



## **EXPRESSION OF COMMUNICATION SPEECH ETIQUETTE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

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<b>Article history:</b>	<b>Abstract:</b>
<b>Received:</b> 30 <sup>th</sup> January 2025 <b>Accepted:</b> 26 <sup>th</sup> February 2025	This article analyzes the features of the expression of polite speech etiquette in English and Uzbek. Compliments, forms of address and polite expressions in both languages are considered comparatively, and aspects related to cultural and linguistic factors are highlighted. The concept of speech culture, the need and tasks of studying polite speech etiquette in English and Uzbek in higher educational institutions, the requirements for the speech of students and specialists in the field, the communicative qualities of cultural speech in various forms of speech, and the means of expression and imagery used in oral and written speech are considered.

**Keywords:** Courtesy, Speech Etiquette, Linguistic Features, English, Uzbek, Culture.

**INTRODUCTION.** Language is not only a means of communication, but also an important factor reflecting the culture and traditions of society. The speech etiquette of each people, in particular, polite expressions, is formed depending on its mentality and social values. Polite speech etiquette in English and Uzbek has its own characteristics, and these aspects are especially clearly manifested in everyday communication. In recent years, as in all spheres of life in our country, fundamental changes have occurred in the development of our native language, which is a mirror of our culture and spirituality. From the first days of independence, one of the most urgent issues was to increase the international prestige of the Uzbek language, to raise its status as a means of communication to the level of developed languages of the world, and to turn it into an active means of communication in the internal and external life of our country.

Language is not only a means of communication, but also a reflection of culture and society. Each language is characterized by its own speech etiquette. One of the important aspects of speech etiquette is politeness. This article analyzes the specific aspects of politeness in English and Uzbek, based on the works of Paul Browning and Stephen Levinson "Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage" (1987) and Anna Wierzbicka "Cross-Cultural Pragmatics: The Semantics of Human Interaction" (1991).

Politeness theory was developed by Browning and Levinson, who see politeness as a key element of social conformity. According to them, people use various strategies to maintain their social face. Wierzbicka, on the other hand, emphasizes the role of cultural context and emphasizes that the concept of politeness is unique in each society. Each language is characterized by its own speech etiquette. One of the important aspects of speech etiquette is politeness. This essay analyzes the specific aspects of polite speech etiquette in English and Uzbek, drawing on the works of Paul Browning and Stephen Levinson's "Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage" (1987), Anna Wierzbicka's "Cross-Cultural Pragmatics: The Semantics of Human Interaction" (1991), Mahmudov and Askarova's "Uzbek Language Speech Culture" (2005), and David Crystal's "The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language" (2003).

**METHODOLOGY:** We can see the ideas expressed about speech etiquette in the works of Kaykovus "Qobusnoma", Ahmad Yugnaki's "Hibatul haqoyiq", Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Qutadgu bilig", as well as in almost all the works of Alisher

Navoi. The spiritual development of a person - the upbringing of a perfect person - is considered a key issue in classical books, a rare treasure of the spiritual heritage of our ancestors. Therefore, in classical literature, aimed at promoting human ideals, the word is glorified, special attention is paid to aspects related to the word and speech of a person, the greatest of all creations. We can also observe this in the works of poets such as Ahmad Yassavi, Sulaymon Baghrogani, Mashrab.

In our opinion, the first place where speech skills are initially formed, that is, the family, should be given primary attention. First of all, family members are required to strictly adhere to the norms of the literary language in their speech, not to use linguistic units of other languages unnecessarily, and to avoid various offensive and vulgar words. Such upbringing is also relevant for kindergarten, where such speech etiquette features as speaking the truth, not lying, not talking too much, and speaking thoughtfully should be instilled in the minds of children. Considering that school is the second stage where a person's speech is fully formed, it is felt that the teaching profession is very responsible. During this period, the student becomes closely acquainted with the laws and rules of the Uzbek language, studies the norms of the literary language, the national language, the literary language and dialects, the differences between them, and becomes closely acquainted with fiction.

