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<b>Ч.Х.Чамолов</b>	
Ифодаи мафхуми ишқ дар шеъри фарзона .....	435
<b>Е.В.Шевченко</b>	
Особенности историзма в романах пиримкула кадырова .....	439
<b>Я.И.Нишанов</b>	
Общечеловеческое значение сюжета, касающийся всего человечества .....	441
<b>E.R.Adjeminova</b>	
Phraseological image and motivational model .....	444
<b>Н.Д.Ирина</b>	
Влияние философии ницше на русскую литературу начала XX века .....	447
<b>Н.Д.Ирина</b>	
Литературный стиль и философские идеи в произведениях Франца Кафки: Абсурд, отчуждение и экзистенциальный кризис .....	453
<b>Я.И.Нишанов</b>	
Место и роль воспевания самой прекрасной истории в творчестве Дурбека .....	457

#### TILSHUNOSLIK

<b>I.M.Qo'chqarov</b>	
The grammatical features of speech acts in english .....	460
<b>A.Z.Nurbek</b>	
O'zbek tilshunosligida nutqiy aktlarga doir tadqiqotlar: usul va yondashuvlar .....	464
<b>S.A.Yusupova</b>	
Pragmatic use of respect in various communicative contexts .....	471
<b>S.A.Yusupova</b>	
linguistic expressions of respect in english and japanese .....	474
<b>Sh.Y.Usmoнова</b>	
Comparative study of landscape terms in english and uzbek .....	477
<b>M.K.Uktamova</b>	
The main components expressing the meaning of the seme "Character" in english phraseological units .....	480
<b>D.X.Madazizova</b>	
Badiiy diskursda dialektlar individual nutq yaratuvchi vosita sifatida .....	483
<b>Sh.B.Karimova</b>	
O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi son komponentli frazeologizmlarda kvantitativlikning ifodalanishi .....	488
<b>Sh.B.Karimova</b>	
O'zbek tili va ingliz tillarida kvantitativlik birliklarining sathlararo tahlili .....	495
<b>Sh.R.Karimjonova</b>	
Semantic analysis of visual cognitive verbs in uzbek and english .....	500
<b>Sh.B.Dushatova</b>	
Euphemisms representing hidden and mysterious concepts .....	507
<b>Sh.T.Axmadjonova</b>	
Definition and components of comprehension skills .....	511
<b>Sh.M.Aripova</b>	
Linguocultural analysis of superstitions .....	515
<b>Sh.M.Aripova</b>	
O'zbek va nemis tillarida irim-sirimlari bilan bog'liq tushunchalarni ifodalovchi leksemalar tahlili .....	519
<b>Y.U.Abdurazzakov</b>	
Frazeologik birliklarda jinsiy va yosh identifikatsiyasi: til va madaniyatning o'zaro aloqasi .....	522
<b>N.X.Alieva</b>	
Interlingual correspondence as a factor in enriching phraseology and identifying isomorphism and allomorphism of languages .....	525
<b>R.U.Axrорова, M.T.Mamadaliyeva</b>	
O'zbek amaliyotida turistik atamalarni standartlashtirishda ingliz tilining o'rni .....	530
<b>M.S.G'aniyeva</b>	
O'zbekiston ijtimoiy transformatsiyalashuvi jarayonida gender munosabatlari hamda tadbirkor ayol fenomenining falsafiy talqini .....	533



## HURMATNING TURLI KOMMUNIKATIV KONTEKSTLARDAGI PRAGMATIK IFODASI

ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКОЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ УВАЖЕНИЯ В РАЗЛИЧНЫХ  
КОММУНИКАТИВНЫХ КОНТЕКСТАХ

