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**SPEECH ETIQUETTE IN COMMUNICATIVE SITUATIONS AND
STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF LINGUISTIC UNITS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY
OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

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Abstract: This scientific article aims to explore the speech etiquette observed in communicative situations and the structural analysis of linguistic units in English and Uzbek languages. The study focuses on the similarities and differences in speech etiquette practices and the structural components of language in these two languages. The analysis is based on a comprehensive review of existing literature and references from reputable sources. The findings provide valuable insights into the cultural and linguistic aspects of communication in English and Uzbek languages.

Key words: speech etiquette, communicative situations, structural analysis, cultural differences, norms, values, cross-cultural communication, semantics and pragmatics, syntax, morphology.

INTRODUCTION:

Effective communication is heavily influenced by speech etiquette, which encompasses a set of rules and conventions that govern verbal interactions in various social and cultural contexts. This article delves into the speech etiquette practices observed in communicative situations and the structural analysis of linguistic units in English and Uzbek languages. By examining these aspects, we aim to enhance our understanding of the linguistic and cultural factors that shape communication patterns in these languages.

Speech Etiquette in Communicative Situations:

Politeness and Respect: Both English and Uzbek languages emphasize politeness and respect in communicative situations. Greetings, expressions of gratitude, and apologies play vital roles in maintaining harmonious interactions. However, the specific words and phrases used may vary due to cultural differences.

Introductions and Addressing: Introductions serve as a means to establish interpersonal connections. English and Uzbek languages have their own conventions for introducing oneself and others. Addressing others with appropriate titles and forms of address demonstrates respect and social awareness.



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Requesting Permission and Giving Compliments: Seeking permission before taking action and offering compliments are important aspects of speech etiquette. The choice of words and phrases used in English and Uzbek may differ, reflecting cultural norms and values.

Structural Analysis of Linguistic Units:

Phonetics and Phonology: English and Uzbek languages have distinct phonetic inventories and phonological rules. While English has a complex system of stress and intonation patterns, Uzbek has a relatively simpler phonetic system.

Morphology: The structure and formation of words in English and Uzbek languages exhibit differences. English relies heavily on affixation and compounding, whereas Uzbek employs a rich system of inflection and agglutination.

Syntax: Sentence structure and word order in English and Uzbek languages follow different patterns. English generally follows the Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) order, while Uzbek often adheres to the Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) order.

Semantics and Pragmatics: The meanings of words, phrases, and sentences can vary between English and Uzbek due to differences in cultural contexts. Pragmatic aspects, such as speech acts and implicatures, may also differ.

Discourse Analysis: Coherence, cohesion, and the use of discourse markers in English and Uzbek languages contribute to effective communication. However, the specific strategies and markers employed may vary.

In most cases when we speak about the linguistic units denoting the peculiarities of a nation the first thing that comes to our mind is speech etiquette units. As these units differ from one nation to another, it is important to find the peculiarities of these units. The speech etiquette units of Uzbek and English languages are characterized by their usage both in written and spoken language. Furthermore, the content of the etiquette is actively used in the communication. The linguistic units that people are accustomed to use in the communication and which are termed differently in linguistics are termed as units of speech etiquette.

The requirements of speech etiquette can be considered both as active and passive side of linguistic activity and are determined by the level of culturedness of the speaker and listener. While using the speech etiquette units one should take into account the age, sex, social state, and nationality of the interlocutor.

The speech etiquette can be also expressed by specific language and speech units, when we are: *treating, greeting, saying farewell, apologizing, expressing gratitude, asking someone to do a favor, expressing condolence, and congratulating someone etc.* The choice



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of speech etiquette units can be regarded as a type of activity in a specific profession, for this reason we have chosen these units as an object of our research to analyze them in comparison with the two languages.

