

Etiquette Vocabulary of the Karakalpak Language

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Received 12-03-2022	Abstract: The article discusses the role of etiquette words that characterize the relationship of communicants, show their relationship and their stylistic use with the surname and name when addressing. Each nation, in accordance with its national characteristics, national psychology, forms its own group of etiquette words used with the anthroponymic complex when referring to a person. Belonging to a certain social group, nationality and people, tribal and state relations of people, the influence of economic, political or cultural factors offer different parts of society (men, women, the elderly, youth, children, rural and urban residents) to act according to the appropriate rules and procedures. In a similar way a set of culture of actions appears, formed in relations between people and formed into a certain system, recently called the term etiquette. The etiquette vocabulary of the modern Karakalpak language is the object of study; revealing the role of the use of units of speech etiquette in the formation of the norms of the literary language, their consideration as the main features of cultural speech, a comparative study of the features of speech etiquette with the Turkic languages in accordance with the internal laws of the language are the subject of research	Keywords: Etiquette, Address, Karakalpak Language, Surname, First Name, National Identity, Writing, Official Document
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INTRODUCTION

Etiquette is a philosophical, ethical and pedagogical concept; a set of actions and rules ordered and systematized for a particular society. In our opinion, the formation of etiquette at the speech level is especially interesting for research in the language, the people of which, in conditions of independence at the present stage, are forming a new spirituality. A special study of the issues of speech etiquette in the modern Karakalpak language, a description of its features are an actual part of today's national language-knowledge; the language of a people or nationality, of course, has the specifics of speech etiquette, which is a natural phenomenon. After gaining independence by the Republic of Karakalpakstan, interest in the national language, literature, folk traditions and rituals, a new spiritual atmosphere is being formed in Uzbekistan and sovereign Karakalpakstan. A special study of the issues of speech etiquette in the modern Karakalpak language, a description of its features, diachronic study and systematization is one of the urgent tasks of modern national linguistics.

Comparative analysis of materials representing etiquette norms is one of the research methods of general philosophical, everyday, ethical and pedagogical levels. For the linguistic aspect of the study of etiquette, the works of linguists of the Russian, Uzbek and Kazakh linguistic traditions, who had previously studied the issue of speech etiquette, were studied.

In the study of linguistic material, historical, comparative-historical, descriptive methods were applied.

LABEL VOCABULARY AND FEATURES OF ITS FUNCTIONING

It is well known that the vocabulary of any language characterizes its national characteristics, but to the maximum extent this applies to etiquette words. So, at the level of a literary text, the use of etiquette words plays a significant role in building the plot, describing the character of the characters, creating speech characteristics, recreating historical color, etc., to implement the stylistic function in a work of art.

The stylistic features of the etiquette word are rich in various shades and can form synonymous rows. The stylistic features of etiquette words in the modern Karakalpak language have their own specifics. Etiquette words are used when referring to a person, forming a complex with a first and last name, their main function is to characterize the relationship of communicants, as well as marking situations of various types, for example, official/informal, non-neutral/marked, etc. For example: Dear (name, patronymic); Dear (name); Comrade (first name, last name). In some cases, it is possible to use only the name, for example, in the relationship between the addressee and the addressee in the case of communication senior-junior, mentor-student.

It is known that each nation, in accordance with its national and cultural characteristics, national psychology, uses etiquette vocabulary in

different ways when referring to a person along with a given name, patronymic, and surname. For example, the mentality of the Russian people, as V.F. Andreev points out, corresponds to a three-term system (last name, first name, patronymic), the researcher connects the origin of this type of address with the full pronunciation of the name and patronymic with the history of Kievan Rus and Byzantium [Andreev 2004: 236].

Among the Karakalpak people, the appeal to a person along with the addition of a name and patronymic came from the culture of Western peoples; in the Karakalpak language, abbreviated forms of the name and patronymic (initials) are used in written communication in documents, for example, D.S. Nasyrov, etc., and orally, these types of appeals are used in official cases.

O. Sayymbetov, who studied the period of formation of etiquette words when referring to a person using a surname, name and patronymic, cites the following: "Among the Karakalpaks, the surname began to be used in designating a person only from the forties. Until the fifties, in the Karakalpak anthroponyms, documentation was accepted in the form of a surname-first name. And in recent years, i.e. after the 1950s, this anthroponymic system was fully adopted in the form of surname—first name—patronymic. Fatherland is noted for men -ovich / -evich, for women - ovna / -evna as indicators of the Russian language" [Saimbetov 2000: 29].

In the official documents of the 18th-19th centuries, the beginning of the 20th century, which are considered the main sources providing information about the formation of the Karakalpak written literary language, we find the use of a person's name and surname in various forms as an etiquette word.

As in many national languages of the post-Soviet space of the Turkic group, in the modern Karakalpak language, when addressing, the use of patronymics in the form -ovich, -ovna, -evna as words of etiquette is widespread.

In the document indicating citizenship - in the passport - we see the spelling of the patronymic, as indicated above. Let's pay attention to the fact that in our past, in relations with Russians and in other cases, we see their use in the official style.

The given examples represent the presence of patronymics in the Karakalpak language, associated with the influence of the language of the metropolis - the Russian language. The patronymic is used publicly in most official situations, often in personal communication when referring to each other in order to enhance the functional significance of communication between communicants.

N.I. Farmanovskaya wrote about this in Russian linguistic science, arguing that in human relationships, addressing an older person by name and patronymic and the comrade + surname scheme and many other etiquette schemes mean respect. In addition, the researcher notes, they denote close friendly relations between people [Formanovskaya 1984: 38].

So, given these provisions, we believe that the final abolition of patronymics (-vich, -evna, -ov / -ev, etc.), discussed in scientific circles, will become an obstacle in the development of the national language and will not give good results, since as in a number of cases, to preserve the official business style, the use of patronymics is necessary. Another argument for the preservation of patronymics in the Karakalpak language is the expression of respect for one's origins and ancestors while retaining the father's name as a patronymic.

MODERN ETIQUETARY VOCABULARY OF THE KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

At present, in official documents, for example, when registering acts of civil status in writing the anthroponymic complex of the name-patronymic-surname, we meet two types of their representation, for example, kyzy and uly or (-ov) -ova, -evich (-evna, etc.). d.).

In our opinion, in terms of using the surname, name and patronymic in an etiquette role, it is necessary to pay attention to the problem of stable spelling, since the lack of normativity can lead to a violation of the identification of a particular person.

CONCLUSION

Summing up the results of our study, it should be noted that:

1) in the Karakalpak linguistic tradition, the problem of functioning and classification of units of etiquette vocabulary has been little studied and requires a versatile description;

2) the use of surname, name and patronymic in the Karakalpak language as words of etiquette came from the Russian language; the main area of use is official business;

3) the use of a complex of surname, name, patronymic as an etiquette vocabulary, especially when addressing, indicates the national peculiarity of the Karakalpak language.

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