



POLITENESS STRATEGIES AND THEIR FUNCTIONS IN COMMUNICATION

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Abstract

This study analyzes the strategies of the polite category in speech and their communicative functions. Tactfulness is a form of culturally specific social attitude that plays an important role in ensuring positive communication between speech participants. The study explores how politeness strategies are expressed through different speech styles such as attentiveness, sincerity, respect and their impact on communication effectiveness. It also examines the role of the category of courtesy in communication, social norms, conflict prevention and creation of a positive image in terms of communicative functions. The results of the study serve to better understand the communicative functions of courtesy strategies in different contexts.

Keywords: Politeness, speech strategies, communicative functions, communication, social culture, speech acts, conflict prevention, creating a positive image.

Introduction

The category of courtesy constitutes an important part of the process of communication between people and ensures effective and harmonious relations in society. Speech strategies and their communicative functions belonging to this category are formed depending on the content, purpose and context of communication. Speech strategies are manifested as a key tool in ensuring courtesy, through which an atmosphere of **mutual respect, cordial attitude, and understanding** is created. For example, relationships between people can be



strengthened through strategic tools such as compromise, pleas, thanks, and apologies.

Come on, teacher, sit down and sit down on the workshop," my mother said. Zokir Srinovich sat down in a chair and began to look around the house.

' All right, all right,' the man said. " Now, Auntie, we all wish we could be such a man.

" Thank you, thank you, thank you. Teacher, feel free to sit down, and I will be right now.

" Don't bother with anything.

" Is there any trouble , teacher?" Enter our house without a single entrance."My mom came out. Exhausted, I sank into the chair opposite Zokir Urovich.

" Well, where are things?" The man asked.

' Not bad,' I said, looking at my side¹.

In the dialogue from Sh. Kholmiraev's work *"Once Seen Knows"*, the initial courtesy, the mother's words "Come on, teacher, sit down, sit on the workshop", are seen as a form of respect. These words are meant to honor adults, invite them to sit in their seats, or make them comfortable. Zokir Urovich's words *"Good, well, now, aunt, we all want to be such people"* also express respect, but these words also emphasize mutual trust and ease of relationship. The way Zokir Ornovic expresses his opinion is in a very polite and sincere style, expressing his purpose in the dialogue by showing respect for each other. *"Thank you, thank you, thank you. Teacher, you can sit freely, I'll be here now."* At the same time, "creating convenience for others" and "not causing inconvenience to others" are among the core principles. On the other hand, sentences such as *"So how are things going?"* manifest as part of the interaction, which expresses sincere interest and personal attitude, along with asking how the interlocutor's situation and work are doing.

The sociopragmatic analysis of courtesy in the piece suggests that the language and communication of the individuals involved here help to express the social status and respect between them. Several speech strategies are used in this piece. Speech strategies are language tools and methods used to achieve goals in speech. The elements of courtesy in the text are based on several speech strategies: the *strategy*

¹ Xolmirzayev.Sh. Election. Volume 1. – Tashkent: Editor-in-chief of the publishing house "Sharq" publishing house, 2013. – B.11.



of expressing respect through the sentence "Come on, teacher, sit down, sit down at the workshop", the strategies of showing respect and equality in the rules of interaction between interlocutors through the words "Well, well, now, aunt, we all want to be such people", strategies of showing respect and mutual equality, reflecting politeness, sincerity and personal approach were used. Sentences such as "Don't bother with things" and "Are you careful, teacher" were used to avoid caution and awkwardness. Through these words, caution strategies have been used. These expressions will ensure that the interlocutor does not cause discomfort, maintain politeness and respect.

The continuation of the conversation is ensured through the sentence "So how are things going?" This is a simple and unusual question used to keep the conversation going, and on the one hand expresses politeness, and on the other, interest. Zokir Rinovich expressed his desire to strengthen interaction by asking about the interlocutor's condition and the strategy of continuing the conversation was expressed.

In the text, speech strategies were used as a key tool in ensuring politeness. Through these strategies, an environment of mutual respect, friendliness and understanding has been created. Hospitality, gratitude and sincerity in speech reflected the values and values of Uzbek culture at the highest level. At the same time, it performs communicative tasks. Communicative tasks, on the other hand, are a practical expression of the category of courtesy, which manifests values in communication, such as respect, respect, and cooperation. Through such tasks, not only dialogue is carried out in accordance with social norms, but also conflict prevention, cooperation on the basis of common interests and the formation of trust between the participants of the dialogue will be achieved.