## PRAGMATIC USE OF RESPECT IN VARIOUS COMMUNICATIVE CONTEXTS

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## Annotatsiya

Hurmat kommunikativ muloqotda odob, e'tibor va deferensiyani ifoda etuvchi turli nutq aktlari orqali namoyon bo'ladi. Rus va ingliz tillarida hurmatni ifodalashda odob strategiyalari qo'llaniladi, ammo bu strategiyalarni tartibga soluvchi shakl va me'yorlar madaniy kontekstga qarab sezilarli darajada farqlanadi. Rus tilida hurmat, asosan, rasmiy murojaatlar va titullardan foydalanish orqali ifodalanadi. Masalan, *вы* o'rniga *мы* ni qo'llashdan tiyilish, ayniqsa, kattalar, rasmiy shaxslar yoki notanish kishilar bilan muloqotda hurmatni ko'rsatadi. Katta yoshli yoki lavozimdagi shaxsga ismi va otasining ismi bilan murojaat qilish madaniy jihatdan hurmat belgisi hisoblanadi. Ingliz tilida esa hurmatni ifodalash odobli iboralar (*please, thank you*) va bilvosita muloqot usullaridan foydalanish orqali amalga oshiriladi. *Could you please?* yoki *Would you mind...?* kabi jumlar rasmiy va norasmiy kontekstlarda ham keng qo'llaniladi. Inglizcha muloqotda tenglikka asoslangan odobni ko'rsatish har bir shaxsga hurmat bilan yondashishni aks ettiradi. Rasmiy kontekstlarda ikkala tilda ham ijtimoiy ierarxiya va odob me'yorlariga muvofiq hurmat ko'rsatiladi. Inglizcha rasmiy yozishmalarda *Thank you for your consideration* kabi jumlar keng ishlatiladi, ruscha yozishmalarda esa murojaat Hurmat bilan kabi iboralar bilan yakunlanadi.

## Аннотация

Уважение в коммуникативном взаимодействии выражается через речевые акты, передающие вежливость, внимание и deferenciu. В русском и английском языках стратегии вежливости используются для выражения уважения, однако формы и нормы их реализации значительно отличаются в зависимости от культурного контекста.

В русском языке уважение выражается через формальные обращения, использование титулов и местоимения *Вы*. Например, переход от *ты* к *Вы* демонстрирует уважение, особенно в официальных или профессиональных отношениях. Кроме того, употребление отчества (*Иван Иванович*) является знаком deferenciu и уважения в формальных контекстах.

В английском языке уважение выражается через вежливые фразы, такие как *please, thank you* и *excuse me*. Также используются косвенные стратегии, например, *Would you mind...?* и *Could you please...?*, особенно в просьбах и инструкциях. В отличие от русского языка, английские носители языка часто подчеркивают эгалитарную вежливость, проявляя уважение к каждому независимо от статуса. В формальных ситуациях и русские, и англоговорящие используют язык, отражающий иерархию и социальные нормы. Например, русские применяют формальные обращения, такие как *Уважаемый коллега*. В английских официальных письмах используются выражения, такие как *Thank you for your time*.

## Abstract

Respect in communication is expressed through speech acts that convey politeness, attention, and deference. In both Russian and English, politeness strategies are used to express respect, but the forms and norms governing these strategies differ significantly depending on the cultural context.

In Russian, respect is expressed through formal address forms, titles, and the pronoun *Вы* (you, formal). The transition from *ты* (you, informal) to *Вы* signals respect, particularly in professional or official interactions. Additionally, the use of patronymics (e.g., *Ivan Ivanovich*) in formal contexts serves as a marker of deference. In English, respect is conveyed through politeness markers such as *please, thank you*, and *excuse me*. Indirect strategies, like *Would you mind...?* or *Could you please...?*, are common, particularly in requests or instructions. Unlike Russian, English speakers often emphasize egalitarian politeness, demonstrating respect for everyone regardless of status. In formal contexts, both languages reflect hierarchy and social norms. For instance, Russian speakers often use formal expressions like *Уважаемый коллега* (Respected colleague), while English formal communication includes phrases like *Thank you for your time*.

**Kalit so'zlar:** hurmat, pragmatika, odob, deferensiya, rasmiy kontekst, norasmiy kontekst, muloqot.



**Ключевые слова:** уважение, прагматика, вежливость, деференция, формальные контексты, неформальные контексты, общение.

**Key words:** respect, pragmatics, politeness, deference, formal contexts, informal contexts, communication.

## INTRODUCTION

Respect is a key element in human communication, shaping interpersonal relationships across cultures. Pragmatically, respect is expressed through various speech acts, reflecting cultural norms and societal values [1]. This paper examines how respect is linguistically encoded in Russian and English, focusing on formal and informal settings. Understanding these differences enhances intercultural communication and linguistic competence.

## LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

The concept of respect has been a subject of scientific research for centuries. Early linguistic works often focused on politeness theory, examining how language is used to express respect through strategies such as deference and positive politeness (Brown & Levinson, 1987) [5, p. 14]. In recent years, research has deepened into the cognitive and cultural aspects of respect, exploring how cultural values, beliefs, and social norms shape the understanding and expression of respect in different linguistic communities. For instance, Wierzbicka (1999) [12, p. 84] conducted extensive studies on the lexicalization of emotions, including respect, across languages. She argues that cultural differences in the lexicalization of emotions can lead to differences in how these emotions are experienced and expressed.