According to the rules of speech etiquette there can be used different speech etiquette units in various situations like *greeting, saying farewell, apologizing, expressing gratitude*, usually in order to create positive atmosphere for the communication. The usage of speech etiquette formulas starts from addressing someone. Kind way of addressing someone according to N.I. Formanovskaya, is the bright and most used unit of speech etiquette.¹ We can find that addressing someone is syntactic unit which reflects one feature of specific nation's culture in the example of the following sentences. In some cases of addressing naming someone is not only used just to attract the listener's attention to the speaker, but also used in order to show appreciation. Such ways of addressing expressed with help of words, word combinations of appreciation, specific means of expressing appreciation or by the forms of substantivized adjective that expresses the meaning of appreciation: *Hurmatli Botir Nosirovich, Ahmadjon, shu yerdamisiz? Good morning, Your Majesty.*

Kind way of addressing someone is the main unit of speech etiquette. Usually we build relations with other people through addressing. The choice of the way of addressing each other can determine the way relations between the interlocutors.

By addressing the speaker can express kind attitude to the listener, here one of the aims of the speaker is to influence the listener. The following two examples can prove this: *Erkin, mana buni ko`tarishib yubor. / Erkinjon mana buni ko`tarishib yubor.*

The functions of addressing that can express respect and gratitude. Such ways of addressing are usually used when we address the people with higher rank, respected people, foreigners and in such cases it is expressed with help of specific words or morphemes like: *Muhtaram, hurmatli, janob, xonim, aka, opa, -jon, His/Her Majesty, His/Her Excellency, Dear, Mister, Mistress, Miss and so on.*

As it is seen from the examples, the equivalent ways of addressing in both languages are different from each other with their structure, semantics and the way of usage; semantic differentiation includes the linguocultural variation. It is very difficult to choose the way of addressing in speech, possibly because as it was mentioned above the addressing has many functions and it can express several functions in one case.

Congratulating someone is considered as the unit of speech etiquette. The usage of speech etiquette units in congratulations has its specific features where we can find the formulas like *congratulation + wish*:

¹ Формановская Н.И. Вы сказали: «Здравствуйте», речевого этикет в нашем общении. Изд. 3. –М.: Знание, 1989. –С. 41.



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Qadrli askar va serjantlar, ofitser va generallar, Qurolli kuchlarimiz faxriylari! 14-yanvar vatan himoyachilari kuni barchangizga muborak bo'lsin!.....Sizlarga omad va zafarlar tilab...("Xalq so'zi" gazetasidan); Ahmadjon tug'ilgan kuning bilan tabriklayman. Senga sog'lik va o'qishlaringda muvaffaqiyatlar tilayman...(og'zaki nutqdan); Qadrdonim, sizga aytar so'zim bor: sizni shunchalik sog'indimki, hijron yuragimga o't qalamoqda...sizga doimo omadlar tilayman... ..

Asking someone to do is usually considered as a speech etiquette unit which is used based on the situation and is used after the addressing:

Addressing + asking to do something. For example: *Dear Dr Roberts*

I would like to convey my warm congratulations on your appointment to the board of Electrical Industries Ltd... Please.....Dear Mrs Anderson, ...Please convey our sympathy to Lady Langley and her family...

As the researches show the following formulas of speech etiquette are used in addressing, expressing gratitude, asking to do something in official letters:

Dear Mr. Gore

Thank you for your quotation for strawboards dated 19 February...

...I shall bear your firm in mind when I require other products in the future.

Yours sincerely

In diplomatic letters there are used the following formulas of speech etiquette. Friendly letters usually start with the words of gratitude: *Sizga hurmat bilan shuni ma'lum qilamanki...; Kamoli ehtirom ila...,Sizga chuqur hurmat bilan... - I should like to take this opportunity to express to Your Excellency my sincere appreciation of the friendly relations.*

"Linguoculturology discusses the problems of expressing the culture of a nation through a language and its forms, and language as a notion of a culture. This means the understanding of the world through a national language. Here the language is considered as the expression mentality of a specific nation"².

The problems of expressing national and cultural peculiarities in a language were discussed in the works of several linguists. As the analysis of the linguistic literature on the topic shows us, realias and phraseological units are considered as the main units of a language which expresses the national and cultural peculiarities. But, according to D.Ashurova, such peculiarities are not expressed with the help of realias and pharesological units only, but also can be met in all layers of a language like: phonetic, lexical, grammatical, phraseological, and word formation. To the means that express the national

²Маслова В.А. Лингвокультурология. – М.: Академия, 2001. – С.6-8.



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and cultural peculiarities we can mention the following linguistic units: stylistic devices, (metaphor, metonymy, irony, etc.) expressive derivation, phraseology and others³.

