

## **Language used to Address Women in English and Uzbek and the Historical Context of Their Development**

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**Abstract.** *This article aimed to analyze addressing in a special situation in the communication process. While speaking people need to address and in that situation they address to human. And all concept named as a "etiquette". The etiquette plays important role in society. Linguists think that etiquette is a component of communication and a controller of effective communication. Addressing distinguishes by countries.*

**Key words:** *address, communication, etiquette, concept, politeness, mistress, female, mister, linguistics, respect, behavior.*

Learning the rules of etiquette in the context of language, the primary means of human communication, demonstrates not just the rules of etiquette but also a deeper understanding of oneself. It becomes ambiguous if the rules of etiquette are interpreted as a prescribed code of conduct. In contrast, the concept of sprite, which is interpreted as sprite behavior, is understood as the automatic reproduction of features by standardized formulas. Using a broad approach, the "regulates the selection of the most appropriate, most suitable language unit for a special address in a special situation in the communication process." [2, 69-70.]. It is appropriate to distinguish the concept of etiquette from the "category of politeness," as the latter refers not only to stable, frequently recited examples of politeness but also to the appearance of communicators, their behavior, and nonverbal communication. It is acceptable to discuss the concept of "etiquette" first when discussing the concept of "speech etiquette" in linguistics. since one of the components of general etiquette is sprite. A standard of behavior, etiquette is a more or less formalized form of meaningful communication. Why are etiquette rules in place? Philosophers view it as the supreme ideal to apply the rules of etiquette, and they occasionally make direct references to it. According to linguists, etiquette is a component of communication and a controller of effective communication. [1,19]. The etiquette rules are an essential component of society; they emphasize the significance of establishing and implementing certain behavioral guidelines that aid individuals in understanding one another during communication. For instance, encyclopedias in English state: "Ethical codes are the set of normative rules of behavior in public society that define the expected and accepted social behaviors that correspond with the conventions and norms enforced by a society, a social group, or a social court. The French word "étiquette" (tictet) dates back to 1750 in modern English usage. [4,141]. "The rules of etiquette are subject to the existing system of values, reflect, and strengthen them," according to V. I. Goldin. [8,14]. In his opinion, the rules of etiquette entail accepting the existing value system, according to its directives, and the specialist acknowledging himself as a member of that society. The spelling bee coordinates the communication system and brings out the national culture. In the first place, it represents the principles of politeness, and in the second place, it provides the foundation for social management in a variety of situations involving everyday communication. An English honorific for girls and young women is mistress. The term "mistress" is used in England to refer to women of a certain rank, particularly "free masters" of a trade guild and by any manual worker or

servant employee addressing her (his) employer (her(his) master), but it is also typically used by those with lower status to refer to ma'ams or schillars. It was used between equals during the Elizabethan period, particularly to a group ("my mistress"), and was mostly employed by female urban workers and tradespeople. It was the precursor of Mistrees and was later extended to all respectable women [6, 22]. Master was kept as a form of address only for boys who had not yet entered society after being replaced in common speech by Mistress-Mister. By the late 1800s, it was customary for men to be called "Mister" and boys "Master." The use of Mrs. as a prefixed title was according to N. Chomskiy [5, 152] "until resentfully... a way of addressing politely a boy who was too young to be called "Mister." According to Robert Hickey, deputy director of the Public School of Washington, "use of Master as an honorific when addressing boys is considered old fashioned outside of conservative circles." In all languages, addressing occurs so frequently in social interactions that it is a significant component of communicative competence. In theory, one cannot expect that the literal translation of one's own language into another will have the same effect in the target language; however, in practice, the interference of one's native tongue in using a foreign language appears to be unavoidable for foreign language learners. For example, an American student was greatly irritated when Russian speakers of English addressed him as Mr. or Mrs. instead of Prof., who actually made an effort to show him respect. Address is one of the crucial components of etiquette. One language that is actively used in our daily lives is English. In English, the term "reference" is synonymous with the term "address" as defined in explanatory dictionaries of the language: ADDRESS (n.) The broad application of this term, referring to how someone is addressed in direct linguistic interaction, has given sociolinguistics a significant area of study. Different types of participants have analyzed forms of address in various social situations, proposing rules to explain the speaker's choice of terms, such as governing the use of first names, titles, intimate pronouns, etc. Please paraphrase the text that follows, making sure to use the same language and keep the word count the same [1, 57]. Within the bounds of D. E. In Rosenthal's dictionary of linguistic terms, "address" is defined as a name, pronoun, substantivized adjective (infinitive adjective), or an equivalent phrase used to specify the person or thing being spoken to [3,71]. G.M. Sapparboeva identifies the address as a tool that effectively guides the information conveyed through speech [7,12]. In reality, an address is a word or a group of words that identifies the person to whom the speech is directed. To begin with, it is the recipient's name, degree of connection, status in society, occupation, position, career, nationality or age, and mutual relationships. Mrs. replaced Miss before 1740, when it was used for an unmarried female. This location was utilized for all types of women during that period. In contemporary English language, the term Mrs. is exclusively applied to women who are married, often accompanied by their spouse's last name. Examples like this can also be found in Uzbek: taqsir, begim, to`ram, hazrat, olampanoh, valinemat.

In English-speaking countries, the forms of address are somewhat different compared to the Uzbek language. They originated in Britain and then spread to countries like the USA, Canada, Australia, and other former British colonies. Throughout the course of historical development, these countries have introduced new references to the English dictionary within their territorial scope. The changes in the address system influence the alterations in social structure, the selection of a specific form during a communicative act, and show the parameters of the social situation that determine this selection. Recognizing the significance of exploring lexical tools from a diachronic perspective, the importance of language-society interaction history, we aim to investigate references not only in communicative-pragmatic terms but also in terms of their historical-progressive development. According to the scientific works of Brown, references are a way to start a conversation, because they define the interlocutors [8,19]. Nevertheless, in our opinion, not always addresses fully correspond to such definitions, because the meanings of some forms of address may differ lexically and literally from the actual character of the addressee. For example, in the Uzbek language, the use of addresses such as uncle and aunt by younger people/teenagers to older adults, although the interlocutors are not related to each other, in this case, the address reveals the category of respect. Ye.F.Tarasov, According to Yu.A. Soroin's definition, standard acts of communication according to the composition of communicants (husband, father and child, brother and sister, guest, etc.) in different nations are regulated by different social rules [7,32].

In conclusion, the investigation of the forms of address in different languages shows that the address is a complex and diverse system, depending on a number of situations that come after it (they have different effects on the choice of address in each culture), the national-cultural, linguistic, reflects social, communicative-pragmatic and other features. Englishman, if he feels himself to be particularly unblemished in a social sense, is willing to show his benevolence and gaiety. On the other hand, when they introduce several Englishmen to each other at once, they greet each other with excessive politeness to such an extent that eventually they forget each other's names and the process of acquaintance can begin anew. Colleagues usually call and address each other by name. In England and America, it is common to say one's first name without giving one's last name when communicating on the phone.

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