A qualitative analysis was conducted on linguistic features of respect in Russian and English. Data were collected from formal documents (e.g., letters, speeches) and informal interactions (e.g., dialogues). The analysis focused on the use of address forms, politeness markers, and indirectness in both languages. Examples were contextualized within their cultural frameworks to identify patterns.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In Russian, respect is predominantly expressed through formal pronouns (*Вы*) and titles, especially in hierarchical interactions. The use of patronymics and phrases like *Уважаемый коллега* reinforces respect in professional contexts [2].

In English, politeness markers such as *please* and indirect requests like *Could you please...?* dominate expressions of respect. Egalitarian norms lead to less rigid formality, even in professional interactions [3].

Additionally, Russian speakers often use titles and patronymics (e.g., *Ivan Ivanovich*) in formal contexts as a sign of respect and deference. This practice underscores the hierarchical nature of Russian society, where factors such as status, age, and position dictate the appropriate level of politeness and formality. For instance, formal greetings like *Уважаемый коллега* ("Respected colleague") or *Уважаемый господин* ("Dear Sir") are typical in professional correspondence or public speeches.

### Respect in English: Linguistic Features and Strategies

In English, formal pronoun distinctions (such as the archaic *thou* for informal and *you* for formal) have largely disappeared. Respect is often expressed through politeness markers like *please*, *thank you*, and *excuse me*. Lexical choice, tone, and phrasing play critical roles in conveying respect. Indirect language, such as *Would you mind...?* or *Could you please...?*, is a common politeness strategy, particularly in requests or instructions.

Titles like *Mr.*, *Ms.*, *Dr.*, and *Professor* are used to show respect for a person's role or achievements in formal settings. Unlike Russian, English speakers frequently emphasize egalitarian politeness, reflecting a baseline respect for all individuals regardless of status. This approach is particularly evident in informal interactions, where first names or casual terms of address are often encouraged to promote a sense of equality.

### Pragmatic Expression of Respect in Formal and Informal Contexts

#### Formal Contexts

Both Russian and English employ language strategies in formal situations that reflect the importance of hierarchy, status, and social norms, though these are realized differently.



## TILSHUNOSLIK

In Russian formal settings, respect is conveyed through strict adherence to norms of official speech, including the use of titles, polite expressions, and avoidance of overly casual language. For example, addressing someone as *Уважаемый* (Respected) followed by their title or position is common in formal letters or speeches.

In English, respect in formal contexts is often expressed through professional and polite language. Phrases like *I appreciate your time*, *Thank you for your consideration*, or *It was a pleasure meeting you* demonstrate respect and courtesy. English formal communication frequently incorporates indirect formulations to soften requests or critiques, fostering respectful and non-confrontational interactions. The concept of respect is pragmatically expressed through various speech acts that convey politeness, deference, and the use of address forms. In Russian and English, politeness strategies are employed to express respect; however, the forms and norms governing these strategies vary significantly depending on the cultural context.

**Informal Contexts**

The differences between Russian and English expressions of respect are more pronounced in informal contexts.

In Russian, informal speech tends to be more direct, yet it retains a certain level of politeness when addressing elders or those deserving respect due to their social position. Even in casual interactions, diminutive or affectionate forms (e.g., *мамочка* instead of *мама*) can signal respect or affection.

In English, informal contexts often involve casual yet polite language. Expressions like *Thanks*, *No worries*, or *You're welcome* are typical. The tone is usually relaxed, but an emphasis on mutual respect remains, particularly when interacting with peers. Slang or colloquial expressions can convey respect and camaraderie if they align with the conversational tone and relationship dynamics. For example, a phrase like *Good job, mate!* in a friendly context expresses respect and encouragement, even without formal elements.

**DISCUSSION**

The findings highlight significant cross-cultural differences. Russian emphasizes formality and status recognition, aligning with its societal hierarchy. Conversely, English favors indirectness and politeness, promoting equality and mutual respect [4]. These linguistic strategies mirror underlying cultural values, underscoring the relationship between language and social structure.

**CONCLUSION**

The pragmatic use of respect in Russian and English reflects divergent cultural orientations. While Russian prioritizes hierarchical respect through formal expressions, English emphasizes egalitarian values. These insights contribute to cross-cultural communication studies, providing practical implications for language learners and professionals. These differences highlight how language reflects and reinforces societal values, offering insights into cross-cultural communication. Understanding these distinctions enhances our ability to navigate respectful interactions in diverse cultural contexts.

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