



COMPARATIVE STUDY OF COGNITIVE SEMANTICS OF ADDRESS TERMS IN KARAKALPAK KIZI BY TOLEPBERGEN KAYIPBERGENOV AND PRIDE AND PREJUDICE BY JANE AUSTEN

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to explore the cognitive semantics of address terms in Karakalpak Kizi by Tolepbergen Kayipbergenov and Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen. Both novels illustrate social hierarchy, gender roles, and emotional relationships in Karakalpak and English cultures. Using cognitive semantics as a theoretical framework, this study examines how these terms contribute to characterization and the depiction of social dynamics in both novels. By analyzing their cognitive and cultural foundations, the article provides deeper insights into the role of address terms as powerful devices in shaping character interactions in English and Karakalpak literature.

TO'LEPBERGEN QAYIPBERGENOVNIŇ «QARAQALPAQ QIZI» HÁM JEYN OSTINNIŇ «PRIDE AND PREJUDICE» SHIGARMALARINDAĞI QARATPA AĞZALARDIŇ KOGNITIV SEMANTIKASINIŇ SALISTIRMALI IZERTLENIWI

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ABSTRACT

Данная статья направлена на исследование когнитивной семантики обращений в романах «Каракалпак кызы» Топлебергенова Кайыпбергенова и «Гордость и предубеждение» Джейн Остин. Оба произведения иллюстрируют социальную иерархию, гендерные роли и эмоциональные отношения в каракалпакской и английской культурах. Используя когнитивную семантику в качестве теоретической основы, исследование анализирует, как данные обращения способствуют характеристике персонажей и изображению социальных динамик в романах. Изучение их когнитивных и культурных оснований позволяет глубже понять роль обращений как мощного



инструмента, формирующего взаимодействия между персонажами в английской и каракалпакской литературе.

In English grammar, an address is a linguistic construction in which a speaker directly communicates a message to another person or a group. Similar to introductions, address terms extend a sentence, without forming a syntactic relationship with its components and are separated in writing by a comma or an exclamation mark. These terms can appear at the beginning, middle, or at the end of a sentence. Understanding the cognitive semantics of address, how language mirrors thought and perception, enables to explore the cultural and social subtexts of a narrative, providing deeper insight into character relationships and the wider societal context.

The concept of address terms has been a significant focus in linguistics, with scholars offering various interpretations of their role in communication. Brown and Gilman (1960) explored the relationship between language, power, and solidarity, demonstrating how address terms—primarily pronouns—reflect social hierarchy and interpersonal dynamics. From a cognitive semantics perspective, Morford (1997) investigated how address terms encode cultural perceptions and conceptual frameworks, shaping the way individuals construct social identities. Leech (1999) examined address terms from a pragmatic standpoint, emphasizing their role in politeness strategies and social interactions.

1. Kinship Terms

Kinship terms in both novels serve to establish family relationships, social hierarchy, and respect.

Kinship Terms in *Pride and Prejudice*:

“Papa”, “Mama”, – Used formally but with warmth.

Example:

Kitty, who was listening, said, ‘**Papa**, if I ever went to Brighton, I’d behave much better than Lydia has done.’

‘He sounds wonderful, **Mama!**’ cried Lydia, the youngest and noisiest of the sisters.

“My dear brother”, “sister”, “child” – A polite but somewhat distant way to refer to a sibling.

‘Oh, thank you, **my dear brother**,’ replied Mrs Bennet.

‘Do not worry, **sister**,’ said Mr Gardiner kindly. ‘I’m going to London tomorrow, to help my brother-in-law.’

‘Come here, **child**,’ said her father as she appeared. ‘I’ve sent for you on a very important matter.’

“Aunt” and “Uncle” – Used formally, often with deference.

Example: “My dear **Uncle**, how can I ever thank you?” (Elizabeth to Mr. Gardiner)

My dear **aunt**, do not worry. I’ll take care of myself, and Mr Wickham too. He won’t be in love with me, if I can prevent it.’ ‘Elizabeth, be serious.’

Kinship Terms in *Karakalpak Kizi*:

“Apa” (mother) and “Ağa” (father) – Always used with deep respect.



