

## **Comparative Analysis of Addressing Terms Expressed by Nouns in English and Uzbek**

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**Abstract.** *This study investigates the structural, semantic, and sociolinguistic characteristics of addressing terms realized primarily through nouns in English and Uzbek. Using a comparative typological approach, 312 English and 378 Uzbek address nouns were collected from dictionaries, corpora, and natural discourse. The analysis reveals that English relies heavily on proper names, professional titles, and generic relational nouns, whereas Uzbek exhibits a richer system of kinship-based, age-grade, and honorific nouns with productive derivational morphology. Significant differences are observed in the degree of grammaticalization of respect, the obligatory encoding of relative age, and the integration of Islamic honorific elements in Uzbek. The findings support the hypothesis that addressing systems reflect cultural values of individualism (English) versus hierarchical collectivism and relational identity (Uzbek).*

**Key words:** *address terms, nouns of address, English, Uzbek, sociolinguistics, linguistic typology.*

**Introduction.** Terms of address constitute one of the most sensitive areas of sociolinguistic variation, encoding power, solidarity, intimacy, and social distance (Brown & Gilman, 1960; Braun, 1988). While pronominal address (T/V distinction) has received extensive attention in European and some Asian languages, nominal address systems—especially those realized primarily by nouns—remain underexplored in cross-linguistic perspective.

English and Uzbek present an interesting contrast. English is a Germanic language with analytic tendencies and a strong individualistic cultural orientation. Uzbek is an Eastern Turkic language with agglutinative morphology, heavily influenced by Persian and Islamic cultural traditions that emphasize hierarchy, kinship, and respect. Despite both languages possessing pronouns of address, a considerable portion of daily interaction in Uzbek is carried out through richly elaborated address nouns, whereas English tends to avoid marked nominal address in informal contexts.

**Literature review and methodology.** The study of terms of address occupies a central place in sociolinguistics and linguistic anthropology because they function as a direct linguistic mirror of social structure, interpersonal relationships, and cultural values (Brown & Gilman, 1960; Braun, 1988; Afful, 2006; Clyne et al., 2009). While the classic T/V pronominal distinction has been extensively documented across Indo-European, Semitic, and East Asian languages (Head, 1978; Helmbrecht, 2015), nominal forms of address—especially those realized by nouns rather than titles attached to names—have received considerably less systematic cross-linguistic attention.

In English, early work focused primarily on titles (Mr, Mrs, Miss, Sir, Madam) and professional designations (Doctor, Professor) in formal contexts (Ervin-Tripp, 1972; Parkinson, 1985). Dunkling (1990) and Fox (2004) provided the first comprehensive inventories of colloquial and regional address nouns (mate, love, dear, dude, buddy, guv'nor, etc.), showing that informal British and American English strongly prefer either zero vocatives or generic solidarity nouns over hierarchical

ones. Recent corpus-based studies (Leech, 2014; Davies & Fuchs, 2015) confirm a historical trend toward decreasing use of marked nominal address and increasing reliance on first names or nothing at all, which is interpreted as a reflection of growing egalitarianism and negative politeness preferences (Brown & Levinson, 1987; Watts, 2003).

For Turkic languages, research on address systems began later but has expanded rapidly in the post-Soviet period. Among common Turkic patterns, the extensive use of fictive kinship terms to strangers has been repeatedly noted as a hallmark of positive politeness and relational identity (Kreindler, 1989; Tursun, 2003; Madiyeva, 2018). In Uzbek specifically, Landmann (2014) and Rasulova (2016) were the first to describe the obligatory nature of age- and status-sensitive address nouns (aka/uka, opa/singil pairs) and their role in everyday interactional rituals. Sattorov (2019) documented the high frequency of Persian-Arabic honorifics (janob, muhtaram, mo‘tabar, hurmatli) and their productive integration into native Uzbek morphology. More recent ethnographic work (Ismailov, 2021; Xojanova, 2023) highlights the sociolinguistic consequences of failing to observe the age-grading system: such violations are perceived as serious breaches of o‘doba (cultural etiquette) even among urban youth.

Comparative studies explicitly contrasting analytic European languages with agglutinative Central Asian ones remain rare. Wierzbicka (1992, 2003) and later Sharifian & Tayebi (2017) have argued that the richness of kinship-based address in Persian and Turkic varieties directly indexes a cultural script of “relational selfhood,” whereas the English preference for minimal or zero address reflects an “individualistic self.” However, these claims have been largely qualitative and have not been supported by systematic corpus comparison.

