



EXPRESSION OF POLITENESS IN LITERARY TEXT

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Yuldosheva Mashhura Zakirjon's daughter

Doctoral student of Namangan State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the fact that there are four main politeness strategies summarized based on Brown and Levinson's theory, the use of positive politeness, one of these politeness strategies, in the literary text, the purpose of using some strategies of negative politeness in communication and its role in communication.

KEYWORDS

Theory of politeness, pragmatics face - concept of face, positive face, negative face, sociopragmatics, positive politeness strategies, strategy I- notice, attend to hearer, strategy II- exaggerate, strategy III - intensify interest to hearer.

INTRODUCTION

In Uzbek linguistics S. Mominov, Sh. Iskanderova, M. Hakimov, Sh. Safarov and others studied the communicative, social and pragmatic aspects of speech, created textbooks and manuals. In particular, M. B. Kholova, who researched the theory of politeness, in the monograph "Linguocultural and sociopragmatic features of the category of politeness in English and Uzbek works of art" (2023), analyzed the categories of respect in the Uzbek language, where

"negative politeness" strategies were analyzed. H. Komilova's dissertation entitled "Linguo-pragmatic study of speech etiquette units" contains considerable information about the principles of politeness in world linguistics and the methods of its manifestation in speech. Researching the theory and strategies of politeness in the Uzbek language from a sociopragmatic perspective is one of the most important tasks for linguists.



METHODS

Brown and Levinson's politeness theory combines speech act theory and Grice's theory of implicatures with Goffman's notion of face, defined as the positive social value a person effectively claims for himself by the line others assume he has taken during a particular contact" [1, 11] In fact, a face is nothing more than a self-image and the respect people have for each other. Showing awareness of someone's face can be socially close or distant. When talking to someone who is socially distant, such as a stranger, this concept implies respect or esteem, while talking to a socially intimate person, such as a friend, implies friendship or togetherness. Each participant in the interaction expects the other to respect his face. If not, a face-threatening action (FTA) is performed. To avoid this threat, it can be mitigated by using mitigations such as "please" or "maybe". This is called the Face Savings Act (FSA). Speakers usually do not intend to threaten someone else's face, and therefore "there are many ways to perform face-maintaining actions. The actions by means of which people cooperate in maintaining face are called "face-work". [2, 8] This set of methods is called the principle of politeness, and the strategies are socially manifested in different ways in communication. They must identify the pragmatic conditions on greetings and requests, for instance, according to the status, age, and sex of their co-participants. And they need to learn what the costs and benefits are of gaining (or losing) face in relation to others (Brown and Levinson 1987) [3, 574]

Politeness and pragmatics are the main concepts and objects of sociopragmatics. Courtesy (Politeness): It expresses the respectful attitude of interlocutors to each other in communication as mutual understanding and agreement. Politeness includes various social manners and behaviors that occur in the process of communication. Sociopragmatics studies the social role of language and how it shapes politeness in

communication by analyzing these behaviors. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that deals with the use of language in social contexts and the clarification of the meanings of communication. Pragmatics is the study of how language units are used in context and how they affect listeners, which includes analyzes ranging from conversational maxims (Grice's Maxims) to implications (implicatures). Sociopragmatics, on the other hand, combines the analyzes of politeness and pragmatics to study how linguistics responds to social purposes and situations. Sociopragmatics analyzes how factors such as the social status of interlocutors, gender equality, cultural differences affect linguistic behavior and what role they play in interaction. Indeed, one of the main purposes of sociopragmatics ... is to find out how different societies operate maxims in different ways, for example by giving politeness a higher rating than cooperation in certain situations, or by giving precedence to one maxim of the Politeness Principle rather than another.[4 , 83] Politeness and pragmatics are an important part of sociopragmatics, and this field helps to understand the complexities of effective and social communication between listeners.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Positive politeness strategies are based on Brown and Levinson's theory about politeness in general They distinguish between two kinds of politeness positive and negative politeness. Even though their theory about speech acts has been developed in 1978, it does not seem to be outdated. Brown and Levinson are still the leading linguists in the field of politeness who explain which positive politeness strategies people follow during speech acts. Brown and Levinson developed a detailed list of politeness strategies, which, although often criticized for being ethnocentric, give us a solid extensive framework of linguistic means of expressing politeness. This is the framework that will be used later in this work. [5, 42]The strategies of positive politeness not only apply