Apa, keñesiñ maqul, men bolmasam, sen de bir diywana! Arqa súyer kimiñ bar, kimiñ?! Tóreniyaz ba? Ol dúnya ushın seni óltiriwge tayar. Joq, joq! - dep Jumagúl muzlağan qolların kókiregine bastı.

Suwıqqa tońıp qaltırıp turğan Jumagúl:

- Jumagúlmen ğoy, **ağa**, tanımay tursañ ba? - dedi zorğa.

- Ne deydi?! Men... Ey, sen, ne islep júrsen bádbaq?!

- Apamdı izlep...

"Inim" (younger brother) and "Qarindasım" (younger sister) – Used affectionately but respectfully.

Example:

- **Inim**, sharshağanıñ ele basılmaptı. Keshe sağan dem al dedim ğoy. Júregiñ bunsha nege sháwkildeý beredi. Nesine qıynalasañ? Óziñ jiberemen dep jú ediñ. Endi ketip qalğanına sonsha haplıgasañ.

- **Qarindasım**, amansız ba? - dedi ol bul sózdi kelgen pátte bir aytqanına qaramay.

"Qizim" , "ku'yew bala", "kelin bala" "qa'ynim" – highlights closeness.

Ey, **qızım**, aqlsız bolma, men seni ólim ushın emes, ómir ushın tuwdım. Men sen ushın dúnyanıñ tórt burışın geziwge tayarman, sen ólme! Ishiñdegini aya! Qartayğan mağan oylassañ, meni taslap ketpe! Sen ólseñ úsh adam óledi! Men de! Meni sen jerle! Qartayıpkúshten ayrılğan halda panasız qaldırma, perzentim!..."

- Haw, **kúyew bala**, senbiseñ? - Bağdagúl onı Jumagúl jóninde shaǵınıp jalbarınıw ushınkiyatır

eken dep oylap degishken edi.

- Áy, **kelin bala**, eliñiz toqshılıq pa? - dedi ol Sánemler tusına kelgende irkilip turıp

- **Qáynim**, qızdı kim aytpaydı, qımızdı kim ishpeydi degen, bul sóziñe túsinbedim.

2. Social Titles and Status-Based Addresses

Social titles are used in both novels to emphasize rank, position, and authority.

Social Titles in *Pride and Prejudice*

"Mr." and "Miss" – Standard formal address for men and unmarried women.

Example:

-**Miss Bennet**, please allow me the pleasure of dancing with you,' said **Mr Darcy** politely, holding out his hand.

"Lady" and "Sir" – Used for noble figures and respected gentlemen.

Example: "**Lady Catherine de Bourgh**, I am honored by your presence."

Social Titles in *Karakalpak Kizi*

"Bay ag'a" (tribal leader or judge) – Used for respected leaders.

Example: - **Bay ağa**, bizdegi keliniñ ketip qalıptı! - dedi ol asıǵıs pishinde.

"Molleke" (wise elder) – A title indicating wisdom and social standing.

Example: - **Molleke**, ayırıñ!

- Qánekey, **molleke**, bizlerdi ajırastır. Basqa nárese kerek emes

3. Respectful and Honorific Addresses

Respectful forms are commonly used to address elders, superiors, and strangers in both novels.

Respectful Forms in *Pride and Prejudice*

"Sir" and "Madam" – Used as a sign of politeness and deference.

'Ah, yes, **sir**, I do! You must confess it is a sad business for my poor girls.'

'I am very aware, **madam**, of the hardship to your lovely daughters - and could say more about this, but I am cautious of saying too much too soon.'



Respectful Forms in Karakalpak Kizi
"Sheshe", "qurdas", "biykesh"
,"abisin", – highly respectful terms.

- Áy, **sheshejan-ay**, - dedi qaltañbas kempir. - Ol biysharada ne jazıq bar deysen. Kúshi baradamlar ne qılmaydı. Bir jaǵında óziñ barsañ, qırq jıldıń berjaǵında basım usılay qaltıldaydı. Nesin aytasañ, bul zamanda qaraqalpaqtıń qızınıń kóretuǵını usı.

