

論文の英文要旨	
論文題目	A contrastive study on the use of the address terms in Uzbek and Japanese
氏 名	Halnazarov Maamoorjon

The purpose of this study is to explore the lexical system and the practical use of "Forms of Address" in Uzbek from a contrastive viewpoint with Japanese. In particular, by focusing on kinship terms, personal pronouns and nicknames.

The current study is based on linguistic materials such as questionnaire-based surveys with respect to Uzbek native speakers and a large number of examples extracted manually from numerous literary works of modern Uzbek language and it concentrates mainly on the usage of kinship terms in Uzbek, from the perspective of sociolinguistics. In attempting to analyze the usage of "Forms of Address", various social factors such as age, gender, social status, formality and others were considered.

This paper consists of seven chapters. They were summarized as follows.

The first chapter is the introduction, which includes the background, research problem, purpose, limitation and organization of the study.

The second chapter provides an outline of Uzbek grammar.

The third chapter introduces and reviews the notions of kinship, personal pronouns and terms of endearment and its classifications.

The fourth chapter is devoted to "Personal Pronouns". This study focuses on second-person pronouns, that's why other forms of personal pronouns such as first-person pronouns and third-person pronouns have been excluded from the research because of limited scope of the study.

This study will attempt to examine the rules and frequencies of address forms like second-person pronouns "T" and "V" between Uzbek speakers. It will shed light on the rules and patterns of address that people employ in their interactions with others in using of the intimate or formal (honorific) pronouns such as T(sen) and V(siz) according to the age of the hearers.

Uzbek, has two personal pronouns for a singular addressee, the familiar or intimate "sen" and formal or honorific "siz". Historically, the pronoun "siz" is mainly used as second person plural. In many previous studies, the usage of two-person pronoun "siz" in modern Uzbek have been introduced as plural. But now it is considered as the form of formal and honorific address to a single person.

This study reveals the differences in context and usage of second-person pronouns in Uzbek and Japanese languages. The analysis has been based on a large number of examples extracted manually from numerous literary works and it discusses lexical meanings of second-person pronouns. Firstly, to clarify the real usage of "siz" in modern Uzbek, focusing on the plural and singular usage of the pronoun. Secondly, to clarify the differences between "sen" and "siz" in context.

Results indicated that second-person pronoun "siz" is mainly used for singular address in modern Uzbek. It is rarely used for plural. In modern Uzbek, "sizlar" is mainly used as second-person plural.

The fifth chapter is devoted to "Kinship Terms". The aim of this study is to analyze and clarify the characteristics of terms of address for kinship in Uzbek from the perspective of sociolinguistics, focusing on the Chinaz dialect. As a framework of analysis, the use of terms of address for kinship has been divided into two groups, that is, (1) blood relationship, and (2) in-law relationship. The analysis has been made on the basis of the data obtained from survey carried out from May to July 2009, targeting 11 Uzbek native speakers residing in the city of Chinaz.

Results indicated that kinship terms are commonly used to call elder members of the family. It is also possible to use kinship terms to call younger members of the family, though it is not common. The relatives younger than the speaker, such as younger siblings, children and so on, are referred to or addressed by their first name. Therefore, family members from the same generation are distinguished according to their ages; elder brothers are addressed by kinship terms and younger brothers by first names.

The important point of the kinship address terms is that the viewpoint is usually fixed on the youngest member of the family. For example, it is not uncommon at all for a man with a kid to call his wife "*onasi*" (his/her mother) and for his wife to call her husband "*dadasi*" (his/her

father), because it is based on the kid's viewpoint.

Compared with Japanese, the following was clarified.

Kinship terms are commonly used to call elder members of the family in both languages. But in Uzbek, it is also possible to use kinship terms to call the younger members of the family, but it is not common. The relatives younger than the speaker, such as younger siblings, children and so on, are referred to or addressed by their first names in both languages. However some exceptions and differences are found in the actual situation.

The sixth chapter is devoted to "Nicknames". This study examines the similarities and differences between Uzbek and Japanese languages about the morphological construction of nicknames. It mainly researches and examines the morphology of nicknames in Uzbek, and on Japanese, it only reviews data of the research by Yuhei Yasutomi.

The Survey was carried out by showing 494 examples of Uzbek names to 14 Uzbek native speakers and asking to answer the nickname of the examples that the respondents knew.

According to the results of the survey, Uzbek nicknames are divided into 2 types; one is made by abbreviation, and the other is made by suffixation.

Moreover, 3 suffixes that form Uzbek nicknames are found out. These suffixes have not been mentioned in earlier studies.

The abbreviation and the suffixation are also used in morphology of nicknames in Japanese. However, when Japanese nicknames are made from both first name and family name, Uzbek nicknames are made only from a first name.

The final chapter 7 presents a concise summary of the major results of each chapter and offers some suggestions for future study in this area.

As such, the present study demonstrates various similarities and differences in the use of the address terms in Uzbek and Japanese.

The significance of the study lies in the fact that it is based on linguistic materials such as questionnaire-based surveys with respect to Uzbek native speakers and a large number of examples extracted manually from numerous literary works of modern Uzbek language and it concentrates mainly on the usage of kinship terms in Uzbek and various social factors such as age, gender, social status, formality and others were considered.