Also, the strategic means of courtesy can manifest themselves differently in different languages depending on cultural and linguistic characteristics, requiring the study of its universal and special aspects. This section analyzes the various strategies of the courtesy category and their practical functions in communication linguistically².

In modern linguistics, politeness strategies and its theoretical aspects have been the focus of scientific discussion since the 60s of the twentieth century. Scientific

² Karpova E.V. Strategii politenosti v sovremennom angliyskom yazyke: AVTOREF. dis.... kand. philol. nauk. \u20122012 St. Petersburg, 2002.



researches on this field played an important role in the world linguistics and laid the foundation for the emergence of many theoretical approaches. An important role in creating the scientific foundations of courtesy theory was played by the Canadian scientist Erving Goffman, who for the first time introduced the concept of "face" (visual face, that is, "expression of respect") into theory³. Goffman's definition of "face" is respect for one's social status and the need to maintain it. This concept was the first step in the formation of the theoretical foundations of politeness strategies.

The merits of the American linguist Robin Lakoff in the formation of the theory of courtesy in Europe deserve special recognition⁴. He analyzed courtesy within the framework of the basic rules of communication between people and the principles governing social relations. Her research has revealed important aspects of politeness in relation to the expression of politeness in language and its cultural impact factors.

Also, one of the most important theoretical models of politeness theory was developed by the American linguist Penelope Brown and the British linguist Stephen Levinson⁵. The research of these scholars focused on the universal principles and strategies of politeness, with an emphasis on articulating the general laws of social and linguistic processes that occur in the process of communication between people. The theoretical model proposed by them is a key source in the study of the similarities and differences of politeness in different languages and cultures. Hence, politeness strategies in modern linguistics are evolving as one of the most important areas in the study of linguistic, social, and cultural factors that influence human communication. They, in turn, play a special role in increasing the effectiveness of communication and coordinating social relations.

The theoretical foundations of the category of politeness have been formed through a number of scientific approaches and studies, which include the following communicative functions:

³ Erving Goffman. Interaction Ritual. Essays on face-to face behavior. Garden City. – New York: Double day, 1967. – P.5-10.

⁴ Lakoff Robin. Talking power. Basic Books, 1990. – 324 p.; Lakoff Robin. Language and women's place. –Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004.–P. 324.

⁵ Brown P., Levinson S. Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage. 13th edition. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press,1994.–P.17-42.; Brown P.&Levinson S.C. Universals in language usage: Politeness phenomena. In Questions and politeness: Strategies in social interaction. – Cambridge University Press,1978.–P.56-311.



1. **The concept of respect** – introduced by the Canadian linguist Erving Goffman as the concept of "face" (expression of respect), this concept sees courtesy as a person's personal respect and the need to protect his or her position in society. Goffman developed the concept of a "social face," which occurs in human interactions through this category. Courtesy, he describes, creates language strategies that ensure mutual respect⁶.

2. **Sociolinguistic approach** – the category of politeness is often studied in modern linguistics, the interaction between individual social strata, classes, cultures. In this approach, linguists study how politeness is formed in a society depending on social role and situation. For example, in formal or informal environments among people, courtesy may have special characteristics. In the sociolinguistic approach, the category of politeness is closely related to the social interaction between people, as well as the communicative processes between different groups in society and between women and men (gender). In this approach, courtesy can be shaped differently depending on social roles and situations in society. Linguists study how politeness is expressed in society from the perspective of social linguistics, how it differs depending on its communicative goals and social context. Thus, through a sociolinguistic approach, the category of politeness makes it possible to study the communicative differences between social groups and classes. Understanding how politeness is shaped to fit the social context allows linguists to gain a deeper and more accurate understanding of the social and cultural aspects of language. This approach, through the analysis of different social situations and cultural codes in language and communication, helps to better understand communicative relationships in society and further enhances the social role of language.

3. **In grammatical approaches**, courtesy is expressed through the grammatical devices of the language, such as formal and informal forms of appeal, the use of plural forms, the rules of grammar used to express requests and recommendations. These forms of politeness vary according to people's social relationships, their relationships. In the grammatical approach, courtesy is expressed mainly through the grammatical devices of the language. For example, in some languages there are distinctions such as "you" (the official form of address)

⁶ Erving Goffman. *Interaction Ritual. Essay on face-to face behavior*. Garden City. – New York: Doubleday, 1967. – P.5-10.



and "you" (the informal form of address).

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