

LINGUOPRAGMATIC FEATURES OF POLITENESS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK TEXTS

Djuraeva Mekhrangiz

Master of SamSIFL

**Annotation:** *This article is devoted to a comparative study of characteristics politeness category in English and Uzbek languages. The analysis is similar and different features, specific topics, such as address, greeting phrases, conversations and others, including a collection of examples in both languages are analyzed.*

*Эта статья посвящена сравнительному изучению особенностей категория вежливости на английском и узбекском языках. Анализ основан на аналогичных и различные особенности, уникалы темы, такие как обращение, приветственные выражения, разговоры и другие, включая набор примеров на обоих языках.*

*Mazkur maqola xususiyatlarni qiyosiy o'rganishga bag'ishlangan ingliz va o'zbek tillarida xushmuomalalik kategoriyasi. Tahlil shunga o'xshash va turli xususiyatlar, o'ziga xos mavzular, masalan, manzil, salomlashish iboralari, suhbatlar va boshqalar, jumladan, ikkala tildagi misollar to'plami tahlil qilinadi.*

**Key words:** *politeness, language, communication, theory, addressing, greetings, jargons*

Politeness in language is a very important aspect of communication. You can call it tact." Usually, a conversation works best if both parties cooperate. Among other things, this includes avoiding conversation or thoughtless and inattentive behavior. Politeness is regarded as the linguistic expression of social relationship. Politeness is crucial to the construction and maintenance of social relationships, politeness in communication goes to the heart of social life and interaction, and indeed it is probably a precondition for human cooperation in general. J. Lebbok said :,, It is more important to be polite with people than to be more talented for achieveing success in life". The simple word, Thank you" which everybody knows, stems from the Latin word tongere. Loosely translated, the expression might read "I will remember what you have done for me". The great Uzbek thinker Navoi said: Husn jamoli yo'q odam shirin so'z bo'lsa, go'zal va shirin so'zi bilan barchani qo'lga oladi". [Mahbub ul-qulub]. Alisher Navoi urged people to be polite in his works, too.

First of all, the word polite comes from the mid-13<sup>th</sup> Latin politus, which means “refined” or “elegant”. Showing consideration for others, using tact, and observing social norms are the qualities of being polite. Every linguistists admit that Robin Lakoff has been considered as the mother of modern politeness theory since she was prior to study it from pragmatic perspective. Lakoff defines politeness as “a system of interpersonal relations designed to facilities interaction by minimizing the potential for conflict and confrontation inherent in all human interchange”. [Talking power: The Politics in language in our lives.1990]. According to Lakoff, there are three types of politeness: distance politeness, deference politeness and camaraderie politeness.

1. Distance politeness shows equality between the participants. It is typical in the middle and upper classes in most of Europe for a very long time.

2. Deference politeness is a type of politeness is characteristic of many Asian societies. It is preferred model of interaction for women, especially when talking to men.

3. Camaraderie politeness considers that interaction and connection are positive ideas. In this type, to be open and nice is to be desirable and adorable.

Politeness is the practical application of good mamnners or etiquette, however, it can vary differently in a different , namely, what is considered polite in one culture can sometimes be quite rude or unusual in another cultural context. In my opinion, politeness can shows the people's culture, spirituality, and their traditions. Every nations differ from their culture. So, their polite forms are different, too. Politeness is conventionally attached to certain linguistic forms and formulaic expressions, which may be very different in different languages and cultures. The culture of modern life shows itself through different concepts and discourses that constitute the category of everyday life, which they reveal and portray. From the linguistic point of view, the category of daily life is manifested in various forms of communication, and first of all, in the system of norms and models of speech behavior which may be known as politeness. Politeness is a vital part of culture, behavior and human communication. Social relationships and norms of behavior are fixed in some strategies or principles of the category of politeness. Usually while communicating, politeness can be applied by means of special expressions, phrases, sayings, proverbs such as please, thank you, welcome, how do you do? and etc. As we know, different people around

