

VIOLATING OF THE PRINCIPLE OF LANGUAGE POLITENESS

Djuraeva Mekhrangiz

Master of

SamSIFL:

Gaffarov San'at :Teacher of SamSIFL

Annotation: *This article discusses the principles of language politeness and the principles of breaking them.*

В данной статье рассматриваются принципы языковой вежливости и принципы их нарушения

Ushbu maqolada tilning xushmuomalalik tamoyillari va ularni buzish tamoyillari muhokama qilinadi.

Key Words: *politeness, language, society, communication, addressing, greetings, humor*

Politeness is a strategy to avoid friction and conflict in social interaction. Through polite language, speakers and speech partners can avoid friction in interpersonal interactions. Politeness is also a strategy to avoid conflict, maintain and maintain respect. This was confirmed by Rohali "The application of politeness principles and politeness strategies in daily speech acts can prevent social friction and turmoil in the community which ultimately creates harmony in family life, friends, and society". Zulaeha argues that misunderstandings and disharmony of relationships can be caused by incorrect selection and use of language. Thus, modestly speaking politeness is closely related to 'respect' or at least places someone where he wants.

Humor has an important aspect in human being. Understanding humor in the current situation can be used to release tiresome, fatigue and stress. Matwick mentioned that humor is a tool for managing social control and displaying self-identity. Furthermore, Dynel divided humor into two criteria; the first one is stylistic figures (e.g., metaphor, irony, paradox, punning or figurative) and the second one is pragmatic figures (e.g., jokes, humor or humiliation). Koestler in Ma and Jiang [3] gave general classification of humor which are verbal humor and situational humor. The linguistic research on humor is done both semantically and pragmatically. Humor from the perspective of pragmatics is posed by someone that can have a hidden meaning or intention so that it is interesting to analyze the relationship of humor in conversation. In addition, humor occurs when the listener cannot

catch the message or may not fully understand the utterance from the speaker that cause conflict during communication.

Lynch stated that humor has no boundaries, and people may have different taste of humor. That is why sometimes people have different interpretations of humor. The form of humor can be seen not only in real life communication but also on television, radio and printed media such as book, novel, or comic. Almost every day in our life, viewers are provided with jokes/humor/comedy programs on television. In linguistic contexts, humor is created by violating the politeness principle. When the message is not delivered in an appropriate way, it makes the listener feel humiliated or offended by the speaker; however, it sometimes turns out to create a humor.

Communication is one of the main aspects of human needs. Through language, humans convey what they feel, and what they want to talk about with the others. In every communication, there are always two aspects; the speaker and the listener. In every conversation between them, the listener should be able to interpret the meaning from the speaker's utterances. Sometimes when people have a conversation, the speaker has another meaning behind what is said, and that is why the listener should interpret to understand the message. Greenfield as stated in defined that meaning in communication is called pragmatics. Greenfield said that meaning is not only something in the word itself, nor something from the speaker utterances, nor something to the listener interpretation, but also a bound of three of them. Besides, according to Leech as stated in pragmatics is a study of how language is used in a particular situation. In line with Leech, Levinson defines pragmatics as a branch of linguistics that studies the relation of language and the context

References:

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