

SPECIFIC FEATURES OF NATIONAL AND CULTURAL COMMUNICATIVE MANNERS OF ENGLISH PEOPLE

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Abstract: In this article, national and cultural communicative manners of English people are revealed. In addition to the above, the opinions of scientists who contributed to the research of this field were also analyzed. This article makes an effort to analyse and describe British communication behaviour within the framework of their discursive activity.

Key words: linguoculturology, linguoculturological analysis, discourse, linguistics, culture, communicative linguistics, pragmatics, sociolinguistics.

The resolution of some standard, typical tasks by communicants is a constant feature of communicative discourse, which is viewed in our study as a collection of standard communicative situations. The standard communicative situations themselves serve as the reflection of these standard, typical tasks.

Both communicative and substantive (in the broadest sense) goals are set at the same time. Since one of the purposes typically predominates, they can typically be identified despite the conditionality of their opposition, and this distinction can be used for system analysis and discourse description as a communicative behaviour in typical communication contexts. This chapter makes an effort to analyse and describe British communication behaviour within the framework of their discursive activity. At the same time, verbal and non-verbal (extralinguistic) discursive aspects of interpersonal communication are taken into account, English and Uzbek communicative speech in general are compared.

1. Establishing a communicative contact: address, greeting, introduction

One of the most often utilised communicative elements related to speech etiquette is the address. It is a speaking action meant to get the other person's attention so they can start talking to you. The communicative context, which includes role relationships between partners (symmetrical or asymmetrical), the socio-psychological distance between them, the communication environment, and other aspects, influences the choice of treatment modalities. There are several ways to address a familiar and unfamiliar addressee; partners who are equal in age and position; older people to younger people and vice versa; and in both formal and casual settings. The interlocutors' relationships (close, distant, etc.) also have an impact on the therapy options.

2. Addressing to an unknown addressee

The most popular form of treatment in English communication right now is zero, which is treatment without a direct indication of the addressee. This can happen when speaking to an unfamiliar addressee in everyday colloquial speech while on the street, in a vehicle, in a store, library, theatre, or another public setting. Typically, the strategy for drawing attention does not involve forms with a nominative main, instead "Excuse me" is used: *Excuse me, is there a post office near here? Excuse me, could you tell me the time, please? Excuse me, is that seat free? Excuse me, you have dropped your glove.*

In the UK there are no nominative formulas of treatment, similar to the Uzbek "Hey qizcha, amaki, aka, bolam, hola", which are widely used in Uzbekistan: *Amaki, bilmaysizmi bu Avtobus qayergacha borar ekan? (avtobus bekatida). Akajon, iltimos sizdan shuni ko'tarishga yordam*

bervoring (ko'chada). As opposed to the Uzbek communicative culture, where relatives are primarily addressed as son, daughter, aunt, uncle, grandmother, and grandfather while speaking to outsiders: What do you want, daughter? (Barman to student) Son, would you kindly move over? Uncle, what time is it? asks an older passenger to a young man on the bus. (A boy on the street is a guy in his forties). These words are typically not used outside of family contact in the UK.

Boy, young fella (fellow), pal, love (love), buddy, stranger, and other comparable appeals are occasionally acceptable while speaking casually in the UK [the appeal of young fella (fellow) is more prevalent for Ireland]. When addressing young people, elder people typically use the first three forms: "Please help me with my bags, young man", asks an elderly passenger at the railway station. "Hey, young fella, could you ever help me out with this?" - an old man to a young person. Mate is exclusively used when a guy is addressing another male. Being used instead of a name, it is a way of avoiding the expression of intimacy, which is a modern trend: *Good to see you, mate. How're you, mate? Sorry, mate, I'm afraid I must be off now.* The luv appeal is used by traders in the market to address buyers: *How can I help you, luv? That would be 4 pounds, luv.* Street workers can also address a passing woman (when addressing a man in this situation, mate will be used): *Would you ever have the time there, luv (mate)?*

In case of an unexpected meeting after a long absence of contact, it is possible to contact stranger: Hello, stranger. (teacher – to a former student) Well hello, stranger (teacher – to a student who missed a lot of classes, with irony).

The use of nominative formulations to describe some occupations (waiter, porter, doctor, constable, driver, nurse, etc.) is currently discouraged. Nowadays, it is uncommon to hear comments like: *Waiter! The bill, please / Porter, will you see to my luggage, please / Nurse, I'm thirsty / Driver, could you stop the bus, please.*

The terms sir and madam may occasionally be used when addressing an unfamiliar addressee, however they are currently rarely used. They assist in establishing spoken contact with the interlocutor, determining the roles of the partners, emphasising the lower position of the speaker and emphasising the addressee's higher position. That is why people of the same age and position never use the address sir /madam in relation to each other. As the author of the famous etiquette book Emily Post notes, "no matter how charming this or that gentleman is, no lady of the same age will call him Sir, and no man will say, addressing his peer, Madam» .

