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## THE ROLE OF ETIQUETTE WORDS IN THE STYLISTIC USE OF SURNAMES AND FIRST NAME

**Abstract:** The national variety of the language of each nation is different in the vocabulary of people and in the etiquette words. Etiquette words in works of art on the stylistic use of directional display of cases, when revealing the exact nature of heroes, characters, with a distinctive display of the artistic degree of stylistic language play a significant role.

**Key words:** etiquette, etiquette words, patronymics, stylistic use, surname, first name.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

#### Data analysis

In linguistic science, the style is the social quality of the ethics of the word, the function performed, the semantic concepts are closely related. Stylistic varieties of the etiquette are rich in rents and shades of varieties and synonymous series. This is a qualitatively stylistic variety characteristics of the word ethics of the modern Karakalpak language. When exchanging thoughts, first names and pronouncing together a person's surname as a reference to the etiquette of words, they communicate communicants, situations (for example, officially, not officially, not neutral, neutral, from a psychological point of view) in some states, sometimes in a separate form (only the name). This is a very close relationship between the addressee and the addresser, as well as when the elder addresses the younger, the mentor (teacher to the student) can often be used consistently with introductory words. Usually in the functions of communicative relations and in the etiquette of the word of a personality, in front or behind in the addresses of names, language units are used together, giving etiquette meaning. For example:

Dear (name patronymic)

Dear (name)

Comrade (name surname). (236p.). We see the etiquette use of the name, patronymic, surname with or without appeals in accordance with national differences, national psychology are used in different ways. For example, for the mentality of the Russian people, V.F. Andreev points out, there are corresponds in a three-term system (surname, name, patronymic), and connects the relationship with the full pronunciation of the name and patronymic with the history of Kievan Rus and Byzantium.

The Karakalpak people have a relationship together with the addition of a name naming a person, entering from the culture of Western peoples in their native language in written texts of documents, for example, (G.Esemuratova - G.E.D.S. Nasyrov, etc.), and in oral relationships are used in formal forms.

The ongoing research work of O. Sayimbetov, about the proper names of people and in the Karakalpak language, the surname or patronymic used in the role of the etiquette word (father's name), the period of its formation, the work performed, reports the following thoughts: ... years began to be used in the names of people. Until the fifties, in the Karakalpak antorponyms, documentation was adopted in the form of a surname and a given name. In recent years, it means after the 1950s this anthroponymic system has been fully adopted in the

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form of a surname-name-patronymic. Fatherland was noted for men - ovich / - evich, for women - ovna / - evna as indicators of the Russian language (2. 226p).

It is considered to be the main information in the formation of the Karakalpak written literary language in official documents of the 18-19 centuries, at the beginning of the 20th century, we meet the use in various forms of the name, surname of a person in the role of an etiquette word. For example, in a letter written by the Karakalpaks in 1743 addressed to "Empress Elizabeth Petrovna: 1 ... Empress Elizaveta Petrovna ha'ziretlerdin misla'n menin' padishag'img'a Kim jumla' halayiq'lar'g'a eshkartu'rilgandur" (3.295).

During this period and in the era after the transition of a large part of the Karakalpak people to the side of Russia, official documents written on various issues instead of the surname, the use of official names of the type - kim - muzaffat, etc. in the role of the etiquette word, we see the following examples:

1. Ulug' dajeli Amiwdar'ya muzaffati hakimine haziret'lar'ga (3.109-str.).

2. Baland martebeli Amiwdar'ya muzaffati hakimine oshbunin' tobanide qol qoyiw'ga Shimbay tawabig'ındağı on bolim kol astındağı puqaralarin' arzi (1.108).

3. Xurmetli Shimbay tawabiginin' hakimine Eshim bolusinin' 4 inchi awilinin' puqaralarin' olturumteris agar qalasidin' jasalmish arzanama (3.114).

As in many national languages like the Turkic languages in modern Karakalpak appeal in the etiquette of the words "use of patronymics (-ovich, -ovna, -evna)" is widespread. The passport document certifying the citizenship of the Republic, we see the spelling as indicated above.

Paying attention to the side, in those official provisions in our past history we see the use in relations with Russians and in other cases... The use of the name, surname in the language of works of art for stylistic purposes, let us delve into the following examples:

1. Nazimov turned to Davletov: Zhaksylyk Dauletovich, the floor is to you (T. Kayipbergenov).

2. Is Yerzhan Serzhanov your relative or namesake? (T. Kayipbergenov)

3. Our devoted friend, Amir Nogay Ismayil Musayevich! I want to tell you this. From a letter written by the Russian Tsar to the Nogai Amir. (K. Mambetov) Boris Godunov ... turned to Ismayil how are you doing, Ismayil Musaevich (K. Mambetov).

These examples show that the problem of "patronymic" has entered our nationality from the Russian language. It is also used in most official positions and at meetings in front of the masses.

Sometimes it is in the etiquette of words in a group of intelligentsia in their close relationship, although freely on the one hand, communicates in words of thoughts (contexts) that can be used in order to enhance a special functional meaning.

NI Farmazhovskaya, proving comrade + surname and many other etiquette schemes, addressing by the name and patronymic of an older person gives the concept of respect to a person in Russian linguistic science, in relations between people and it is also especially noted it means a friendly attitude.

So, taking into account these provisions, we consider the final abolition of the patronymic (-vich, -evna, -ov / -ev, etc.), pulling back the legitimate development of the national language will not give good results. In its place, formality is necessary. We also think that respecting the official given (passport, etc.) to preserve and bear the father's name (patronymic) at the same time of the grandfather (his father's father or surname) respectful preservation is a sign of respect for the ancestors to their origin and parents.

### Conclusion

Currently, in the written style of official documents, for example, in the registry office (PHAZh) (registration of acts of civil status) or the institution issuing a passport (passport office) when writing a first-patronymic-last name, we meet two types of position. For example, (son or daughter) or (s) -ova, -evich (-evna, etc.) forms are issued.

In our opinion, in these provisions, it is necessary to pay attention to the problem of stable spelling, since these are the conditions for using the surname and first name, patronymic of the etiquette role to move away from identity, to lay the foundation for the formation of diversity.

Summing up, in the development of modern linguistic science, the use of the first name, surname, patronymic in the etiquette of words in the relationship between them, especially in front of the masses in official positions, at meetings, official meetings, are widely used. The words of etiquette have been studied less in the Karakalpak linguistic science, a problem that requires a comprehensive study.

1. Surname, name and patronymic use in the role of the word etiquette entered through the Russian language.

2. The use of surname, first name, patronymic in the role of etiquette, especially entering through the appeal indicates the national peculiarity of the Karakalpak language.

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