

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ETIQUETTE LEXEMES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES: A LINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVE

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INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDAGI ETIKET LEKSEMALARINING QIYOSIY TAHLILI: LINGVISTIK NUQTAI NAZARIDAN

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Annotation: This scientific article presents a comparative linguistic analysis of etiquette lexemes in the English and Uzbek languages. Etiquette, as a fundamental aspect of social interaction is reflected in the lexical choices and linguistic features of these two languages. The study aims to explore the cultural and social implications of polite behavior encoded in language, shedding light on the similarities and differences in etiquette lexemes between English and Uzbek.

Key words: etiquette lexemes, honorific titles, politeness markers, linguistic devices, speech acts.

Аннотация: В данной научной статье представлен сравнительный лингвистический анализ лексем этикета в английском и узбекском языках. Этикет, как фундаментальный аспект социального взаимодействия, отражается в лексическом выборе и лингвистических особенностях этих двух языков. Целью исследования является изучение культурных и социальных последствий вежливого поведения, закодированного в языке, проливающего свет на сходства и различия в лексемах этикета между английским и узбекским языками.

Ключевые слова: лексемы этикета, почётные титулы, маркеры вежливости, лингвистические приёмы, речевые акты.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu ilmiy maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi odob-axloqqa doir leksemalarning qiyosiy lingvistik tahlili keltirilgan. Etiket ijtimoiy o‘zaro ta’sirning asosiy jihati sifatida ushbu ikki tilning leksik tanlovi va lingvistik xususiyatlarida aks etadi. Tadqiqot ingliz va o‘zbek tillari o‘rtasidagi odob-axloq leksemalarining o‘xshashlik va farqlariga oydinlik kiritib, tilda kodlangan muloyim xulq-atvorning madaniy va ijtimoiy oqibatlarini o‘rganishga qaratilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: odob-axloqqa doir leksemalar, faxriy unvonlar, xushmuomalalikni ifodalovchi so‘zlar, lingvistik vositalar, nutq aktlari.

INTRODUCTION (KIRISH). Etiquette is a significant component of communication and social interaction, encompassing a wide range of behaviors and social norms. Language serves as a primary medium for expressing etiquette, and the lexical choices and linguistic features associated with polite behavior vary across

different languages. This study seeks to compare and contrast etiquette lexemes in English and Uzbek, examining the ways in which language reflects and reinforces cultural and social norms. The notion of etiquette encompasses a wide array of linguistic expressions that govern social interactions and relationships within a given

community. Etiquette lexemes, which include greetings, expressions of gratitude, politeness markers, and other socio-pragmatic devices, play a crucial role in shaping communicative dynamics and reflecting cultural norms. This paper undertakes a comparative analysis of etiquette lexemes in English and Uzbek languages, shedding light on their linguistic features, cultural underpinnings, and socio-pragmatic functions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS / (ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METOD).

The research methodology involves a comprehensive examination of lexical resources in both English and Uzbek languages, including dictionaries, corpora, and cultural texts. A qualitative approach is employed to analyze the semantic, pragmatic, and sociolinguistic dimensions of etiquette lexemes, focusing on their usage patterns, cultural connotations, and socio-pragmatic functions.

Lexical Choices in Etiquette:

Both English and Uzbek languages exhibit a rich array of lexemes that convey politeness, respect and social propriety. These lexemes encompass various linguistic categories, including honorifics, address terms, politeness markers, and expressions of gratitude. For example, honorific titles such as “Mr.”, “Mrs.” and “Ms.” in English are paralleled by honorifics like “Aka”, “Usta” and “Khanim” in Uzbek. Address terms such as “Sir”, “Madam” in English find their counterparts in “Ustoz”, “Xonim” and “Aka” in Uzbek. Politeness markers such as “please”, “thank you” and “excuse me” similarly serve as linguistic devices for expressing courtesy and consideration in both languages [1,p.54].

One of the most common etiquette lexemes in English is “please”. It is used to indicate a request or a desire for something, and it is used to express politeness and respect. “Please” is often used in conjunction with other lexemes, such as “thank you” to show gratitude and appreciation. For example, “Please, pass the salt” and “Thank you for your help”.

Another common etiquette lexeme is “excuse me”, which is used to get someone’s attention or to apologize for an interruption. “Excuse me” can also be used to ask for permission or to apologize for a mistake. For example, “Excuse me, do you have a moment to speak?” and “Excuse me, I didn’t mean to bump into you”.

“Thank you” is another important etiquette lexeme in English. It is used to express gratitude and appreciation. “Thank you” is often used in response to a favor or an act of kindness. For example, “Thank you for the gift” and “Thank you for your time”.

“Sorry” is another important etiquette lexeme in English. It is used to express regret or to apologize for a mistake. It is often used to mend relationships or to acknowledge a mistake. For example, “I’m sorry for being late” and “I’m sorry for what I said”.

“May I?” is an etiquette lexeme used to ask for permission or to make a request. Its use is considered polite and respectful, and it shows a level of social awareness and respect for social norms. For example, “May I borrow your pen?” and “May I leave early today?”

