
APPEAL AS A BASIS OF COMMUNICATION CULTURE

Xaydarova Dildora*

*Department of Foreign Languages,
Fergana State University, UZBEKISTAN

Email id: missdilah@mail.ru

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ABSTRACT

The conversation begins with an address, and how it goes depends more on that first word," said Siddiq Muminov, author of the book Criteria for Dialogue. Every word that comes out of our mouth is a testament to the beauty of our speech, to the high level of our culture, to the fact that we have not forgotten ourselves. This means that the forms of appeal are one of the main factors determining the culture of communication of each nation, thereby demonstrating not only the attitude of the speaker to the listener, but also his level of culture and general level. Of course, the first address to a person begins with the name given to him by his parents. It is no secret that a good name is a beauty to a person.

KEYWORDS: *Communication, Demonstrating, Individually, Different Forms, Accepted, Nicknames, Signifies.*

INTRODUCTION

It is both an obligation and a duty for parents to give a long-awaited, newborn child, whether it is a boy or a girl, a name that is appropriate, meaningful and beautiful. Sh. In Qadiri's book, Qodiri Qomsab, it is clear from the following passages that parents give their children appropriate and meaningful names, as a sign of self-respect and esteem. The father of Uzbek novels said, "Qadiri also set an example in naming his children. In particular, Nazifa, meaning "Pure" for the eldest daughter, Adiba, meaning "Writer" for the middle daughter, Mas'ud, meaning "Happy" for the youngest son, and Anisa, meaning the youngest daughter, Friend." [1]

The main linguistic-communicative function of names is to distinguish each person from other people by naming them. In Uzbek and German, we analyze people's names in three different ways.

Full view of people's names. In Uzbek, the father's name is added to the father's name -ovich (Kholmatov Elmurod Davlatovich), -ovna (Juraeva Nilufar Nematovna), - evich / yevich (Sultanov Botir Turdalievich), -evna / yevna (Vahobova Feruza Mashrabboyevna) 'is made by edema. – Ataullo Isayevich, I am new to your country. It's been a month since I started working. I was in Leningrad before. I worked as an investigator. I was introduced to you by Odiljon as a teacher who has just served in the republic. So you are an educated person. In German, the names of people are represented by relatives, friends, close acquaintances and colleagues, as well as du / sen and Sie / siz pronominal forms of communication within children, youth and schoolchildren. People's names also come with reference forms such as Herr / Frau (Mr. / Mrs.) and Onkel / Tante (kinship terms). In German, people's first names are not included. H / F + VN Herr Karl, Frau Irmgard A short list of people's names. In Uzbek, abbreviated names are often used to refer to close family members, close friends, and acquaintances. [2]

Siddiq Muminov writes about names in his book, The Criteria of Dialogue: Our ancestors never said "odd" when it came to naming acquaintances. They knew it was disrespectful. But many forms of appeal, including names, literally change over time. Also, abbreviated pronunciation of names indicates intimacy in informal circles.

THE MAIN PART Abbreviations of names in Uzbek language have different forms.

1. The first part of the compound name is shortened and dropped: Abduqahhor - Qahhor, Abduvahid - Wahid, Abdutolib - Talib, Khudoiberdi - Berdi. The second part of the broken name in modern Uzbek is also used as an independent name. Accordingly, like Qahhor, Wahid, Talib, Momin.
2. The second part of the compound name is shortened and dropped: Tojiniso - Taji, Mehrinisi - Mehri, Quدراتillo - Quدرات, Nuriddin - Nuri, Sayfiddin - Sayfi.
3. Any syllable in the first part of the name can be shortened: Norposh - Norposhsha, Oyposh - Oyposhsha, Jonzoq - Jonuzoq, Zari - Zarbibi.
4. Sometimes both parts of the name are abbreviated and the form of the name changes considerably: Innat - Inoyatulla, Holli - Kholmurod, Sarbish - Sarviniso, Mamash - Muhammadsharif, Muhammadshukur.
5. Abbreviations can sometimes cause a single name to become more than one form. For example, we see that the name Muhammad is abbreviated in the forms Mama, Mamat, Mamash, Mad, Mat, Ma.

In German, a short form of a person's name is a plural form, indicating closeness to the person being addressed. Also, a brief address is often reflected in the conversations of relatives and close friends.

FOR EXAMPLE:

Alexander: Alex

Anton: Tony, Tony

Maximilian: Max or Maxi

Joachim: Jochen

Thomas: Tom or Tommy

Susanne: Suse

Two months ago Geduldhaben, Suse! „Jochen, steh auf, nimm diesen Hammel und sage: Hammel schüttle dich!“ A thumbnail of people's names. In German, adding suffixes -lein, -chen, -i to a person's name gives a reduced form of a person's name. Foreexample: Katilein, Beredtchen, Michi, Mimi, Leni. Bärbel rief ohne Unterbrechung nur: “Robert! Robertchen! Robert!“ [3]