In most situations in the UK, direct address is not used, the addressee is called indirectly, or not called at all, while the Uzbek communicative tradition in similar situations is characterized by the use of direct address:

We are now beginning our descent. Would passengers please make sure that your seat-belts are fastened. Hurmatli yo'lovchilar! Samolyot havoga ko'tarildi. Iltimos, xavfsizlik kamarlaringizni mahkamlang.

Nominative forms of addresses are acceptable in informal contact, which is often addressed to familiar people in English: (Lecturer to students, guest to other guests/hosts, and teacher to students) Hello, gentlemen, men, and people. It's noteworthy to note that, in the USA, such demands may be addressed to a group of officials who are exclusively female: Hello, boys / lads (a teacher welcomes pupils at a females' school).

3. Addressing to a familiar addressee

The request to friends might be made in an entirely official setting or with a less formal tone. It depends on the relationships that have grown between the participants in the communication, their

official status, age, and the nature of the communication. Depending on this, various treatment methods are employed, including non-nominal and nominal, the latter of which distinguishes between treatment by name and therapy by surname.

As has already been mentioned, the non-nominal form of sir/madam is currently hardly ever used. It is mostly restricted to the appeal of pupils to a male instructor while speaking with familiar faces: *Sir, may I go to the computer class to take my books? May I ask you a question, sir?*

The university setting does not use these addresses. Teachers may be addressed by name (Elaine, David, or John), or by title (Doctor Brown, Professor Little). The teacher is in charge of making the decision on the address and should make it clear to students which format he prefers or permits: *My name is Dr. Sarah Smyth. You may call me either Sarah or Dr. Smyth.* Therefore, it is acceptable to address the instructor by name.

A null formula is used to refer to a personal doctor or nurse, but a name can be used in the second situation. In formal communication, the use of the surname as the primary form of address is typically combined with the courtesy designations Mr., Miss, and Mrs. The UN suggested Form Miss, which is very new and has not yet been widely distributed, does not disclose a woman's marital status. However, the convention when writing (in business letters) is to use Miss + surname.

It is permissible to address someone solely by last name in a select few situations: when a teacher addresses a pupil (rarely, typically in fee-paying boarding institutions), when a teacher addresses another teacher (in the same location), and when an officer addresses a soldier (although an address by rank is more frequently used).

When addressing a worker or employee, the supervisor employs the format Mr. + first or last name. The decision could be influenced by the requirements. As a result, whereas workers with low skills are referred to by name, a skilled worker is more frequently addressed as Mr+ surname. The formula Mr + surname is used to refer to any employee who does repairs in the home. When you are in close proximity to someone, like during a conversation, you can start addressing them by name. The manner he conducted himself during the meeting is equally crucial.

The British utilise the formula Mr./Mrs./Ms. + last name when addressing someone in casual communication who are typically older in age and position. Even though they have a close acquaintance and a long-standing friendship, middle-aged and older persons frequently use this phrase (for instance, when speaking with neighbours). If there is a significant socio-psychological gap between the two persons or if you wish to emphasise the relationship's distance, you can use this style of address when speaking to others who are the same age or in the same position as you. Even inside the family, Mr./Mrs. + surnames might be appealing. When a son-in-law or daughter-in-law addresses his wife's or husband's parents, for instance, (if the nature of the connection does not permit using a name as a form of address). A first-name address is used in less formal partnerships, i.e., those with a close socio-psychological distance, in both English and Russian, which communicates the amicable character of the relationship.

4. Acquaintance

They frequently raise their palm upward when saying "Hi!" or "Hello!" because doing so is acceptable from a distance. They cannot use motions if they say "Good morning!" because that is not a distant greeting. The welcome is typically accompanied with a smile and a welcoming look. But nobody had actually introduced the two of us. In contemporary England, it is becoming less necessary to introduce people to one another, but the ritual of presentation when meeting is still very important. In Uzbek speech etiquette, however, the presentation procedure is not as important when

meeting and self-presentation is permitted. The British don't reveal much about their identities when getting to know one another.

"Introducing the visitors, the hosts first of all present them to each other merely by name: "This is Peter, this is Paul, and this is his wife Mary," writes V. Ovchinnikov of the British acquaintance. If more information is included, it is typically humorous in nature, as in the statement "Here is our neighbour John, a principled opponent of washing cars". The British don't typically enquire in-depth about anything from new acquaintances; instead, it is polite to show interest.

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