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EXPRESSION OF RESPECT IN LITERATURE OF DIFFERENT SYSTEMIC LANGUAGES

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ВЫРАЖЕНИЕ УВАЖЕНИЯ В ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ РАЗНЫХ СИСТЕМНЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

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Abstract: This article explores the linguistic and cultural expressions of respect in English, Uzbek, and Russian. By analyzing traditional form of respect in various literatures, it highlights how these expressions reflect social values and cultural priorities. Drawing from classic and contemporary works such as "Pride and Prejudice", "O'tkan kunlar", and "War and Peace", the article delves into the unique ways respect is communicated in each language. This comparative study fosters a deeper understanding of cross-cultural communication.

Key words: respect, cultural value, formal speech, non-verbal cues, linguistic feature.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola ingliz, o'zbek va rus tillarida hurmat ifodalarini lingvistik va madaniy jihatdan o'rganadi. Adabiyotdagi an'anaviy hurmat shakllarini tahlil qilib, bu ifodalar jamiyat qadriyatlarini va madaniy ustuvorliklarini qanday aks ettirishi ochib beriladi. "G'urur va andisha", "O'tkan kunlar" va "Urush va tinchlik" kabi klassik asarlar asosida har bir tilda hurmatni ifodalashning o'ziga xos usullari yoritiladi. Bu qiyosiy o'rganish turli madaniyatlararo muloqotni chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: hurmat, madaniy qadriyat, rasmiy nutq, so'zsiz ishora, lingvistik xususiyat.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются лингвистические и культурные выражения уважения в английском, узбекском и русском языках. Анализируются традиционные формы уважения в литературе. На примере классических и современных произведений, таких как "Гордость и предубеждение", "Прошедшие дни" и "Война и мир", исследуются уникальные способы выражения уважения в каждом языке. Сравнительный анализ способствует более глубокому пониманию межкультурной коммуникации.

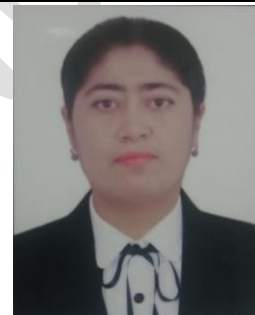
Ключевые слова: уважение, культурная ценность, официальная речь, невербальные сигналы, лингвистические признаки.



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INTRODUCTION. Respect, as a social construct, is a universal value expressed in various ways across cultures and languages. It reflects societal norms, traditions, and communication styles, often depicted vividly in literature. This article explores how respect is expressed in English, Uzbek, and Russian through their linguistic features and cultural contexts, with examples from fictional works. By analyzing these languages, we gain insight into how respect shapes human interactions.

In English literature, respect is often conveyed through polite expressions, honorifics, and formal speech. The use of phrases such as “please”, “thank you” and “excuse me” often illustrates the social dynamics between characters. In Austen’s classic novel “Pride and Prejudice”, characters frequently use polite language to navigate social hierarchies. For instance, Miss Elithabeth farewell remarks to Mr Darcy: “Oh yes. Be so kind as to apologize for us to Miss Darcy. Say that urgent business calls us home immediately”¹.

Here, Elizabeth used polite language to excuse herself and others from a social engagement. Politeness serves not only as a means of communication but also as a marker of societal decorum.

In Charlotte Brontë’s novel “Jane Eyre” we could notice another way of respect. Mr. Rochester, is acutely aware of the need to address his employee, Miss Jane Eyre, with formality and respect: “Excuse my tone of command. I am used to saying, ‘Do this’, and it is done”².

Even as Mr. Rochester breaks down formalities, Jane maintains a respectful tone, showing the importance of professional boundaries and social class distinctions in Victorian England.

DISCUSSION. English novels frequently reflect the cultural emphasis on individuality and polite boundaries. Respect is shown not only through

language but also by giving others their personal space and autonomy.

Academic studies emphasize the importance of polite speech in English-speaking cultures. Brown and Levinson (1987) discuss “positive politeness” strategies, which seek to create a sense of inclusiveness and respect in conversation³.

In Uzbek culture, respect is deeply rooted in family values and traditions, which are reflected in language. Uzbek literature often highlights respect as a cornerstone of relationships, particularly in familial and social settings. It reflects the collectivist nature of Uzbek society, where elders and authority figures are highly valued.

In Qodiriy’s novel “O’tkan kunlar”, respect for elders and social harmony is a recurring theme. For example, the protagonist Otabek’s dialogue with Rahmat shows the depth of Uzbek cultural values:

- Bizni kechirasiz, bek aka, - deb Rahmat uzr aytdi, - vaqtsiz kelib sizni tinchsizladik. Otabek ularga yuqoridan joy ko’rsatar ekan, yoqimliq bir vaziyatda: -Tinchsizlamadingizlar, bil’aks quvontirdingizlar,— dedi, — shahringizga birinchi martaba kelishim bo’lg’ani uchun tanishsizliq, yolg’izliq meni juda zeriktirgan edi⁴.

In this passage Rahmat asked excuse from Otabek for disturbing him. It is obvious that Otabek’s polite speech and intelligence melted away tenseness between them.