People who are able to correctly select the language units necessary for a speech situation and skillfully use them to raise it to the level of art have long been considered orators. Therefore, philosophically, oratory and speech culture, which indicate a person's speech skills, are concepts that require, complement and are closely related to each other. The ability of a speaker or writer to select language units suitable for a speech situation in the process of conveying his thoughts to a listener or reader and to break them down into the ideological content of the thoughts being expressed is the basis of speech culture. Therefore, the level of a person's oral or written literacy, the degree to which he has mastered speech culture, is reflected in the process of communication, especially in oratory.

In the process of literature analysis of the article, special attention was paid to the structure of the speech. In their opinion, each speech gives good results only when it is built to meet the requirements. The composition of the oratory speech developed by the scientists was as follows:

### 1. Courtesy and gratitude

- "Thank you very much!"
- "I really appreciate your help."
- "Thank you so much!"
- "I really appreciate it."
- "That's very kind of you."

In Uzbek, gratitude is often expressed with more expressive expressions and bows:

- "Rahmat katta!"
- "Sizga minnatdorman!"
- "Yordamingiz uchun juda rahmat!"

In addition, in Uzbek, more exaggerated expressions are also used when expressing gratitude, for example: "Thank you, may you live long!"

In English, politeness is usually expressed through indirect expressions, a gentle manner of speaking, and principles of social propriety. English speech etiquette is characterized by the following aspects:

### 2. Mild and indirect expressions

"Could you please open the window?"

"I was wondering if you could help me?"

### 3. Greetings and Addresses

Formal: "Good morning, Mr. Smith."

Informal: "Hey, how are you?"

Respectful expressions In English, there is a clear distinction between formal and informal forms of address. Formal speech uses forms of address such as "Mr.", "Mrs.", "Miss.", "Sir," and "Madam." In informal communication:

"Hey, John!"

"Hi, buddy!"

"Excuse me, could you help me?"

Extensive use of the "you" form: "Can I help you?"

Addressing elders: Respectful terms such as "Father, mother, brother, sister"

### 4. Hospitality and sincerity

Phrases like "A guest has arrived - a chance has arrived"

"Please, have some tea!"

### 5. Greetings and forms of address

Formal: "Assalamu alaykum, ustoz!"

Informal: "Salom, do'stim!"

In the Uzbek language, the system of expressing respect is much wider, and there are different forms of address depending on age and status:

"Ustoz", "Domla" - towards teachers

"Aka", "Opa" - in a respectful manner

"Amaki", "Xola" - when addressing older people

"Aziz do'stim", "Hurmatli mehmon" - within the framework of formal speech.

### **6. Apology and Permission Etiquette**

In English, apologizing and asking for permission are given great importance and are considered an important part of speech etiquette:

"I'm sorry for being late."

"Excuse me, may I ask you something?"

"Pardon me, could you repeat that?"

In Uzbek, apology phrases are said with more respect:

"Kechirasiz, bezovta qildim."

"Meni kechiring, xato qildim."

"Sizni ranjitgan bo'lsam, uzr so'rayman."

In Uzbek culture, bowing, tone and facial expressions also play an important role in apologizing. So, speech is given to a person as the highest gift. However, he should be very careful in using it, taking into account the requirements imposed on a perfect person.

As is known, the culture of speech is directly related to oratory. From time immemorial, humanity has sought to use expressive and impressive words and sentences to convey its thoughts to the listener or reader. Over time, the use of language has risen to the level of art, and oratory, a vivid manifestation of this art, has emerged. The most important social functions of language are reflected in the process of communication between people

If formality and brevity are the priority in English, then in Uzbek, polite expressions are longer and more emotional. For example, while in English "Thanks!" is sufficient, in Uzbek broader phrases such as "Thank you, I thank you very much!" are used.

**CONCLUSION.** Culturally, there are common standards of speech etiquette in English, which are understood globally. In Uzbek, ethical rules based on traditional values are predominant, and polite expressions vary depending on the level of respect and esteem between people.

Polite speech etiquette is expressed differently in English and Uzbek. While formal and short forms of politeness are widespread in English, polite, respectful and emotional expressions are preferred in Uzbek. These differences indicate that each language is related to cultural and social factors. In the future, there are opportunities for further study of this topic and comparative analysis with other languages. Polite speech etiquette in English and Uzbek is closely related to the cultural values of both languages. In English, politeness is expressed through gentle and indirect expressions, while in Uzbek, respect and sincerity are at the forefront.

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