

PECULIAR FEATURES OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH SPEECH ETIQUETTE

Vereshchagin E.M.,
Kostomarov V.G.

Language and culture: Linguistic and regional studies in teaching English.

Annotation: In the article, on the material of the Uzbek and English languages, motivational statements are considered, expressing the forms of addressing familiarity and vernacular.

Keywords: language, expression, motivation, statement, communication, mentality, national specificity.

In world linguistics, the scientific attitude to the forms of address was formed on the basis of different points of view in different periods. Basically, from the middle of the XX century. This direction in linguistics is rapidly improving. The issue of studying the communicative-pragmatic aspects of forms of address with different and often contradictory interpretations was addressed in the largest linguistic centers of the world. When studying forms of address in different aspects, many aspects related to sociolinguistics, pragmalinguistics, cultural linguistics, psycholinguistics, stylistics, rhetoric and other sciences are intertwined. Currently, the theoretical work carried out in this area serves as the basis for a comprehensive study of the forms of circulation.

World linguistics has now reached a great progress in the direction of pragmalinguistics, which studies the language in relation to such factors as the speech situation and context, general knowledge of native speakers about the outside world, language skills, speech competence. Today, when the forms of address reach the scientific and theoretical perfect level, the study of the problem in the communicative and pragmatic aspect is of great importance. A comparative study of the communicative and pragmatic features of the culture of speech and forms of address based on different languages and the influence of the historical development of the language on them is one of the directions in the study of the social functions of the language.

In Uzbek linguistics during the years of independence, serious attention is paid to the pragmalinguistic aspect of language units, in particular, to the sociolinguistic study of units representing the appeal. Such an approach to the study of addresses leads to such tasks as "preserving the purity of the state language and its enrichment, improving the speech culture of the population", as well as the study of addresses in conjunction with non-linguistic phenomena such as speaking, listening and communication.

Etiquette is a standard of conduct; it is, to a greater or lesser extent, a ritualized form of meaningful communication. In intelligent dictionary Uzbek language "etiquette" is defined how mutual communication, morality; order, rules customs adopted _ in certain society, social group And t. d., a in encyclopedic intelligent dictionary English language is he "Etiquette is the set of conventional rules of personal behavior in polite society, usually in the form of an ethical code that delineates the expected and accepted social behaviors that accord with the conventions and norms observed by a society, a social class, or a social group". If the rules of etiquette are understood as a designated order of morality, then the concept of speech etiquette becomes indefinite. A narrower approach to the concept of speech etiquette means interpreting it as speech behavior, automatically increasing its features through stable formulas. And through a broad approach, "he sets the speaker to the most appropriate, appropriate language unit for a particular address in a particular situation in the process of communication."

"Speech etiquette" in English linguistics arose under the term "politeness" (politeness) in the 60s of the twentieth century. The basis for this was the work of such researchers as R. Lakoff from California, P. Brown from America, S. Levinson and G. Leach from Britain.

Uzbek linguist S.M. Muminov uses the term of speech etiquette in a conventional sense as "the nature of communication", considers it as one of the organic parts of the character of the nation, closely interconnected with each other. Consequently, speech etiquette is consistent with the communication system, expresses national culture in speech.

It should be noted that speech etiquette, firstly, constitutes the principles of politeness, and secondly, is the basis of social management of various situations of everyday communication.

One of the most important components of speech etiquette is appeal. Appeal in linguistics is called by various terms: appeal, vocative category, vocative words, invocative words, call form, invocative case, vocative case. In fact, a large part of these terms are used in invocations, exclamations, exclamations made in conversations between the speaker and the listener in relation to inanimate objects, and the appeal is broad in comparison with them. In particular, the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language says: appeal. A word spoken to someone, a call made, a challenge, etc.

Forms of address, considered from the communicative- pragmatic side, are implemented as its factor in communication. "The act of speech is a unit carried out and considered in a circle of purposeful pragmatic conditions, adopted in a certain society in accordance with the principles and rules of conversation." If the speaker explains something meaningfully and in his The listener also understands that it can be said that the speaker has performed the necessary action and this action is called a speech act.

This is how the originality of the English language in the use of forms of address - you and you is explained: in English, unlike Russian, there is no formal distinction between the forms you and you. The whole range of meanings of these forms is contained in the pronoun you.

Speech etiquette gives speech politeness, regardless of its content. On the other hand, a smart and meaningful speech will make an unpleasant impression on the listeners if the person who delivers this speech grossly violates speech etiquette. Therefore, efforts to learn English will not be in vain if the student of English not only learns to express himself well in it, but also learns to be polite and pleasant in communication with.

In an English-speaking society, communication between cultured people is carried out at three levels of politeness - official, neutral and familiar. Each level of politeness corresponds to its own style of speech, and therefore all polite words and expressions can be classified according to stylistic features and, accordingly, assigned to formal, neutral and familiar styles of speech.

Here are some examples of the presence of levels of politeness and styles of speech. Suppose that an Englishman's watch has stopped and he is forced to correct the time. Turning to a friend, the Englishman will ask:

What time is it, Tom? – which hour , Tom ?

Question " What time is it ?" demonstrates a familiar style of speech and appropriate at the familiar level of politeness - in the family, in the family circle, between friends and acquaintances.

On a neutral level of politeness, when an Englishman asks this question in this form - " What time is it ? "- not to a friend, but to a stranger, will be regarded as impolite and even rude.

An unfamiliar passerby should be asked politely:

- Excuse me, could you tell me the time, please?

- Sorry, could you tell me what time it is, please! Polite request : "Excuse me, could you tell me the time, please ?" -

corresponds to a neutral level of politeness and a neutral style of speech, but at a familiar level of politeness, in a family circle or among friends, please " Excuse me , could you tell me the time , please ?" seem unnatural in tone or artificially pompous.

In the Uzbek language, as in English, in pronominal addresses, the most actively used form of the possessive pronoun sen / siz (you / you): "Sen menga xushxabar keltirding " ("You brought me glad tidings"). The pronoun sen (you) in this sentence points to the listener, i.e. the interlocutor addressed by the speaker.

English and Uzbek addresses make up complex systems of units that are formed under the influence of national and cultural characteristics of speech behavior. English and Uzbek addresses are units that perform important communicative functions in speech and manifest the features of the speaker's speech in accordance with a specific communicative goal as an independent sentence (in conjunction with other sentences).

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