Uzbek literature is replete with such examples where verbal respect is intertwined with cultural terms, underscoring the high regard for authority and tradition. In Abdulla Qodiriy’s another masterpiece novel “Mehrobdan chayon” we can notice this in the speech of Maxdum:

-Marhamat, taqsirlar, marhamat!⁵

In this extract from the novel Mahdum expresses his honor to people who were in a higher rank, using such a word as “taqsirlar”.

¹ Johnson, B. (1898). The novels of Jane Austen: Pride and Prejudice. p,94.

² Bronte, Ch. Jane Eyre, <https://www.ucm.es/data/cont/docs/119-2014-04-09-Jane%20Eyre.pdf> p,189.

³ Brown, P., & Levinson, S. (1987). Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage. Cambridge University Press.

⁴ Qodiriy, A. O’tkan kunlar. www.ziyouz.com kutubxonasi. p,1

⁵ Qodiriy, A. Mehrobdan chayon. Toshkent-2013, p, 209.

In Russian, respect is expressed through both linguistic and non-linguistic means. Russian literature, known for its psychological depth, often explores the complexities of respect within hierarchical and familial relationships. The use of formal pronouns, patronymics, and respectful titles are central to Russian culture and are vividly portrayed in its literary works.

In “Война и мир” by Leo Tolstoy, characters often address each other formally, even in close relationships. For example, Prince Andrei speaks to his father using the patronymic:

Дайте опомниться, батюшка, - сказал он с улыбкою, показывавшею, что слабости отца не мешают ему уважать и любить его. – Ведь я ещё и не разместился⁶.

The use of “батюшка” (batyushka, a respectful term for father) reflects not only familial respect but also the hierarchical structure of Russian society.

In Dostoevsky’s novel “Преступление и наказание”, formal language is used to express respect even in tense situations. When Petr Petrovich spoke to Katherine Ivanovna, their dialogue includes respectful terms.

Despite the underlying tension:

— Сударыня! Сударыня! — восклицал он внушительным голосом, — до вас этот факт не касается!⁷

The word “Сударыня” is used to maintain formal politeness, even as the characters test each other’s resolve.

Across these three languages, respect is expressed in ways that mirror the respective cultural values. English novels often depict respect through politeness and personal boundaries, as seen in “Pride and Prejudice”. Uzbek literature highlights collectivist ideals, as shown in “O‘tkan kunlar”. Russian works, such as “War and Peace”, reflect the hierarchical nature of society through formal speech and patronymics.

RESULTS. The expression of respect in English, Uzbek, and Russian literature reflects the interplay between language, culture, and societal

values. Through their unique linguistic features and cultural nuances, these languages offer a window into the diverse ways humans show deference and courtesy. By analyzing examples from literature, we not only appreciate the beauty of linguistic diversity but also deepen our understanding of universal human values.

Respect, as a fundamental aspect of human interaction, manifests in diverse yet profound ways across languages and cultures. English, Uzbek, and Russian literature provide rich examples of how respect is embedded in linguistic structures, cultural traditions, and social hierarchies. Through an analysis of literary works, we see that respect is not merely about politeness but also about understanding and adhering to societal expectations, maintaining harmony, and acknowledging social roles.

In English literature, respect is closely tied to politeness and personal boundaries. The use of honorifics, formal speech, and indirect expressions, as seen in “Pride and Prejudice” and “Jane Eyre”, highlights the importance of social decorum and individual dignity. The emphasis on autonomy and personal space in English-speaking cultures is reflected in characters’ interactions, where respect often involves allowing others the freedom to make their own choices while maintaining civility.

Uzbek literature, in contrast, emphasizes respect within a collectivist framework. The language itself carries built-in mechanisms for showing deference, particularly toward elders and authority figures. Novels such as “O‘tkan kunlar” and “Mehrobdan chayon” showcase how verbal respect is deeply ingrained in everyday interactions, reinforcing social bonds and upholding traditional values. The respectful use of honorifics, apologies, and polite speech in these works illustrates how Uzbek culture prioritizes social harmony and collective responsibility.

Russian literature presents a unique blend of formal respect and emotional depth. The use of patronymics, formal pronouns, and respectful terms, as seen in “War and Peace” and “Crime and Punishment”, underscores the hierarchical structure

⁶ Толстой, Л.Н. Война и мир. Стр.23.

⁷ Достоевский, Ф.М. Преступление и наказание. Стр. 29.

of Russian society. Even within intimate relationships, characters maintain a level of linguistic formality that reflects deep-seated cultural norms. Russian literature also reveals the psychological aspects of respect, where characters navigate power dynamics and social expectations through both language and non-verbal cues.

Beyond language, cultural expressions of respect also differ in non-verbal communication. English-speaking cultures often focus on verbal etiquette and personal space, while Uzbek and Russian societies integrate gestures, tone, and body language into their expressions of respect. In Uzbekistan, lowering one's gaze when speaking to elders signifies humility and reverence. In Russia, standing when an elder enters the room is a mark of deference. These non-verbal elements reinforce the cultural values associated with respect and demonstrate its multidimensional nature.

CONCLUSION. Ultimately, the portrayal of respect in literature serves as a mirror of societal values. While English, Uzbek, and Russian cultures have distinct ways of expressing respect, they all share a fundamental recognition of its importance in human relationships. Literature provides a valuable

lens through which we can appreciate these differences and similarities, deepening our understanding of cultural diversity. By examining how respect is articulated in different languages, we gain insight into the broader human experience, recognizing that while customs and expressions may vary, the core value of respect remains universal.

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