europe in linguistics prompts learn The German linguist W. von Humboldt began to study the language. internal shape and in it person category about when writing, address units language in the system place about idea He/ She/ It in my opinion, the language person category of urges existence with closely related and this category of the language the most ancient from the layers one is considered.

Russian linguistics of encouragement scientific research A.A.Potebnya, A.A.Shakhmatov, FF Fortunatov such as scientists names with related. A.A.Potebnya his/ her own The famous "Из записок по русской грамматике". of encouragement semantic and syntactic nature deep analysis In the 50s and 60s of the 20th century, the world in linguistics generative grammar direction to the body arrival of encouragement new to the study take came. N.Chomsky his/ her own transformational grammar in theory prompts deep in the structure special knots as seeing It came out.

Sociolinguistics science as independent develop since it began later (1960s), the urges social linguistics aspects study separately importance profession American scientist W.Labor, also B.Bernstein, J.Fishman such as researcher sociolinguists of the language social layer with related features in learning speech etiquette to units attention they looked at. English linguist R. Brown in "Words and Things". of urges psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic features analysis German linguist V.Harwig prompts communicative strategies structural part as seeing It came out.

Uzbek in linguistics of urges scientific research 20th century at the beginning started and current until today one how many from stages passed. The first stage (1920-1950s) is Uzbek of the language scientific of description start period then prompts general grammatical concepts within seeing was released. K.K.Yudakhin in dictionaries prompts lexical unity as described. The second stage (1950-1980s) – this Uzbek of the language scientific grammar creation period. A.Borovkov, M.Shaikhzoda, I.Madvaliyev and other scientists Uzbek of the language grammatical system in creation of urges instead They marked the third. stage (1980-2000) – functional and sociolinguistic directions increase period. Fourth Stage (2000s-present) – modern linguistics directions wide application period.

Of the urges semantic analysis their lexical meaning, meaning types and semantic connections from learning consists of. Uzbek in the language prompts following semantic to groups divided into: 1) individual relatively encouragement (father, mother, brother, sister); 2) to a profession or title relatively encouragement (doctor, teacher, mentor); 3) social status relatively appeals (sir, madam, esteemed); 4) emotional exclamations (my dear, my dear, my beauty).

Semantic in terms of prompts to oneself typical to the features First, they always appeal being done person meant, that is prompts referential function Secondly, the prompts speaker's attitude, mood represents, this their expressive Third, the prompts communication participants between each other to understand provides, this pragmatic is a function.

Sociolinguistics the most important from directions one is the language to gender related features Gender concept in sociolinguistics social interpreted as gender will be done and it is biological from sex difference Gender in linguistics is a discourse actions, words choice, speech style, as well as encouragement also determines the choice.

Uzbek in the language men and women between appeal forms almost one kind although some features For example, women between in communication prompts more sincere, warm in the morning to be possible: my daughter, my soul, my beauty such as expressions women's each other in communication more occurs in men between in communication and such sincere prompts less is used. Uzbek in the language to a woman relatively used special respectful prompts available: lady, kitchen, grandmother such as words woman to the person relatively respect and sincerity expression for is used.

Modern Uzbek gender- neutral in language prompts wide spreading: dear my friend, dear colleague, dear listener such as expressions male or to a woman relatively usage This trend is possible. modern gender equality in society ideas to the language reflection makes.

Age factor of urges in the selection important importance has. Uzbek in the language to age according to following appeal types are divided into: 1. For adults address - to adults relatively strong respect represented by: father, mother, grandmother, grandfather, brother, sister such as prompts from them the little ones for adults relatively respect represents ; 2. To peers address – my friend, my companion, my soulmate, my dear such as prompts peers between friendly relationships represents; 3. To children address – my child, my soul, my daughter, my son, my child such as prompts adults to children relatively love to them was care shows.

Age factor not only encouragement to choose, maybe encouragement also affects the forms For example, for adults in the application often many shaped prompts used: dear, respected, kind - this to many relatively respectful appeal Modern Uzbek in the language young factor also changes face is coming. The younger generation between in communication traditional modern, rather than the usual (brother, sister) Use of exclamation marks (bro, dude, my dear) This trend is being observed. of the language social differentiation new It is a sight.

Uzbek in the language social status and to the profession according to prompts following main to groups divided into: 1. Official incentives – state agencies, organizations, official meetings and documents in the problem used: respected, dear, valuable, esteemed such as adjectives with nouns together usage; 2. Informal encouragement – family, friends, in the store between, informal in situations used: my friend, my soulmate, my dear, my brother, my sister, my brother, my sister; 3. Professional encouragement – in a professional environment, professionally in communication used: teacher, teacher, doctor, engineer, lawyer, nurse, boss, leader.

Conclusion as to say maybe in the future of urges cognitive the basics to study, them computer linguistics methods with research intercultural in communication functions study current tasks remains..

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