



PRAGMATIC AND LINGUOCULTURAL PECULIARITIES OF THE SPEECH ACT OF GRATITUDE

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ABSTRACT

Gratitude expression is classified as a polite mode of communication in English and Uzbek Languages. 'Thank you' expression is a type of real-life communication that is always present in daily activities. In this situation, thank you is one remark that feels light and sounds easy, but might be difficult to say in the appropriate place and time. Despite the fact that this statement carries its own meaning, individuals who speak and receive these words are very appreciated. There are several reasons to express gratitude. Thank you may be offered to someone for a present, assistance, or having a significant influence on his life. This study focuses on observation is the language manifestation of the reality under consideration. The integration of verbal and nonverbal ways of communication in a certain society's speech is explored, and the theory of nonverbal communication is brought into direct touch with linguacultural studies and paralinguistics.

KEY WORDS: *expression, manifestation, integration, gratitude, communication, verbal, non-verbal*

INTRODUCTION

Certain achievements in the study of gratitude have been made in science as well. Responsive rejoinders - reactive speech acts have already become an object of study in works on the theory of linguistic pragmatics, however, the focus was on a single type of initiating speech acts like request, advice, question, etc. and different types of responses, with the analysis of gratitude as a response being occasional. Over the past decade, a number of scientific works have been published in Uzbekistan, in which the expression of gratitude is studied - partially from the position of communicative and pragmatic approach. At the same time, gratitude is considered as a communicative category, expressive speech act, frame-script and speech genre.

Different strands of pragmatics research have emphasized the importance of conventional expressions in the realization of speech acts. Cross-cultural comparisons of speech act realization by native speakers have caught our attention with titles derived from such culturally-based formulaic expressions as *Poison to your soul* (Coulmas, 1981) and *May God increase your bounty* (Bodman & Eisenstein, 1988). Even mundane expressions may be conventional, however, and Coulmas and others brought to our attention the role of conventional expressions as part of the social contract of communication. [5]

MATERIALS AND METHODS

According to this study, speech act of gratitude is actualized as a reaction to a number of stimuli, namely asked advice, attention (gift, call, visit, time given), invitation, congratulation, services rendered or help and promise of help, as part of the rejoinder-rejection, invitation, reaction to a request, as gratitude, expressed in advance, in the situation of farewell, when communicants sum up their meeting and

express the wish for a good time, evaluation of the meeting, repeated gratitude to each other, compliments, intention to meet again and a direct farewell line. The relevance of verbal gratitude as a reward for this or that action, gift, service, etc. is determined by the type of culture, for example, for English and Uzbek Languages in many situations (in the family, when communicating with friends) helping each other is considered quite natural and does not require a formal smile and verbal explication. In English verbal behaviour, the expression of gratitude, as one of the most important means of demonstrating mutual respect and attention to others, is of great importance in everyday communication. The British say thank you more often than the Uzbeks, this applies both to the sphere of service and to other spheres and situations of communication (at work, in the family, in communication with friends, etc.). This strategy is manifested in situations in which the communicator mildly rebukes the partner for excessive expenditures and hospitality as a sign of gratitude. This strategy is manifested in situations where the communicant mildly rebukes the partner for excessive spending and hospitality as a thank you, cf. *You shouldn't have / This is too much / Thank you so much for all the wonderful presents*. You should not have gone to that much expense. When expressing gratitude, English communicators are more verbose. As verbosity is one of the strategies of politeness of rapprochement, characteristic of the English communicative culture, where combinations and repetitions are actively used to enhance politeness. The English are less likely to limit themselves to a single line, usually adding to it a repeated thank-you line, a compliment, praise or an evaluative line. In case the reason for gratitude is of high value, the number of English rejoinders can be up to five, Thus, the use of thank-you formulas in the absence of an explicit object of gratitude is especially characteristic of the service sector. In such



situations, thank you takes on the meaning of the end of the conversation, there is also a desemantization of the thank you formula, which turns into a formal marker of politeness, whose pragmatic function is not gratitude, but giving attention to the recipient, demonstration of affinity to him, a kind of communicative gift.