One of the tasks of our research is to analyze linguocultural aspects of linguistic units, speech etiquette units in particular. It is natural, because the linguoculturology discusses the national and cultural peculiarities of linguistic facts without considering the factors of time and space and that's why expresses such peculiarities in the results of its investigations.

The peculiarities of speech etiquette units starts from addressing someone. As an example for this we can mention the congratulating speeches of the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov to the population of our country in different holidays: *Aziz, qadrli, o'g'lonlarim, vatandoshlar, Aziz askar va serjant o'g'lonlarim!*; "Azizlarim, birodarlarim..." "Muhtaram yurtdoshlarim!"; "Yana bir bor siz, qadrdonlarimni, sizlar orqali barcha vatandoshlarimni bag'rimga bosib..."; "bu g'animat dunyoda bir-birimizga mehr-oqibatli bo'laylik, bir-birimizni asrab-avaylaylik, qadrlab yashaylik" (Xalq so'zi). This is peculiar to the Uzbek nation, here these names considered as linguoculturemas:

Adasi, bugun bolalarni bog'chadan ertaroq oling. (B. Rahmatillayev); Nima qilay axir dadasi? Menga qolsa har yili tug'ay debmanmi? (O'TIL- O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati); Xo'jayin, ovqat tayyor bo'ldi. Keltiraymi?- Mastura oshxonadan turib so'radi eridan; Begim, xudoyim sizni raso qilib yaratgan.

We can find the cases of usage of the words like *ismi or o'g'lim, qizim, novvotim, shakarim, asalim, (son, darling, honey, sweetie, dear)* when parents address their children in both languages.

The way nephews and nieces address their uncles and aunties is similar in both languages, the words like *tog'a, amaki, (uncle), xola, amma (aunt)* are used as addressee.

Tog'a, men sizni kutib o'tirgan edim, dedi o'rnidan turib Unsin (Oybek); Xola, oyim kasal, iltimos, tezroq biznikiga boring, dedi yig'lab Nazira opaning jiyani (B. Rahmatillayeva); Amma, yaxshi ham siz bor ekansiz, bo'lmasa dadam bitta o'zlari juda qiynalgan bo'lar edilar, dedi Nodira (B. Rahmatillayeva); Amaki, qo'yib yuboring, deb yalinishga tushdi Mirsalim ovozining boricha ho'ngrab./ Come in, Uncle Titus (B. Shaw); Am I right, Aunty (F. Kidd).

In the Uzbek family the daughter-in-law usually addresses her mother-in-law as *oyijon*, father-in-law as *dadajon*. In the English language the usage of the ending which expresses endearment is not added: *Oyijon, uyimga borib kelsam maylimi?, Dadajon, sizni oyijonim chaqiryaptilar.*

³Ашурова Д.У. Новые подходы к лингвистике текста // Хоржий filologiya. – Самарканд, 2011. -№3. – С. 27.



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The national and cultural peculiarities of speech etiquette units can also be found in the process of saying farewell:

“Gulchehra opa, sizga katta rahmat...”, “Uzr , gapingizni bo`ldim...”; “Sizga katta rahmat ishtirokingiz uchun...”; “Minnatdorligimizni qabul qiling...”; “qo`ng`irog`ingiz uchun tashakkur...”.

In the process of using speech etiquette formulas expressing a wish is determined with the national and cultural peculiarities. In the Uzbek language to express the gratitude to someone is usually expressed using the phrase *“Baraka top”*, for instance, *Rahmat, umringdan baraka top.*

The following speech etiquette units are used in the process of asking someone to do something: *“Iltimos, ... aytib bersangiz”, “Iltimos bu haqda to`liqroq ma`lumot bersangiz”, “Bizning qadrli ...yana sizlar bilan...” - Guy, sitting in the corner, please stand up, etc.*

In the process of expressing a wish which is one of the formulas of speech etiquette we can find that they are also related to the national peculiarities of a language.

Conclusion:

This comparative study sheds light on the speech etiquette observed in communicative situations and the structural analysis of linguistic units in English and Uzbek languages. Understanding the similarities and differences in these aspects enhances cross-cultural communication and promotes effective language use. Further research in this area can provide deeper insights into the intricacies of speech etiquette and linguistic structures in a broader range of languages.

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