

THE FORMAL AND SEMANTIC ASPECTS OF VOCATIVES
(As Exemplified in the Works of Sh. Kholmirezayev)

Botirova Maxliyo,
Lecturer, Department of Uzbek Linguistics,
Termez State University

Abstract: This article analyzes the use of vocatives in literary texts. During the process of communication, while conveying information about a particular event or situation, the speaker may wish to draw the listener's attention to this information or express a certain subjective attitude toward the addressee in addition to the information itself. This type of attitude constitutes what is known as the *addressive relation*. Sentences that incorporate such addressive relations become semantically more complex. Along with the objective content (*dictum*), a subjective meaning—the speaker's addressive stance—is added.

Keywords: language of artistic literature, text linguistics, vocatives, stylistic devices of literary texts.

In traditional linguistics, it is emphasized that semantic relations such as attributive, objective, relative, and predicative relations are expressed through sentence constituents. It is also noted that vocatives and parenthetical elements, which do not enter into syntactic relations with sentence constituents, nevertheless express certain relationships. However, these relations differ from those expressed by sentence constituents. Attributive, relative, objective, and predicative relations reflect the relationship between two elements within the syntactic situation (proposition or dictum) expressed by the sentence. In contrast, vocatives and parentheticals convey a relationship between the speaker and the syntactic situation, or one of its elements.

For example: *Janobi qoravulbegi, bu badkorlar amir odamlari emas.* In this sentence, *badkorlar* (subject) and *amir odamlari emas* (predicate) form a predicative relation; *bu badkorlar* expresses an attributive relation to the subject. However, *Janobi qoravulbegi* is not syntactically connected to any sentence constituent. Its link to the sentence is semantic rather than structural: it indicates the speaker's direct address to the guard chief and asserts that the "evildoers" do not belong to the amir's people. Thus, the relation expressed by the vocative represents the speaker's stance toward the syntactic situation being described.

In theoretical grammar, semantic relations expressed by syntactic structures are grouped into two categories:

1. **Objective relations**
2. **Subjective relations**

Vocatives primarily express subjective relations within the sentence.

Subjective relations, depending on the nature of the link between the speaker and the syntactic situation (or its elements), are further divided into two types:

- a) addressive relations;
- b) modal relations.

During communication, while conveying information about an event, the speaker may wish to attract the listener's attention to this information or express a subjective attitude toward the listener. This is termed an *addressive relation*. Sentences containing addressive relations become semantically more complex, as subjective meaning is added to the objective content (dictum). For example: "*Yo'qlagan ekansiz, Olimjon aka!*" dedi Qurbon. "*Qulog'im sizda, Olimjon aka.*" Here, the addressive relation is manifested through the vocative *Olimjon aka*.

The addressive relation is a complex semantic category comprising several components. Traditional linguistics has tended to treat the vocative meaning as a single unified whole rather than analyzing its componential semantics. In *The Theoretical Grammar of the Uzbek Language*, however, the addressive relation is categorized into several semantic components. This classification is indeed reflected in Sh. Kholmirezayev's works, as demonstrated by the following examples:

1. **Purely addressive meaning:** "*Abdullabay, oq yo'l, uka,*" dedi. (*Ko'chki*, p. 82)
2. **Endearment:** "*Bo'ta-a, men arka boraman,*" dedi eshon... (*Kil ko'prik*, p.18)
"*Pirim, menga shunday inoyatlar qilyapsizki...*" (*Qil ko'prik*, p.18)
3. **Irony or sarcasm:** "*Arpangizni xom o'ribmizmi, boy?*"
4. **Warning or threat:** "*Hoy zumrashalar, tuxta!*"
5. **Cursing:** "*He, haramilar, nima qilib qo'ydilaring?*"

Thus, vocatives should not be viewed merely as expressions of address; they represent a broader set of meanings and can be classified into distinct semantic subtypes. Among these meanings, the addressive component functions as the unifying semantic element, while the others serve as differentiating components.

Vocatives are the syntactic devices that express the speaker's addressive relations.

According to *The Grammar of the Uzbek Language*, vocatives are classified into three groups based on their semantic and stylistic properties:

1. Those referring to persons,

2. Those referring to animate non-human entities,
3. Those referring to inanimate objects.

From this perspective, vocatives in Sh. Kholmirzayev's works exhibit diverse semantic and stylistic nuances.

1. Person-related vocatives

These vocatives denote names, titles, kinship terms, age, gender, occupation, or social status. Examples from Kholmirzayev's works include:

a) **Names and personal forms of address:** *"E, Olimjon, bizda Anvarlar yo'q-da!" "Xursanmisiz, Karim aka?" dedi Qurbon.*

b) **Kinship terms, gender, age, profession, and titles:** *"Zamonning zayli-da, momat," derdi cho'pon. "Bu kishi haqiqatan yaqinimiz bo'ladi, moma," dedi Oyparcha. "Mergan aka, bularni yo'ldan qoldirmaylik." "E, tilingizga qand, og'ajon." "Opajon, qizingizning ko'ngliga kelmasin..." "Ishonmayapsizmi, o'g'lim?"*

Our analysis shows that kinship and gender-based vocatives are very frequent in the author's works, whereas occupation- and title-based vocatives appear less often. For example: *"Mergan, shu yerdamisiz?" "Rais, sen ham qo'shiq to'kmaysanmi?" "Meni maqtab yubordingiz, qaraboshi," dedi Abdulla.*

The writer makes conscious use of both modern and historical forms of address depending on the narrative context. For example: *"Komandir bobo, sizni mukofatlashayapti." "Norxo'roz, bu yerda yirtqich hayvonlar ko'p bo'ladi-a?"*

In *Qil ko'prik*, forms of address such as the following occur frequently: *"Taqsir...", "Pirim...", "Begim...", "Azizim...", "Janobi oliylar...", "Bo'tam..."*

Such vocatives reflect the writer's close connection to spoken folk language, enhancing the authenticity of character speech and enriching the stylistic texture of the narrative

References:

1. Abdurahmanov G'. *Yozma nutq uslubini yaratuvchi vositalar*. O'TA. 3-son. 1994.
2. Abdullaeva A. *O'zbek tilida ekspressivlikning ifodalanishi*. T. O'TA "Fan", 1983
3. Abdullaev A. *Ilova ko'chirma gapli qurilmalar*. – T., O'TA. 1982. 2-son
4. Gaipov S. *Metafora emotsional – ekspressiv munosabat ifodalash vositasi sifatida*. 4- son, O'TA., T. 1974

5. Aliksenko I. V. *Parsellyasiya kak grammaticheskie struktura rechi*. AKD.

M., 2006.

6. Doniyorov X. Yo'ldashev B. *Adabiy til va badiiy stil* – T., 1988

7. Karimov S. *O'zbek tilining badiiy uslubi*. Samarqand. 1992.

8. Umurqulov B. *Badiiy adabiyotda so'z*. T. 1993.

9. Yuldashev B. *O'zbek badiiy prozasining uslubiy tahlili*. – T. 1989.

10. qizi Botirova M. B. REKLAMALARDA SIFATLARNING GRAMMATIK TABIATI //Philological research: language, literature, education. – 2024. – T. 3. – №. 3. – С. 52-55.

11. Ботирова М. О 'ZBEK TILSHUNOSLIGIDA REKLAMA MATNLARI TADQIQIGA DOIR ISHLAR TAHLILI //МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА. – 2023. – Т. 6. – №. 3.