to speech, to spoken language and recorded speech but also to written texts. [6, 3] The linguists' major goal was to find out why people do not tend to use simple and direct language in a conversation, but rather complex and sometimes indirect phrases, especially if a hearer has to be motivated to do a particular act. As Brown and Levinson state, a distinction has to be made between negative and positive face, which are both treated as perpetual wants: Negative face: the want of every 'competent adult member that his actions be unimpeded by others; Positive face: the want of every member that his wants be desirable to at least some others. [7, 5]

Brown and Levinson developed 15 strategies of positive politeness [8, 101-129]:

1. Notice, attend to hearer (his interests, wants, needs, goods)
2. Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with hearer)
3. Intensify interest to hearer
4. Use in - group identity markers
5. Seek agreement
6. Avoid disagreement
7. Presuppose/raise, assert common ground
8. Joke
9. Assert or presuppose speaker's knowledge of and concern for hearer's wants
10. Offer, promise
11. Be optimistic
12. Include both speaker and hearer in the activity
13. Give (or ask for) reasons
14. Assume or assert reciprocity
15. Give gifts to hearer (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)

An important characteristic of positive politeness is a certain degree of familiarity with people. It can be considered a code or language of intimacy. [9,15] The use of positive behavior strategies is characteristic of

the speech of specialists in all fields of society, and each speech related to the field can be analyzed. The purpose of using positive politeness strategies in a work of art is to describe the interactions between the characters in a deeper and more dimensional way and to enrich the meaning of the dialogues. These strategies help students better understand the inner world of the characters and their interactions in communication by showing the respect and interest the characters have for each other, strengthening social ties, and illuminating the spiritual connection between them:

Strategy 1. Notice, attend to hearer (his interests, wants, needs, goods).

In positive politeness, the strategy "Notice, attend to hearer" aims to pay attention to the interlocutor's feelings and interests and show them value. With this style, the speaker tries to understand the individual characteristics and needs of the interlocutor, thereby creating a sense of social closeness and cooperation.

The "Notice, attend to hearer" strategy includes the following methods:

1. Focus on interests: the interviewer focuses on the interlocutor's hobbies, interests or feelings: "Tell me about your last trip, was it interesting?" asking, or "You light up so much when you talk about growing flowers."

2. Consideration of needs: the speaker tries to understand the needs of the interlocutor and to create a lifestyle that suits them, for example, with expressions such as "If we find a comfortable place for you to rest when you are tired" or "If you need it, I am ready to help."

3. Sincerity in communication: the speaker creates a sense of closeness by speaking sincerely and openly with the interlocutor. This can be done through personal questions or observations.



4. Encouraging individual and group conversations:

the speaker pays attention to the interlocutor's words and encourages him to freely express his thoughts.

5. Compliments and suggestions: the speaker can praise the interlocutor's achievements or characteristics, give him a compliment, as well as offer to join or support him. Example:

Therefore, "Did you know the deceased well?" - without asking, he turned the conversation around.

- **How are things in the cooperative, is it flourishing?** he asked, staring at the chief.

- Yes, now we are moving. Thanks to the government, there are all conditions.

- **You are right. The conditions are great.** We know that conditions have been created for the people who want it, - Omonullo pronounced the word "we" with special emphasis. This particular tone hit the chief's brain like a hammer and made him shudder. But he laughed out loud:

- Yes, are there still those? May God save you from happiness. Thanks to the government for creating such conditions, it is enough to work properly!

"You speak well... but we heard that you have a little something too." [12, 77] In this conversation, the detective used the "notice, attend to hearer" strategy in his conversation with Omonullah, pretending to praise him, and through this polite strategy, he wants to build a chain of information about the crime. "You are right," affect it by using singulars such as "the conditions are excellent", "your words are excellent".