the world hold various views about politeness. According to Leech, so as to be polite one should follow “Politeness Principle” while Levinson suggests paying attention to others’ “Face Wants”. As nations have different background, culture and thoughts, it is evident what one country’s people considered to be polite may not be true according to another one. Every nation has its own peculiarities of the politeness category which are connected with their lifestyle and traditions of their people. As regards to Uzbek nation, it can be often observed that Uzbek people tend to communicate more topics about family life rather than controversial or critical topics when they interact with strangers and familiars. They can openly have conversation for hours about their marriages, relatives, and friends, birth of their children, health issues, and promotions. For instance, when they meet with someone the first thing that they usually begin is not only asking about their health but also the conditions of the peer’s parents, family members like

Ishlaringiz yaxshimi?, Uydagilar? Bolalar, Holam, amakim hammalari yaxshi yurishibdimi?( How are you?, How are your family members? Aunt and Uncle are all well?) whereas, these topics are not observed in the English life style when they see each other as the English tend to communicate personally unobtrusive topic such as asking the weather conditions as an appropriate starter when they come across to each other such as nice day, isn’t it? Isn’t it hot? and other versions of the theme which are not meteorological facts. They are ritual greetings, conversation starters or default “fillers”. As we have observed in Uzbek culture greetings are long as they include very detailed questions about health mood, all relatives, children, grandchildren, even they are in their first meeting, not close to one another; they keep this way of greetings. On the contrary, in English greetings are short. They are varied according to the social distance and social status of the peers. They do not usually concern much about listener’s physical condition or work but the English show their politeness with expressions like how are you? How is your work? and at the end of their conversation I am pleased to meet you! while, the Uzbek say mayli sog’ bo’ling, salom ayting hammaga, xolam tog’amlarga, o’tinglar biz tomonlarga mehmon bo’lib. From the linguistic point of view, we can say that in such kind of conversations both nations use the category of politeness, maintaining the hearer’s positive face. As regards to the addressing words, in English and Uzbek culture it can be observed some differences too. For instance, the English usually use some words like Miss, Sir,

Madam, Ma'am, doctor, professor based on the interlocutor's social status or age. I am sorry, madam, but we just sold the last blue scarf. "Professor McGonagall, could you help me understand the focus of this chapter?" On the contrary, the Uzbek address to their peers or even strangers opa, aka, otaxon, amaki, xola, o'g'lim, qizim (sister, brother, father, uncle, my son, my daughter) because of their cultural values reflected by the family.

Bizdan nima yordam, aka? (how can I help you brother?)

Xolajon shu yerda 20 minut kutib turing! (Aunt, please wait here for 20 minutes)

While observing some specifics of both cultures on the basis of politeness, we may come across some special unicals as well. As an illustration, in Uzbek culture in order to show politeness and respect towards parents, children it is used some special jargons like, kabatulloh, padari buzrukvorim for a father and validam, va'linematim for a mother, o'g'lim-quyoshim for a son, qizim-ko'z qorchig'im for a daughter which are not usually observed in English culture. Furthermore, while English people address to their husband or wife with the word "honey" or with their names, Uzbek people show their politeness to their partners by addressing them "dadasi" (her child's father) and "onasi" (her child's mother). Another specific feature of politeness in Uzbek culture is the pronoun siz/you is mainly used so as to reveal respect to the hearer. From early childhood children are nurtured to use this pronoun for elder people and elder siblings with the exception of sen/you (singular) for little siblings and friends whom they know each other for a long time. Whereas, In English there is no such pronoun to show respect to people as for both singular and plural, there is one pronoun "you" which the English use in all situations. However in English some words and grammatical constructions such as "could you please...?", "would you like...?" It would be great if you ....? can show their polite feelings towards their peers.

In general, it should be noted that the category of politeness among different peoples, for example, the British and The Uzbek language depends on their cultural background, lifestyle and worldview. So it's fair It is clear that English and Uzbek cultures have their own unique features. Many cases, as we analyzed above. Thus, having the appropriate pragmatic skills helps creating a warm and friendly environment for learners of both languages, as well as increasing profits awareness in intercultural communication.

### REFERENCES:

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