It is known that in the Uzbek language, some forms of nouns, which are formed due to suffixes, are far from the full form of the name. For example, Dilash - Dilbar or Dilorom, Baqash - Bahodir, Duday - Durbek, Muhab - Muhabbat, Mutar - Mutabar, Bobosh - Bobomurod. The word-elements in the above names are not accepted as the norm, but we observe such cases in informal circles. In Uzbek nouns, masculine nouns often contain -boy, -jon, -toy, and feminine nouns -hon, -oy, momo. Along with names and nicknames, nicknames also play an important role in addressing people. The use of nicknames signifies close, trusting relationships and, in many cases, connects social group [4]

For example: in the family, at school, in sports clubs, in artists, in a team of athletes, in the world of pirates, and so on. In German, a nickname (Spitzname) is another substitute for the real names of a person or thing and has no formal character because it only exists in speech. Nicknames in German also have negative and positive connotations. The nickname corresponds in a positive sense to the nickname "Kosename". Kosename in German is a form of a horse that means to shrink and caress. The nicknames that perform nominative functions in Uzbek and German languages are divided into the following groups. [5]

1. Tiermetapher / animal metaphors - Hase / Hasi / Häschen, Maus / Mausi / Mäuschen, Bär / Bärchen, Tiger / Tigerlilli, Kätzchen, Schäfchen, Lamm / Lämmchen, Würmchen, Frosch / Fröschlein, Schnechn) 'zim', 'my bush', 'my lion', 'my mare'.
2. Naturmetapher / metaphorsrepresentingnature - Sonne, Sonnenlicht, Sonnenschein, Stern /

Sternchen "mymother", "mystar", "mysun".

3. Pflanzemetapher / plant metaphors - Blume, Pflaume / Pfläumchen, Erbse, Erdbeere, Kirsche, Zitronchen, Zimtschnecke, "gulim", "rayhonim", "jambulim"
4. Vagelmetapher / birdmetaphors - Täubchen, Vögelchen, Spatz / Spätzchen, Schmetterling, "bulbulim", „lochinim“, „to'tim“.
5. Wertgegenstandmetapher / metaphors of valuables - Schatz / Schatzi / Schätzchen / Schätzelein, Perle / Perlchen, Rubin, "gavharim", „oltinim“.
6. Gegenstandswortmetapher / Metaphors representing inanimate objects - Püppi / Püppchen, Mütze, "honey", "sugar".

From the above, it can be seen that nicknames that mean diminutive in German are often formed by the suffix of diminutive - chen, in Uzbek 1st person, possessive suffix.

METHODOLOGY:

This section describes the participants, the data collection tool, the theoretical basis used for data analysis, and the data analysis procedure.

DISCUSSION:

For children in German, "Frosch / Fröschlein", "Mäuschen / Maus", "Schäfchen", "Spatz / Spätzchen", "Würmchen", in Uzbek "botalogim", "tulporim", "qulun", When words like "mare", "lamb", "lamb" are used, German women call men "Bärchen", "Knuddelbär", "Brummbär", and Uzbek women call "lion". uses Men of German descent use such adjectives as Häschen / Hasi / Hase, Lamm / Lämmchen, Mäuschen / Maus, Spätzchen, Täubchen, Vögelchen, Schmusekatze, and Kätzchen. In both languages, words related to the animal kingdom are widely used in reference. [6]

Grandpa, we have a lot of apricots in our garden. Let's not plant the rest. I want to go back to the village. I miss my mother."

"No, it's better that I planted them all." When it grows up, it bears fruit, and people eat its fruit and bless me with you. It is also characterized by the fact that the speech is addressed to the person - the listener. Here are some of the words that are actively used in German speech. [7]

"Schatz", "Goldstück" - represents a precious treasure. At the same time, the demand for "property" is obvious. "Sonnenschein" - If someone is called Sonnenschein, his or her spouse will treat him or her like light and warmth on good and bad days. "Hase" is the most commonly used universal word in German speech, denoting passion. "Tiger" - A woman calls her husband "Tiger" if she wants him to be strong. "Mouse" - If a man wants his wife to be calm, he calls her "Mouse" or its enhanced form "Mäuschen". "Bären", "Bärchen" - If a woman wants to be protected from her husband, to be safe, to be comforted, she uses the call "Bären", "Bärchen". [8]

"Spatz" - If a woman calls her husband "Spatz", she wants to be independent, but this situation often does not cause protests and conflicts. Schatz, Mouse, Bärle, Hase / Hasi and other similar pronouns are used mainly in the speech of couples and family members. [9]

In revealing the characteristics of their children, Uzbek mothers always refer to the adjectives that serve to express feelings of purity and cheerfulness: in the images of spleen, deer, vinegar, nightingale, red flower, they want to see a quality inherent in the image of their children, through which they honor their children. We can see in the following passage that such forms of appeal, typical of the Uzbek nation, are not to be found among the owners of the German nation. [10]

Bulbul qushningbolasi,

Alla, qo'zim, alla.
Daraxtdabo'laruyasi,
Alla, bolam, alla.
Daraxtboshinselolsa,
Alla, qo'zim, alla.
Shaydolarbo'laronasi,
Alla, bolam, alla.

CONCLUSION:

It is clear that the application forms are a means of reflecting nationality. Based on the above considerations, how to apply to whom depends on one's aesthetic level and intelligence. After all, the correct use of formal and informal forms of appeal depends on the intelligence of each person [11].

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