

## National- *culture* specifics of speech etiquette in English and Uzbek

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Sariosiyo tumani 1- sonli maktab ingliz tili fani o'qituvchisi.

**Abstract:** The article based on comparative study of national cultural peculiarities of speech etiquette in the English and Uzbek languages. The study deals with the similarities and distinctive features of the topic of conversation, addressing, greeting expressions . Instances provided both languages.

**Keywords:** Greeting, speech etiquette, national-cultural specifics, responsibilities.

Language is the most important means of communication between people the expression of thoughts and feelings, the main mechanism of assimilation of new information and knowledge. In order to effectively influence the minds and emotions of others, the speaker must know it well and possess a culture of speech. Each language may have different groups, different language systems, depending on the living conditions, social and cultural environment. Each language expresses different worldview. The more languages are, the more diverse the worldviews will be. Languages are a cornerstone of the unity of a nation and if it is lost, the nation will be lost, language is the main symbol of the existence and unity of a nation. Linguist A. Rustamov recognized that the purity of language is an important condition for the independence of the nation. Language is the most important means addressing of communication between people, the expression of thoughts and feelings, a gift recognized by scientists as the bases for the acquisition of new information, knowledge.

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A single literary language, the observance of its existing laws, is the main means of a direct exchange of information within the nation and the country. In the foreign and Uzbek literature devoted to the study of ethics there were concepts of "ethics", "morality". The word "ethics" was used by the ancient Greek Homer from the word "ethos"(ethos) to mean "peace of residence , house ,cave ,nest in place within The Greek philosopher who lived in the 4th century BC. Aristotle considers 2 concepts from the word "ethos": "Ethics"(ethics) and "Ethics"(morality).

Moreover, The first President of Uzbekistan said such words about morality in his works. In fact, the essence of morality is human morality. Morality is first and foremost a sense of fairness and justice. Philosophies nowadays tend to divide ethical theories into three areas: meta ethics, normative ethics and applied ethics. Applied ethics look at controversial topics like war, animal rights and capital punishment. So the word ethics came all over the world. But speech etiquette is exceptionally different in all countries. Each state has its own rules of etiquette. These rules vary between each state. From their culture, even the etiquette of speech different. It is crucial to note that speech etiquette possesses a significant role in our communication, in all spheres of life and situations ranging from formal communication to informal ones.

According to the linguistic dictionary, speech etiquette represents the systems of sustainable speech formulas imposed by the society in order to maintain communication in a chosen tone according to social roles and role positions relative to each other, speech etiquette is applied in different situations: greetings, getting acquainted, for farewells, gratitude, condolences, apologizing and others. Both English and Uzbek possess their own national- cultural peculiarities of speech etiquette. The etiquette formulas are connected with the life style and national traditions of the people. English is the set of conventional rules of personal behaviours in polite society, usually in the form of an ethical code that delineates the expected and accepted social behaviours that accord with the conventions and norms observed by a society, a social class or social group. In modern usage is etiquette. At the outset the speech etiquette is closely correlated with the topic of the conversation. It is frequently observed that Uzbek people are skilled at small talks.

In other words, They try to avoid controversial or critical discussions when they communicate with strangers .Most common conversation topics are related to family life. People can communicate for ages about

relatives and friends, marriages, birth of children, graduations, promotions, health issues and others. Uzbek enjoy finding common ground: common friends, relatives and so on...

One of the peculiar features of English speech etiquette is that English people tend to choose a state and personally unobtrusive topics such as weather as an appropriate starter. It is assumed that English people talk about that weather because they are interested in this subject.

Conversely, late Fox considers a different point of view concerning this topic. In the book, watching the English she mentioned that English conversations about the weather are not really about weather, but it is a form code and evolved to help them to overcome their natural reserve. It is known that greeting expressions. "Nice day, isn't it?"... Isn't it cold? Still raining and other variants on the theme are requests for meteorological facts. Greetings are important as well as frequent in every day social interactions all over the world. Appropriate greeting behaviour is crucial for the establishment and maintenance of interpersonal relationships. According to Spolsky, greetings are considered to be "the basic oil of social relations. In Uzbek culture greeting is often very detailed with questions about health, mood, all the relatives, their children and grandchildren. The following dialogues can be vivid illustrations.

1.- *Assalomu alaykum! Qalay bardamisiz?*

2.- *Xudoga shukr!-Nevaralar yaxshimi? Xayrinisobonu eson omonmi?Kelin yaxshi yuriptimi(Oybek)*

On the contrary, in English greetings are short. They are varied according to the social distance and social status of the interlocutors, When an English speaker asks you, How are you? or "How is your work?" He is not concerned much about your physical condition a work, but showing his politeness.

In English greetings such as "-Hello", "How do you do?" and "I am pleased to meet you" have to be used to maintain the hearer's positive face, depending on the status of the participants and the social setting. Following conversations can be illustrative of short and informal greeting in English.

*-Morning Boardman- "How are you today?"*

*-Oh, middlin, just middlen (J.Harriot)*

In the English and Uzbek languages addressing words are similar in some cases; however, there are several cultural peculiarities that significantly differ from each other. In Uzbek culture, When addressing strangers the words aka, opa, xola, otaxon are commonly used. They call even strangers with family members words such as otaxon (father for old men) amaki and aka(uncle, brother, for middle ages). The main reason for this type of addressing is that "*family*" reflects Uzbek cultural values. In English culture, the words such as *Miss, Sir, Madam* are used to express respect to the interlocutor "*Sir*" is particular for adult men.

For instance:

*-Can I help you, Sir-addressed the shop keeper to Thane (J Oke)*

*-Otaxon sizning gapingizni qaytara olmayman. (Father I can't reject your opinion) (X.To'xtaboyev)*

In conclusion, it is essential to note that speech etiquette of different nations depends on their cultural background. Therefore, speech etiquette in English and Uzbek has its own national – cultural. These include the rules of etiquette and etiquette adopted in society in social groups and forms.

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