There are common etiquette lexemes in Uzbek language, for example “iltimos”. It is used to indicate a request or a desire for something, and its use is considered to be polite and respectful. “Iltimos” is often used in conjunction with other lexemes, such as “rahmat”, to show gratitude and appreciation. For example, “Iltimos, suv berasizmi?” (Can you please give me water?), and “Iltimos, rahmat”! (Please, thank you!) [4,p.98].

Another common etiquette lexeme is “kechirasiz”. It is used to apologize for a mistake or to ask for forgiveness. “Kechirasiz” is often used to acknowledge a mistake and to show regret. For example, “Kechirasiz, kechikdim”. (Sorry, I am late), and “Kechirasiz, xato qildim” (I’m sorry, I made a mistake).

“Salom” is another important etiquette lexeme in Uzbek. It is used to greet someone and to show respect and politeness. “Salom” is often used to initiate a conversation and to show

interest in someone. For example, “Salom, yaxshimisiz?” (Hello, how are you?) and “Salom, ismingiz nima?” (Hello, what is your name?).

“Rahmat” is an etiquette lexeme used to express gratitude and appreciation. Its use is considered polite and respectful, and it shows a level of social awareness and respect for social norms. “Rahmat” is often used in response to a favor or an act of kindness. For example, “Rahmat, yordamingiz uchun” (Thank you for your help), and “Rahmat, mehmondo‘stligingiz uchun” (Thank you for your hospitality).

Linguistic Features of Etiquette:

In addition to specific lexemes, linguistic features also play a significant role in encoding etiquette in both English and Uzbek. Speech acts such as requests, offers, apologies, and expressions of gratitude are governed by linguistic conventions that reflect social norms [2, p.105]. Both languages exhibit the use of indirect speech acts and mitigating strategies in polite discourse, allowing speakers to convey their intentions with tact and diplomacy. Furthermore, variations in formality, register, tone and intonation contribute to conveying different levels of politeness and respect in both languages.

This section investigates the semantic structures of etiquette lexemes in English and Uzbek languages, identifying commonalities and differences in their lexical meanings and usage contexts. Comparative analysis reveals that while some lexemes exhibit semantic equivalence across languages (e.g., "hello" and "salom"), others manifest semantic variation, reflecting cultural-specific norms and values. Pragmatic analysis explores the pragmatic functions of etiquette lexemes in English and Uzbek languages, examining their role in expressing politeness, deference, and social solidarity. The study reveals that while both languages employ similar pragmatic strategies to achieve communicative goals, variations exist in the linguistic forms and sociocultural contexts of politeness expressions.

Sociolinguistic analysis investigates the sociocultural factors influencing the usage and interpretation of etiquette lexemes in English and Uzbek languages. The study explores how linguistic expressions of politeness, hierarchy, and social status are influenced by cultural norms, power dynamics, and social conventions.

Cultural and Social Implications:

This section discusses the cultural implications of etiquette lexemes in English and Uzbek languages, highlighting the role of language in shaping cultural identities, values, and social norms. The study examines how linguistic expressions of etiquette reflect cultural attitudes towards authority, hierarchy, and social harmony, contributing to cross-cultural understanding and intercultural communication. The comparative analysis of etiquette lexemes in English and Uzbek languages provides insights into the cultural and social dynamics of polite behaviour [5, p.66]. Etiquette lexemes are deeply rooted in cultural norms and values, reflecting societal expectations of politeness and decorum in each language community. Moreover, they serve as markers of social identity and hierarchy, signaling distinctions in status, power and social relationships within each cultural context.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS (MUHOKAMA VA NATIJALAR).

The comparative analysis revealed both similarities and contrasts in the etiquette lexemes of English and Uzbek. While both languages employ terms to express politeness and respect, the specific lexemes used and the ways in which they are deployed vary significantly. For instance, English exhibits a greater diversity of honorific titles and expressions compared to Uzbek, reflecting its complex system of social hierarchy and formality. In contrast, Uzbek emphasizes relational aspects of politeness through kinship terms and familiar forms of address, highlighting the importance of interpersonal relationships in its etiquette norms.

Furthermore, the analysis uncovered subtle nuances in the pragmatic functions of etiquette lexemes, with English often employing indirect strategies such as mitigating expressions

and politeness markers, whereas Uzbek tends to use direct forms of address and deferential speech acts. These linguistic patterns reflect the cultural values of each language community, shaping communication styles and social interactions in distinct ways.

CONCLUSION (XULOSA). In conclusion, this comparative linguistic analysis of etiquette lexemes in English and Uzbek languages highlights the intricate relationship between language, culture and social interaction. The study demonstrates how lexemes and linguistic features are employed to convey politeness, respect, and social conventions in both languages. By examining the lexical choices and linguistic features associated with etiquette in English and Uzbek, we gain a deeper understanding of the role of language in shaping social norms and interpersonal relationships across different cultural contexts. Further research in this area can contribute to our knowledge of cross-cultural communication and linguistic diversity.

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