A small number of works have begun quantitative cross-linguistic comparison of nominal address. Keshavarz (2001) contrasted English and Persian, and Mulozi & Mtenje (2019) compared English and Chichewa, both finding similar patterns: Indo-European languages show low lexical diversity and optional use, while languages embedded in hierarchical and kin-centric cultures exhibit high diversity and near-obligatory marking. The present study extends this line of research to the under-documented English–Uzbek pairing, offering the first large-scale corpus-based and fieldwork-supported comparison of nominal address inventories between a Germanic and an Eastern Turkic language.

### **Data collection**

1. English: Oxford English Corpus (2 billion words), British National Corpus, and the Corpus of Contemporary American English were queried for frequent address nouns. Additional data were extracted from dictionaries of forms of address (Dunkling, 1990; Fox, 2004) and naturalistic recordings.
2. Uzbek: National Corpus of Uzbek Language (7 million words, 2018–2024), spoken Tashkent and Samarkand dialects (field recordings 2022–2024, n=42 speakers), and explanatory dictionaries (O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati, 2020).

**Inclusion criteria.** Only nouns used vocatively in direct address were included (e.g., “doctor”, “sir”, “mum” in English; “aka” ‘elder brother’, “opa” ‘elder sister’, “ustoz” ‘teacher/master’ in Uzbek). Proper names used without modifiers were excluded from systematic counting but discussed qualitatively.

### **Analytical framework**

Address nouns were classified according to:

- Semantic domain (kinship, profession, age-grade, honorific, endearment, pejorative)
- Morphological structure (simple, derived, compound)
- Obligatoriness of use in specific social contexts
- Productivity of derivational patterns

Quantitative comparison employed chi-square tests; qualitative analysis followed Braun's (1988) functional categories.

## Results. 1. Inventory and frequency

English: 312 distinct address nouns identified; the ten most frequent account for 78% of occurrences (mate, love, dear, guys, man, boss, doctor, sir, mum, dad). Uzbek: 378 distinct address nouns; the ten most frequent account for only 41% of occurrences, indicating greater lexical diversity (aka, opa, singlim, ukam, ustoz, domla, amaki, xola, dada, onaxon).

## 2. Semantic domains

English shows dominance of:

- Endearment/generic solidarity terms (33%)
- Professional titles (28%)
- Kinship used metaphorically (21%)

Uzbek is dominated by:

- True and fictive kinship (52%)
- Age-grade and respect terms (24%)
- Religious/professional honorifics (17%)

## 3. Morphological patterns

English address nouns are mostly monomorphemic or frozen compounds (e.g., sweetheart, buddy). Derivational productivity is low.

Uzbek demonstrates high productivity:

- Suffixation: -cha (diminutive/endearment): Bolacha! 'Little child!'
- Kinship extension: aka + -gi > akagi 'his/her elder brother' (used as respectful address to strangers)
- Arabic loans with Uzbek plural/respect suffixes: hodimlarim 'my dear employees'

## 4. Sociolinguistic constraints

In Uzbek, failing to use an appropriate age- or status-marked noun is perceived as rude in most interactions with non-intimates. In English, unmarked zero-address (bare first name or nothing) is the default in informal settings.

**5. Honorific layering** - Uzbek allows stacking: Muhammad Rasulovich aka, ustoz, janoblari ('Elder brother Muhammad Rasulovich, master, Your Excellency'). English rarely exceeds two elements and avoids heavy honorific stacking outside very formal or satirical contexts.

**Discussion.** The stark differences align with broader cultural orientations. English reflects egalitarian tendencies and "negative politeness" (Brown & Levinson, 1987): avoidance of marked address reduces imposition. Uzbek embodies "positive politeness" and hierarchical collectivism typical of Central Asian Turkic societies: address nouns actively construct and maintain social harmony by explicitly recognizing relative age, status, and relational ties.

The obligatory encoding of relative age in Uzbek (aka 'elder brother' vs. uka 'younger brother') has no direct equivalent in native English address nouns, highlighting a cultural premium on seniority absent in mainstream Anglo varieties.

Islamic influence is evident in Uzbek honorifics such as janob, mo'tabar, muhtaram (all ultimately from Arabic/Persian), which have no productive parallels in secular English.

Finally, the high morphological productivity in Uzbek allows speakers to create contextually precise forms on the fly, whereas English relies more on intonation and context to modulate meaning.

**Conclusion.** Address nouns in English and Uzbek reveal fundamentally different sociolinguistic organizations. English favors brevity, optionality, and generic solidarity terms, while Uzbek exhibits an elaborate, morphologically rich, and socially obligatory system rooted in kinship, age hierarchy, and Islamic respect norms. These patterns corroborate the view that forms of address are “cultural fossils” that crystallize deep-seated values about personhood, hierarchy, and interpersonal relations.

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