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MAXIM OF POLITENESS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Abstract: This article discusses maxim of politeness in Uzbek and English languages. In Uzbek, politeness is defined according to the age of each person, while in English there are general rules for this concept. Working with different people, politeness, courtesy and sensitivity are of great importance. Such people are respected in society and succeed. There are others around people with such great characters. Good and comfortable with them. They are formed in different conditions, environments, the relationships of the participants of the dialogue can't have the same social status.

Key words: Uzbek language, English language, communicate, politeness, tolerance, ability, conflict situations, courtesy, different people, courtesy, sensitivity, society, good character, correct speech, conversation.

Language: English

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Introduction

When we talk about politeness, we see that it has to do with the situation in the conversation. We understand that politeness is a good treatment of someone or an interlocutor. In this case, we use the words “brother, boss, lady, sir, sorry, please, please, etc.” in Uzbek and “My dear, sir, Mr., Mrs.” in English, miss, would you mind, please”. We know that in pragalinguistic interpretation the form of respect is a tendency of social attitude. In this case, of course, in the process of speaking, the speaker (addressee) must have a good character, correct speech, respect the listener, be able to convince him, a positive approach to the situation, in any case be able to respect him must have the skills.

Geofry Leech (1988) believes that the rules of effective communication are manifested in the context of interpersonal relationships and at the level of the text. The choice of method of expression and

expression depends on the rules of text rhetoric. The speaker uses the available rhetorical resources to translate into the text a concept that has a certain illusory meaning that arises in thinking. The realization of a concept in the text of a speech situation is realized by choosing a specific form of expression [1].

The main findings and results

Robin Lakoff describes the form of respect as “Respect is a system designed to ensure the exemplary course of communication by minimizing the contradictions and misunderstandings that may arise in linguistic relationships” [2. 292–305]. Following the principle of nobility, the speaker tries to create comfort for the listener and to avoid embarrassment as much as possible.

Progolinguistic J. Lich argues that the occurrence of a form of respect consists of the

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activation of 6 rules that require no proof. These are as follows:

- the rule of politeness, courtesy, etiquette
- generosity, the rule of nobility
- approval, praise rule
- humility, modesty, simple rule
- the rule of consent, intolerance
- the rule of liking, inclination, burning

Taking all this into account, we will try to show the similarities and differences between the following examples in the English and Uzbek literary texts.

• “Old Lady Swanger said you’re in need of help” she said [4.51].

• Wouldn’t you be upset if I asked you something? Said Asror, looking at him more confidently [3.82]. Through these examples, we can observe the process by which the speaker speaks to the listener with politeness and etiquette.

• “Well, what will you charge me to get over it?” - Inman said. -“Fifty dollars script” the girl said [4.67]

• “What’s that brother? Is there a cold cola” He said, rubbing his palms together [3. 87].

In these examples, we see that the speaker has such qualities as suggestion, generosity, nobility in the rules cited by J. Leach.

• “Oh, my,” Ada said, “There you are. The ladies are already so pleased to know you’re here” [4.77]

• “Daughter Dilduz, will you bring your brothers today? Today is not Saturday, is it? Exclaimed Dilduz [3.72].

With these examples, we can see that the speaker speaks with humility, modesty, simplicity.

• “Lord, oh, Lord” he cried, “we once lived in a land of paradise” [4.87].

• Now the world belongs to both left-wing and left-wing guys like you. Mahmados like us will not be able to stand on their own two feet [3.78].

In these examples, too, we can see in the conversation that the speaker is humble, simple, and follows the rules of etiquette.

Regardless of the language or nationality, we always say that a person should be polite and kind in the process of communication. In the words of Sh. Safarov, “just as the world is colorful and the events taking place in it are diverse, so are the situations of communication. They are formed in different conditions, environments, the relationships of the participants of the dialogue can’t have the same social status.

Everyone is a creative social. People communicate with each other, create families, become colleagues. All members of society deserve respect. There is a gentle complaint between conversations to avoid confrontation, resentment, anger.

Everyone knows the “magic words” from childhood: thank you, hello, sorry, sorry, thank you.

The alley begins with politeness. This is an international norm. If such a quality is considered innate as a flavor, then you can learn a good tone. Kind people know you always need:

- greeting;
- to say goodbye;
- apologize (if an error occurs or disobeys the interlocutor);
- interested (i.e., the required minimum Attention, for example, ask: “How are you?”);
- not to press the colon anywhere;
- do not interrupt the interlocutor, especially if he or she is older;
- don’t realize it’s too far.

In the world of communication and globalization, effective interaction of communication participants comes to the fore. For this, it is not enough to know a foreign language; knowledge of the cultural norms of other peoples, in particular the rules of politeness, becomes important. In many cases, polite behavior is the key to successful communication, and despite the fact that the category of politeness is universal, there are significant differences in how it is expressed in national languages and how certain formulas of linguistic behavior are interpreted by the interlocutors. For someone, a kiss when meeting is an obvious action, while someone will continue to communicate with you for years.

