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APPLICATION FORMS IN NON-NATIVE LANGUAGES AND THEIR PECULIARITIES (ON THE EXAMPLE OF UZBEK, RUSSIAN, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND FRENCH)

Abstract: Each language differs from other languages by its own characteristics. Each nation has its own richness, diversity, and charm. Therefore, specific forms of addressing that are frequently used in different languages help to uncover another possibility of speech. Forms of appeal are the occurrence in speech of lexemes present in the minds of members of society in relation to a person or object. Appearance forms enrich the content of the speech, indicating to whom the idea is directed. In the process of speech, forms of appeal appear in different forms. In this regard, it can be said that the use of reference forms in different languages is very wide. As languages evolve in the world, their untapped edges will be revealed and news will continue to abound. All the peoples of the world differ from each other in the richness of their language, their speech, their uniqueness.

Key words: Application, languages, reference, interlocutor, communication, circumstances, etymological.

Language: English

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Introduction

The main function of language is communication, it is natural that the process of speech does not come without reference. Therefore, in the process of communication in linguistics, the psychological aspects of the appeal, the means by which the appeal is expressed, have always been studied. Scholars such as Aristotle Cicero, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Mahmud Zamakhshari Alisher Navoi, who spoke about language, of course, also commented on the form of speech communication.

Addressing the French in conversation.

The art of addressing is unique in every language and in every country. For example, in Russia, mostly gender-based references. - ,, Woman- женщина, мужчина-male, girl-девушка, guy-парень. In English, they use "sir" - "жаноб" and others. There are similar appeals to people in the heart of Europe.

In France, if you intuitively refer to someone by gender and call your interlocutor "male"-home,

"femme"-“woman” if you call them they won't understand you and at worst they will be upset. Under no circumstances should you do so. When communicating with strangers, it is best to connect with him and use special words for this. In France, addressing a man and a girl have the same meaning in communication. That is, with this word you emphasize the importance of your interlocutor.

In French, a polite address is usually used at the beginning of a sentence. Forms of address in French: "Monsieur" - for men "" Messieurs "is used for men. The etymological meaning of the word "Monsieur" is "my master".

Modemoiseau" is the historical title of a man who did not become a knight, and is now used as "modemoiselle" - "my soul". The plural form is 'mesdemoisieux'. The title has lost its use since the seventeenth century and is not used in modern oral discourse, but it is found in French classics. Madame" - "lady" applies to a married, divorced or widowed

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woman. "Mesdames" means "ladies". The etymological meaning is "Mrs. Meni".

"Mademoiselle" - "Mrs.": for an unmarried woman. The plural form "Modemoiselles", ladies " , etymological meaning- , my daughter". During the reigns of Valois and Bourbons (from the fourteenth century to the seventeenth century), the term "Mademoiselle" was applied to a married woman, but the tradition disappeared after the French Revolution. Nowadays, there is a tendency to address all (unknown) young women and girls in the form of "Mademoiselle", and relatively older women in the form of "Modame".

"Mademoiselle" can also be applied to actresses, regardless of their age and marital status. The following names are used in reference to the crowd: Mesdames, Modemoiselles, Messieurs. Less formal look: Messieurs-Dames.

If you do not have a family member, friend or colleague, it is usually obscene to address a person by name. In addition, unlike in English and German, it is considered impolite to address in French as "stranger gentleman" - "Messieurs", if it is not addressed to a third party, "Monsieur" - Mr. enough "Miss" - to refer to unmarried women This form of application is used in countries where English etiquette applies.

The main part.

In European culture, the rules of etiquette are to treat a woman in a way that is appropriate to her status, age, and marital status. Distinguish: "Madame" is a form of compulsory address in France and some European countries during official communication with women. Initially, this form of polite treatment meant that the woman belonged to a high class or aristocratic family. Later, the use of the word "Madame" lost its definite class character, fell into the category of words used in speech etiquette, and began to be used in a general sense towards women. Mem " - " Mrs. "was a short form of addressing a woman who was actively used in the XVIII-XIX centuries in relation to women who held an important position in British society. At present, the word is obsolete in English and is not used in practice. In the sense of "master", "mistress", "coach", he settled in the language of communication in North American countries and became part of the active vocabulary of modern Americans. Miss" and "Mrs." are a form of courtesy to women in England and America. The use of "Miss" is mainly for women who are married together with their spouse's last name.

The code of ethics prescribes the application of the word "Miss" to an unmarried woman. Appeal requires a person to implement moral, aesthetic, cultural norms in accordance with established rules. Appeals are a type of relationship of socio-political, spiritual and educational significance, which can be oral or written. Appeal is a set of moral actions that can determine a person's upbringing, respect for

others, taste, and self-respect. The words spoken are not only a sign of respect, but also a means to an end. The appeal will be directed to an individual or a community, depending on the situation, circumstances, community, environment. However, all appeals can only yield a positive result if they are subject to ethical standards. The application is divided into several types. They can be broadly divided into formal appeals and informal appeals. Formal appeals are made mainly in accordance with strict procedures and established rules. Official appeals were made to the head of the labor team, a leading specialist in manufacturing enterprises, a teacher in educational institutions, senior officers in the military and law enforcement agencies, by gender or at all at events of state importance. For example, "Ladies and Gentlemen", "Comrade Chief or Comrade Commander", "Mr. Director", "Teacher Muzaffar Ahmedovich" and so on. It should be noted that in official appeals it is advisable to address only verbally. Because the phrase "you" negatively affects the effective outcome of the relationship. In general, in modern culture, it is more appropriate to refer to those over the age of 9 as "you." It is appropriate to say "you" only in the family, close relatives, friends. Informal appeals are more widely and consistently applied than formal appeals. Informal appeals are mainly used in everyday life, in communication. This type of appeal can be broadly divided into appeals to close people, intimate appeals, and anonymous appeals. In particular: Reliability, friendliness and sincerity are paramount in appeals to loved ones. Examples of such appeals are "colleague", "brother", "uncle", "aunt", "daughter-in-law", "brother".

Intimate appeals are addressed to the person using words that are beautiful, pleasing, affectionate. Words such as Words like "Dear", "Dear", "Dear", "Begim" should be used appropriately and effectively.

This type of address also determines that a person is kind and intelligent. However, the use of these words can lead to greed. It is especially impossible to use the word "soul" in reference to everyone, but it is appropriate to use it in reference to those who have connected their lives with each other.

Nowadays, there is a tendency to address all (unknown) young women and girls in the form of "Mademoiselle", and relatively older women in the form of "Modame".

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Methodology.

This section describes the participants, the data collection tool, the theoretical basis used for data analysis, and the data analysis procedure.

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Discussion.

If you do not have a family member, friend or colleague, it is usually obscene to address a person by name. In addition, unlike in English and German, it is considered impolite to address in French as "stranger gentleman" - "Messieurs", if it is not addressed to a third party, "Monsieur" - Mr. enough "Miss" - to refer to unmarried women This form of application is used in countries where English etiquette applies. In European culture, the rules of etiquette are to treat a woman in a way that is appropriate to her status, age, and marital status.

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Conclusion.

In particular: Reliability, friendliness and sincerity are paramount in appeals to loved ones. Examples of such appeals are "colleague", "brother", "uncle", "aunt", "daughter-in-law", "brother". Intimate appeals are addressed to the person using words that are beautiful, pleasing, affectionate. Words such as Words like "Dear", "Dear", "Dear", "Begin" should be used appropriately and effectively.

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