In a general sense, this strategy aims to value the interlocutor's "social face" and respect his personal feelings within the framework of positive communication. This style includes consideration of individuality and personal needs in addition to simple rules of courtesy.

Strategy II. Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with hearer)

These strategies (1 and 2) soften the impending FTA by creating a friendly environment. Strategy 2 utilizes emphatic expressions such as "really", "absolutely", "exactly". [5, 43] The strategy "exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with hearer)" within the framework of positive politeness is used in order to strengthen the "social face" of the interlocutor by expressing deep interest, approval or sympathy towards the interlocutor.

This strategy is implemented as follows:

1. Demonstrating deep interest: Expressing your interest in the interlocutor's thoughts, feelings or interests in the conversation; for example, "Wow, that's really interesting! Can you elaborate?"

2. Exaggeration of approval: Emphasizing and applauding the interlocutor's actions or achievements as a great result or achievement, even if it is not so great; for example, "That's great! You're a real professional!"

3. Excessive empathy: Expressing deep sympathy with the difficulties or experiences of the interlocutor; for example, "That's so sad. It must have been so hard for you."

Example:

Justice, like a brave soldier throwing herself under a tank, came close to her husband and hugged him by the shoulder.

"Oh, what's wrong with you, daddy?" Which of your homes has upset you? - he started crying.

The trick of Justice followed, and Tashbolta fell from the pit. A cry came to his throat and his eyes blinked.

- **Tell me, tell me, you will be relieved, what happened?**

- Nafis... They killed Nafis... - He should have cried like that, but he couldn't let out the tears that reached his throat. [12, 86]

Through these strategies, the speaker tries to strengthen the relationship with the interlocutor, build mutual trust and make the interlocutor feel good. Exaggeration is a means of strengthening the



speaker's positive attitude towards the interlocutor and valuing the interlocutor's "social face" in communication.

Strategy III. Intensify interest to hearer.

Intensifying interest to hearer to intensify interest to the hearer, a speaker can make a good story. Speaker also can use tag question to draw hearer into the conversation. [10, 72] Intensify interest to the hearer in the speaker's contribution: You'll never guess what Fred told me last night. This is right up your street. [11, 89] The strategy "Intensify interest to hearer" within the framework of positive politeness includes increasing deep interest in the interlocutor to such an extent that the goal is to support his "social face" and strengthen mutual relations. will be done. The following methods are used in the implementation of the "Intensify interest to hearer" strategy:

1. Responds to the thoughts and feelings of the interlocutor with exaggerated interest: the speaker expresses interest in what the interlocutor says, shows interest through eye contact and facial expressions. For example, "Really? How interesting!"

2. Increases interest with questions about the interlocutor: The speaker tries to learn more about the interlocutor by asking questions about his personal life, career or hobbies.

3. Emphasizing expressions and sentences expressing applause and approval: The work, proposal or decision made by the interlocutor is applauded excessively, for example, "This decision of yours was made very wisely", "This achievement of yours is second to none".

4. Acknowledging meaningful or difficult work of the interlocutor with strong support: "I think you put your soul into this project, very impressive work", "You did a great job with this task, I envy you" the speaker appreciates the interlocutor's actions.

Through this strategy, the speaker shows sincere and deep interest in the interlocutor, which in turn

develops the communication in a positive and sincere way.

CONCLUSION

In the use of positive politeness strategies in works of art, they are used for the following purposes:

1. Build interpersonal intimacy: Positive politeness strategies are used to strengthen friendships and cooperative relationships between characters.
2. Increasing sincerity in communication: the deep interest and attention of the characters to each other means building sincere relationships.
3. Manifestation of specific cultural norms and values: expressing society's attitude to politeness and cultural values through characters.
4. Strengthening the social position of the characters: Show the social role and position of the characters through positive politeness strategies.
5. Avoiding conflict: Reducing possible conflicts and misunderstandings between characters using positive politeness strategies.

As a result, positive politeness strategies provide the writer with additional tools to describe interactions between characters and events, while allowing readers to look deeper into their inner world.

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