Yet, according to numerous admissions, the British are almost the most polite nations in the world, they hold the record for the use of the words “thank you” and “please”.

What makes them so: extraordinary kindness or, conversely, a desire to hide their real attitude to what is happening behind a mask of politeness? Knowing how the British value privacy, rather the latter. An English prefers to keep a distance from others, so as not to violate other people’s boundaries and allow others to keep in their own, so the sense of tact in verbal communication, respect for the interlocutor is highly valued among the British.

Human activity cannot be imagined without verbal communication. In order for a speech act to proceed without conflict and benevolently, it requires the presence of an element of politeness, which is one of the basic components of interpersonal communication. The problem of polite verbal communication has always been relevant.

Many people believe they have a clear understanding of the concept of “politeness”. However, the definition of “politeness” is not as easy to give as it seems at first glance. After all, each person interprets it completely differently. T.V. Larina notes: “Politeness is understood as a nationally-specific communicative category, the content of which is a system of ritualized strategies of communicative behavior (linguistic and non-linguistic) aimed at harmonious, conflict-free communication and

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adherence to socially accepted norms in interactive communication". She writes that different countries and cultures have their own understanding of politeness, which is reflected in the language. N. I. Formanovskaya writes: "Politeness is an ethical category abstracted from specific people, which is reflected in the language, which, of course, should be studied in linguistics". In the encyclopedia of ethics there is such a definition: "... it is a set of actions, the content and external manifestation of which correspond to moral principles". Based on all these definitions, we can conclude that politeness is respect for people, observance of the rules of decency and etiquette, a manifestation of good manners, this is an integral component of any communicative act.

Each language level has its own set of politeness markers. Let's take a closer look at the means of expressing politeness at the lexical level. There are also grammatical and syntactic levels that go hand in hand with the lexical. Therefore, when considering means of expressing politeness at the lexical level, you should also refer to the grammar or syntax.

In modern English, a large number of fixed expressions prevail, which are used for greetings, congratulations, refusals, gratitude, farewell, apologies, etc. Natural native speakers of English use them automatically in appropriate speech situations.

For example, in equisocial situations of communication, such polite forms are used for greeting:

- Hello!
- Nice to meet you!
- How are you!

In non-equilibrium situations, the following are used:

- Good morning!
- Good evening!
- Good afternoon!
- Welcome!

It should be noted here that in English there is no distinction between the pronouns "you" and "yours". For their definitions "you" is used. The pronoun "thou" is used only in the Bible or in poetry.

Speaking about the norms of speech etiquette, one should pay attention to references in English, which play an important role in interpersonal communication and are able to create a certain communicative mood between the interlocutors.

The word "Madam" ("lady") is used to politely address a man to a woman, the word "sir" ("lord") is used when referring to a man equal or older in age, position, rank or social status. This is how soldiers turn to officers, schoolchildren to a teacher, sellers to customers, waitresses to restaurant customers. For example:

- Good afternoon! I need a double room for three days.
- Yes, sir. Give me your passport, sir.

"Sir" and "Madam" are the only possible forms of addressing those whose surname or official title is unknown. It should be remembered that after the addresses "Mr" and "Mrs" the surname must be indicated, otherwise it will sound vulgar and unethical. "Miss" with a surname is used to refer to an unmarried woman in England. The appeal "Miss" without specifying the last name is used by buyers in relation to sellers, visitors to waitresses, etc. Although recently such treatment has become pejorative. In English, it is considered polite to address relatives using diminutive forms. For example, you can contact your grandmother:

- Grandmother!
- Grandma!
- Nanny!
- Gran!

To express a polite apology in English, such linguistic units are used as:

- Excuse me;
- I am sorry;
- Sorry;
- Forgive me;
- I apologize for;
- I beg your pardon.

The expression "Excuse me" is used before interrupting the interlocutor or asking for help, and "I am sorry" or simply "Sorry" translates as "sorry" or "sorry" and is used if something has already happened.

For example:

• Excuse me, would you mind if I opened the window?

- I am sorry, never meant to hurt you.
- Sorry that all this happened
- Sorry, what did you say?

"Forgive me" also translates as "forgive", but has a brighter emotional connotation, is used for deep regret or remorse. For example, "I am really sorry, would you ever forgive me". In this example, the lexical unit "really" is used, which is used to give more politeness to the statement. Also, to reinforce the apology, native English speakers use the adverbs "very", "so" and negatively colored adjectives "dreadfully", "awfully", "terribly", which acquire a positive connotation: "I am terribly sorry".

The phrases "I apologize for" and "I beg your pardon" are stylistically more polite means of expressing an apology.

