COMPARATIVE TYPOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE FUNCTIONAL AND SEMANTIC CATEGORY OF POLITENESS

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ABSTRACT

The subject of research in the third chapter is the directive speech acts, which in the literary text as depicted communication simulate real communication situations. As the analysis of the pragmatic aspect of these directive speech acts has shown, the modeling of communication between communicants belonging to different social groups includes a number of factors, such as the distribution of primary and secondary communicative roles "between participants in direct speech; the distribution of social roles between the communicants; the nature of interpersonal relations, which is determined depending on the degree of socio-psychological distance between the communicants; the attitude of the communicants to the potential action.

KEYWORDS: *politeness, lexical means of politeness, semantic comparison, category of politeness*

DISCUSSION

Comparative analysis showed that Uzbek and French languages are characterized by similarities in the frequency of use of the above constructions for the implication of the imperative. In the English language, there is a less frequent use of one-part sentences and at the same time - an abundance of conditionals as imperative statements. The most widely represented in the English language is the implication of the imperative through the logical-semantic presupposition. The English language is generally more characterized by polite forms, as well as speech actions of a hint or half hint. The English language is distinguished by the wide use of verb constructions in such conditions and units of communication in which native speakers of Uzbek or French prefer verbal ones.

The analysis of the varieties of statements found in the practical material that objectify the imperative semantics, as well as the analysis of the situations themselves, made it possible to establish that in the texts of literary works in the compared languages, three main types of directives:

1) Prescriptive, that is, prescribing the execution of an action;

2) Requisite, that is, encouraging action performed in the interests of the speaker;

3) Suggestive - expressing advice.

Each type of directive speech acts is characterized by its own set of indicators. Prescriptives objectify the sign of obligatory action, the priority of the speaker's status. Requests objectify the priority of the addressee's status, non-ligatory and beneficial action for the speaker. Suggestions objectify the priority of the speaker's status, non-ligatory and beneficial action for the addressee. These combinations of pragmatic features can be called the pragmatic context of directive speech acts that simulate real communication situations.

Analysis of practical material for all compared languages shows that the choice of a speech act of one form or another in a literary text to a certain extent depends on whether the simulated situation in which the implementation of this speech act takes place has some sociopragmatic limitations - regulations.

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In a literary text, the same restrictions apply as in real communication. Due to the fact that the activity, role structures are more primary than the status systems mediated by ethical norms through culture and morality, the regulations enjoy a privilege - the right of decisive vote in relation to etiquette. This phenomenon can be called the principle of priority of regulations. According to the social-role parameters acting in a literary text, two types of regulatory regulation can be distinguished and, accordingly, two types of situations represented in it:

1) closed type of regulation, operates in the sphere of relations between members of the same team, connected by a boss-subordinate relationship;

2) open type of regulation, which regulates the interaction of employees of a given corporate association with others, for example, with those who apply in order to realize specific social functions inherent in this institution.

In the course of a sociopragmatic analysis of real communication, one can note the mutual influence of social and psychological roles and statuses. We see the same picture in a literary text. Thus, close informal (family, friendship) relations of communicants can, in comparison with their official status, play a decisive role in the choice of means of communication, even in the presence of regulations. In those cases, if the regulation does not affect and determines the construction of speech acts, then social etiquette comes to the fore - the observance of a certain ritual that involves politeness and gaining trust. The concept of etiquette is inseparable from the concept of the pragmatic principle of politeness, which defines the form of requests and suggestions. Most of the corpus of speech acts related to jubilant, i.e. limiting the freedom of action of the addressee, are DRA, namely: orders, requests, advice, challenges, proposals, RA, which assert some desire of the addressee in relation to the addressee or his property.

The theory of "saving face" prescribes that it is necessary to infringe on the rights of another as little as possible, but it is extremely difficult to avoid this in speech acts, therefore communicants try, as a rule, to clothe those who compel undesirable actions in the most respectful form. The more the speech threatens the addressee's face, the more the addressee will want to choose a strategy that will compensate for the loss of face or reduce its risk, thereby choosing an indicator of "positive" or "negative" politeness. Positive politeness in the DRA is designed to show that the addressee approves and takes into account the need to keep the addressee's positive face. There are a number of positive politeness strategies:

1) Approval of a common platform (claim "common ground"), that is, common views, opinions, attitudes, knowledge, belonging to the same group with the addressee;

2) Statement that both communicants are cooperating parties;

3) Fulfillment of the addressee's needs for the sake of common activity, i.e. the addressee assists the addressee.

