

THE CONCEPT OF THE DIFFERENT SYSTEMIC LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

Both the basic functions and the extra functions of language are associated to some extent with reference. The appeal is addressed to the listener, through whom he is called to hear and receive the speech. The study, comparison, and extensive study of the forms of reference in different systematic languages will contribute to the further development of the science of linguistics. In this article, we have tried to shed light on the application forms in various systematic languages, particularly English, Russian, and German, and analyze them on a scientific basis.

KEYWORDS: application forms, language, neutral communication, gender category.

Usually, when talking about the form of appeal, the listener is meant first and foremost. In fact, this is the second object of the appeal. The form of address is the object of sociolinguistics in the socio-logical sense associated with thinking, with thinking. In general, all the functions of language - communicative, emotional, voluntary, participatory, social, representative functions describe the various relationships between the speaker and the listener. such meanings depend primarily on the relationships that arise from the social context in which they are added. The choice of the form of appeal in different situations depends on many factors: for example, the

social status of the communicators, the conditions of communication, because the appeal always depends on the etiquette of speech and whether the person being addressed is familiar to us and so on. Based on these concepts, we will attempt below a scientific analysis of the application forms in English and German

There is no difference between the pronouns “you” and “you” in English, so it is important to choose not only the intonation but also the correct form, using appropriate words and constructions when addressing the interlocutor. In a conversation, you need to consider your communication style. Thus, while formal language requires strict adherence to all rules of greeting and address, a neutral style of communication (e.g., with strangers or with colleagues at work, neighbors, etc.) may be simple in expression. And with friends and relatives, the British often allow a familiar style of communication, in which the forms of addressing the interlocutor are completely different.

Let’s talk about the official application forms in English.

Addressing strangers can begin with an apology formula for worrying "I’m sorry, I’m sorry." Then comes the question, the note, please.

Forms of addressing the interlocutor in English also differ in terms of gender category:

-Men:

Mr. - This application form does not require the name or surname of the interlocutor after itself. They therefore appeal to strangers, men of equal or older age, social status, or status.

Mr. (Abbreviation of the word Mr.) - This word is followed by the name or surname of the interlocutor.

-Women:

Madame is a polite way for a man to address a woman. Women usually don’t address each other that way;

Mrs (abbreviation for Mrs.) is a form of addressing a woman politely. After the word "lady," you must give the woman’s husband’s name. It should be noted that the

words Mr. and Mrs. are not used in English without surnames, which is considered rude.

Miss is an unmarried girl, a form of appeal for a woman. Make sure you enter your first or last name after the word. Anonymous miss, surnames have become a form of appeal for the teacher, which has also become a common form of appeal for service staff.

3) The field of labor relations. In this case, the collegiate titles of College, College are used, used in communication with people, work somewhere: College Müller, can you find a morgue vertreten?

Collegial titles can be combined with bookmarks. In this form they are often used in official correspondence. (if the name, surname, title are known, but the partners do not know each other personally) Sehr geehrter Herr Kollege, wir danken Ihnen für das Gutachten.

From the above, it can be concluded that the forms of appeal are universal phenomena, as an integral part of human thinking. However, each language also has unique aspects of appeal participation, which preserves the richness of appeal to psychological and sociological factors. In different systematic languages, the forms of reference are directly and indirectly different, and at the same time there may be similarities. Forms of communication in different systematic languages can create a unique contrast in terms of structure, constructiveness, as well as national mentality and historical traditions.

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