The most politeness lexical units for parting are:

- Good bye;
- It was nice meeting you;
- Take care;
- See you;
- See you tomorrow / next week;
- See you later. See you soon;
- Have a good trip;
- Good night.

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Finally, consider the polite lexical means of expressing gratitude. In the explanatory dictionary of Ozhegov, “gratitude” is a feeling of gratitude for a good done, for the attention or service rendered, as well as various ways of expressing this feeling, including official measures of encouragement. In the English language, there are a considerable number of lexical units for expressing gratitude. The most common neutral forms:

- Thank you;
- Yes, please;
- No, thank you;
- Thank you for;
- I’m grateful / obliged / indebted you for ...

For expressiveness, amplification adverbs are used:

- Thank you so much for ...
- I’m very / most grateful to you.

To express gratitude, stable phraseological expressions are also used. Let’s list some of them:

- Thank you from the bottom of my heart for ...
- My most heartfelt thanks to you for ...
- Deeply indebted.

For the official expression of gratitude, the phrases are used:

- I would like to thank you;
- I would like to express my gratitude / appreciation.

The response to gratitude is expressed by modest behavior and lexical means, depending on the content of the statement:

- Thanks for the beautiful gift.
- I am glad you liked it.

There is no single lexical unit for the word “please” in English. Polite options are:

- My pleasure.
- It was no bother. It was a pleasure.
- It’s nothing / Think nothing of it.
- You are welcome!
- That’s really nothing! Don’t mention it.
- It was no trouble at all / whatever!
- It was a real pleasure for me to do it.

Thus, it can be concluded that the linguistic means of expressing politeness in each culture are different. They characterize both the individual speaker and his entire nation as a whole. Politeness is a complex concept. It includes a certain set of lexical, grammatical and syntactic means that are inextricably used in the communicative act.

We paid attention only to the lexical means of expressing politeness in greeting, apology, gratitude, farewell. We also realized that the category of politeness is characterized by a certain level of formality, which is expressed using vocabulary in a high and neutral tone. Linguistic means of politeness in informal situations are much less common. I would

like to finish this work with the following words: “Be polite to everyone!”.

Issues related to the scientific understanding of the Uzbek language process of treatment are reflected in more sources on the history of culture. It is well known that interpersonal relationships did not arise spontaneously, and people were still indistinguishable from each other as independent individuals. From ancient times the human mind has been focused on nature. the protagonist of primitive art was considered an animal, not a human being.

The history of the formation of the concept of “politeness” dates back to ancient Egypt, ancient India and mainly antiquity. In ancient times, interpersonal relationships as a philosophical system were intertwined with the views of the thinker. In particular, Democritus understood philosophy as the art of communication, the art of life, which expresses good speech, good behavior, good behavior.

It should be noted that politeness in the Uzbek language has been formed over the centuries. The basic rules include a number of priorities that need to be kept in mind, such as:

- a man always greets first, opens the door, gives way to the lady;
- helps those who are older, older, and older;
- healthy treatment misses the placement of patients to the doctor, public transport;
- health puts the boss first;
- if you want to say the word “please”;
- it is customary to say “thank you”, for the help or service rendered;
- if someone is embarrassed, grief, sorrow, need to apologize, apologize;
- to the former on official admission, and then - to adult coaches;
- should be submitted during aging;

Politeness is when a child expresses hatred and respect for other people. And this is where Bookanga’s law is triggered: we are treated as if it belonged to another person. Therefore, in many cases, a gentle child will have a good relationship with each other, and the magic words that appear in fashion will open different doors in front of him/her.

In Uzbek language, we find a variety of polite phrases in which the following are of particular importance:

- Excuse me;
- Sorry for the inconvenience;
- Good morning, good day, good night;
- Please;
- Thank you very much;
- It is a great pleasure to meet you;

In broad terms, these are the most common and most useful thought-provoking phrases in communication with other people. However, it should be noted that they are also known by the name of politeness formulas.

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The following rules should be followed in order to be polite to others:

- Avoid attitudes and expressions that may be offensive;
- Be kind and gentle;
- Do not interrupt when speaking;
- Listen actively and don't make fun of their opinions;

It is said that one should be extremely virtuous so as not to feel the need for politeness. Politeness makes a person useful and pleasant to those around him: he is very necessary at work and in life. Politeness eases tensions, prevents conflict, teaches behavior, and leads to respect and love. It is possible

to learn politeness, but it is better to be born with it. Politeness requires control of speech and actions.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is important to say that politeness is one of the values inherent in every language and has been formed and refined over the centuries. In Uzbek, politeness is defined according to the age of each person, while in English there are general rules for this concept. Working with different people, politeness, courtesy and sensitivity are of great importance. Such people are respected in society and succeed. There are others around people with such great characters. Good and comfortable with them. Polite people engage others in their behavior, finding common ground with them quickly and easily.

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