RESULTS

As a result, the English use various ways of enhancing the formulas of gratitude, which manifests itself in expressiveness and a tendency to exaggeration. In English there is a great variety of formulas where gratitude is reinforced by different intensifiers. For instance, in addition to thank you /thanks, thank you very much / thank you so much / thank you so much / thank you ever so much / thank you awfully / thanks a lot / many thanks / a million thanks / thanks a million, very many thanks is used in letters. These lines can also be reinforced by the following: *I am very (so) appreciative /I really appreciate it/I can't tell you how much I appreciate this /I don't know how I can thank you enough /I have no words to express my gratitude / I can't find words to express my thanks* etc. In a formal setting, Thank you very much indeed is often used. In order to increase the degree of thankfulness, the following can also be added to the standard thank-you formulas: *I'm so grateful for your help / I'm much obliged for your cooperation / I appreciate your efforts very much / I would be extremely grateful if you would be able to do that for me.*

Expressions of gratitude are often reinforced by evaluative remarks to the listener, also by compliments, which in most cases contain a direct evaluation of the interlocutor's qualities: *Thank you very much. You're so kind /supportive /helpful /thought-ful /hospitable /considerate /generous.* The tendency in English communication is to reinforce gratitude by using several lines with different intensifiers at the same time: *I want to thank you both very much indeed for coming to say goodbye. It's so nice of you. I really do appreciate that / That was great. Thank you very much for a lovely dinner. The food was gorgeous and I really enjoyed the afternoon / That's fantastic. You're great. Thank you so much. I really appreciate it / That's simply gorgeous. Thank you very much. That's the most amazing present ever. I really love it.*

However, it is an important feature of English communicative behaviour that in interpersonal interactions, especially when the communicants are familiar, an explicit thank you is usually accompanied by (or replaced by) an emotionally appreciative thank you. In some situations (e.g. responding to an invitation) the expression of emotional appreciation is more important than an explicit thank you. The most common responses to gratitude in English are: *OK / That's OK / That's all right / It's no problem / Don't mention it / Not at all / You are welcome / Any time / (It's) my pleasure / It was a pleasure / You are welcome* and its intensified versions: *You are very welcome / You are always welcome / You are always very welcome / You are more than welcome / You are most welcome.* When expressing gratitude in non-verbal communication such nonverbal means as a handshake, relevant primarily for mature people, as well as a smile and a hug, which are most popular among young people, are used

predominantly. Nods and kisses are least relevant in expressing gratitude. Kissing, as well as hugging, is possible in close relationships that allow for the violation of the boundaries of the intimate zone. In sporadic cases such non-verbal ways of gratitude as bowing, putting the hand to the heart, pat on the shoulder, touching the hand, enthusiastic intonation, raising the eyebrows, etc. were noted.

DISCUSSION

Positive politeness strategies aimed at expressing benevolent and respectful attitude to the interlocutor, showing attention, sympathy, interest to him/her, marking intragroup affiliation are more often verbalized in the speech acts of gratitude (as well as in the cases of greeting, goodbye and apology). The etiquette units serving for the verbalization of gratitude in English implement the category of explicit politeness with varying degrees of intensity, this allows communicators to create a desirable tone of communication and achieve their goals. The expressive speech acts meet the conditions of sincerity, but due to the repetition and stereotyping of situations in some cases they become formulas that are pronounced automatically, because "it is the custom" and "national mentality". The functions of gratitude include signaling the end of the conversation, the function of praise, when gratitude is expressed for the performed action, the function of positive assessment of the actions of the communication partner.

CONCLUSIONS

It is noted that gratitude acts as a reaction to such stimuli as a wish, a compliment, praise and even invective formulas, when the speaker feels contemptuous indifference about the scolding sounded to him, and the insult is not considered by him as a significant damage. The relationship between the type of response and the nature of the verbal stimulus is also revealed. Reactions to gratitude can be verbal or non-verbal. Verbal reactions are divided into positive and negative reactions based on the recipient's acceptance or rejection of the act. The pragmatics of non-verbal reactions to gratitude are driven by the desire to avoid turning communication into a meaningless exchange of polite remarks. As the study carries out a complex analysis of the reactive speech act of gratitude, in addition to the intent and stimulus of this speech act, the communicant factor, i. e. the addressee and the addressee, is also considered. It is obvious that communicants solve different types of tasks in communication: the speaker seeks to successfully implement the illocution of gratitude or apology; the addressee has to give an adequate reaction to the speech act addressed to him.

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