- Qáydem bileyin, **qurdasjan**. Sonı bilgende úseytip júremiz be. Seniń menen oylasayın degende basqa birew menen qashıp kete bersem be eken deyjaqpan goy!

- **Biykesh!** - degen dawıs esitilmegende, kempirdiń sózi ada bolmas edi. Sonda da ol úyde ózin qalay tutıw, qaynalarǵa qalay iybe etiw, qáyınleri menen qalay dálkeklesiw, kelin bolǵan eliniń qızlarına qalay jeńge bolıwdıń jolların túsindirip úlgerdi.

- **Abısın-aw**, kelmey atırıp bul ne! Túni menen sharshaǵan adam dem alsın, qızlar menen jay paraxat sóylesip mawqın bassın! - dep baqırıp sóylep edi

4. Intimate and Affectionate Forms of Address

Both novels use intimate forms to express love and closeness in romantic and familial relationships.

Affectionate Terms in Pride and Prejudice

"My dear" – Used between husbands and wives.

Example: **My dear** Mr Bennet,' said Mrs Bennet to her husband one day, 'have you heard that someone is going to rent Netherfield Park at last?'

First-name use (Elizabeth, Jane, Lydia)
– Allowed only in family or close relationships.

Nicknames ("Lizzy" for Elizabeth) – Indicate affection and familiarity.

'**Dear Lizzy**,' said Jane, 'we must respect Charlotte's decision.

Affectionate Terms in Karakalpak Kizi
"Sherim", "shabazım" and "qarag'im" – Express deep emotional connection.

Example:

- Ha, shıraǵım, **Sherim**, keldiń be? Qansha kúttim seni! Bildim, keler dep oyladımau keldiń be, Sherim! Qasqırım, jolbarısım!

- **Aǵası**, qoya qoysa endi! Ústime-aq ákel. Qarshaday qızım menen qayda baraman?

- Sol ákeletuǵın qızıña ózim-aq barayın, meni qańǵırtpasañ bolar, **shabazım!**

- **Qaragım**, - dedi izinen kelgen Jumagúlge sıbırlap. - Apań ólse qorqpaysañ ba?

- Way-way, qorqaman, dayı, - dep qız jılap jiberdi.

5. Direct Addresses in Names

The way characters directly address each other in names reflects their relationship and emotional tone.

Direct Name Use in Pride and Prejudice

"Elizabeth" vs. "Miss Bennet" – Used depending on formality and intimacy.

"Mr. Darcy" vs. "Fitzwilliam" – First-name use only appears in romantic or close settings.

Mr Darcy! Are you enjoying the dancing, sir? What a delightful entertainment it is!'

Fitzwilliam, I never thought I would love you. (Elizabeth, showing emotional closeness)

Direct Name Use in Karakalpak Kizi



- **Turimbet**, úydemiseń? Turimbet dawıstı tanısa da, ol úyge kirgenshe janbaslawın buzbay:

- Kel, **Aytbay**, - dep tikeyip otırdı.

- Men sizlerdi quwantayın dep keldim, - dedi Aytbay.

- **Baǵdagúl**, men sennen bir nárse sorayın ba? - dedi Aytbay birazdan keyin.

- Sora, sora. Qız taptıń ba? Jeńgelik eteyin be?

- Óybey, **Biybi**, senbediń? Dawısıńdı meǵzetsem de, bunsha uzaqta Biybi ne qıladı dep oylanıp tur edim, - dedi burılıp.

- **Nurlıbay!** - dedi balasına. - Dalaǵa shıǵıp tur. Qız apań sennen uyalıp hesh nárse ayta almay otırǵan shıǵar.

The cognitive semantics of address forms in Karakalpak Kizi and Pride and Prejudice show how language encodes social structures, emotions, and cultural traditions. English address forms emphasize class, status, and marital identity.

Karakalpak address forms highlight age, wisdom, and kinship bonds. By analyzing kinship terms, social titles, respect markers, affectionate addresses, and direct name use, we see that address forms are more than just words—they are reflections of society, culture, and personal relationships.

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