In English language:
- 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?

In French language:
- Si vous désirez assister à une opération, vous constaterez par vous-même que le patient ne souffre pas. Non? Alors, allons voir les résultats. (Boulle)

Negative politeness is focused on compensating for the negative person's need for self-determination and preserving his personal space. In both real and depicted communication, the addressee can use the following techniques in order to explicate negative politeness:

1) Giving the addressee a choice not to perform the called action;

2) The use of indirect means of expressing imperative intentions;

3) The desire to remove their intentions from the life sphere of the addressee, "depersonalizing" for this addressee and addressee.

In English:
- Well, then, - she asked, - will you cancel the date you've made and spend your holiday with me? (Anderson)

Il pressa un timbre, attendi, tourné vers la porte.
- Mademoiselle Vague, voulez-vous avoir l'obligeance de m'apporter une des enveloppes qui servent pour les fournisseurs? (Simenon)

In addition to the social factor that determines the speech behavior of native speakers as members of national-cultural communities, it should be noted that three extralinguistic factors are considered as the basic ones that determine the communicative context of directive speech acts:

1) Role relationships;

2) The relationship of socio-psychological distance;

3) Communication environment.

Defined by the role prescriptions enshrined in a given culture, the rules of verbal behavior exist in any society. Depending on the socio-cultural situation, the persons participating in communication perform different functions in the production hierarchy, from which the speech roles, respectively, turn out to be different.

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In regulatory situations modeled in a literary text, French-speaking communicants show the highest degree of compliance with the rules of the rules, while Uzbek speakers often violate these rules. English-speaking communicators in etiquette situations use the largest number of requisite RAs, accompanied by formulas of politeness. The next step in the application of courtesy rules is the francophones. The poorest choice of structures that soften the exultant effect is noted in the Uzbek language. Accordingly, the least frequent use of requisites is recorded here. Most of the formulas for courtesy of the Uzbek language are outdated and are not used in modern Uzbek; the same is observed in textual material.

In the compared languages in speech, the meaning of quantity can also be nominated by interjections, however, for an adequate interpretation of the meaning of quantity, it is necessary to know the pragmatic situation of the utterance.

In the languages being compared, certain morphemes are used to express the meaning of quantity: poly-, multy, many-, mono-, solo-, macro-, micro-, poly-, multi-, multi-, mono-, solo-, macro-, micro -.

With the help of word-formation means in the Uzbek and English languages, verbs are formed, denoting the singularity or repetition of an action: read, look, drink, sparkle, knock.

French subjects of directive acts have the greatest freedom in choosing the type of DRA, which allows them more often than Uzbek and English-speaking communicants to resort to prescriptive forms to express imperative intentions. Uzbek-speaking and English-speaking subjects use mainly indirect means of objectifying imperative intention, widely using speech strategies to mitigate the exultant effect.

Native English and French speakers are less likely to use requisites and courtesy formulas when communicating with service personnel. Thus, they regard such communication situations as situations with free-type regulations. Uzbek-speaking communicants in most cases choose polite forms.

In real communication, which takes place in the personal and intimate zones of the subjective space, Uzbek speakers are distinguished by a tendency to impose their own opinions, which is confirmed by the frequent use of suggestive DRA. In other communicative situations, speakers of the compared languages find insignificant differences in the choice of one of the main types of DRA. These proportions were shown by the calculation of the DRA in the literary text.

The application of the principles of the sociopragmatic approach and the performance of content analysis of directive speech acts made it possible to reveal a direct connection between the nature of speech actions of speaking (writing) native speakers, their social status and intentions realized in each act of speech communication, and their display in the texts of fiction.

The communicative-pragmatic situations modeled in a literary text, in which directive speech acts are used, are characterized by varying degrees of freedom in choosing the source of speech for the means of objectifying the semantics of the imperative. The plurality of linguistic means of objectification of imperative semantics, noted in each of the compared languages, provides in the process of constructing a text of a work of art the possibility of differentiating the nuances of the meaning of an utterance and changing the nature of the effect of the addressee of speech on its addressee.

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