



## UZBEK AND ENGLISH EXPRESSIONS OF RESPECT COMPARISON OF LEXICAL MEANS

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### ABSTRACT

This article emphasizes the nuances of the lexical means of expressing respect in Uzbek and English and their role in the formation of personal and interpersonal relationships.

### KEYWORDS

Diachronic and synchronic, meaning and form relations, etiquette, polite expressions, generation.

### INTRODUCTION

Lexical and grammatical methodology requires excellent research. In particular, lexical units should be extensively researched in terms of historicity and current level of use (diachronic and synchronic), meaning and form relationship, and inter-stylistic functional distribution.

In this place, the hero of the work "Bygone Days" Yusufbek Haji's phrase "Why is your mind that has reached everything, it is weak when it comes to this" shows that the writer has a sensitive sense of mental culture. In place of the expression etatiyy, the word aksaydir is put into such a delicate form that no rude

attitude is felt in the same sentence coming out of the speaker's mouth.

It is known that, according to the standards of etiquette, not to mention the names of spouses, parents-in-law and other relatives, and calling spouses by the name of the eldest child in Uzbek families has been preserved until today. let's:

Rano (Mother Nigor) Makhdum put the turban in the light and looked at it: "No, it's a pity, Rano," he said, putting the turban on his throne, "the people are gray."

Rano (Salih Makhdum) – Hey Rano! - said to Makhdum, who had left in the yard, - the water in our bread has



leaked, there is little time to make dough, will you buy warm bread from the market?

I'll tell you, Kumush, - the box-keeper said to my mother Oftob while standing, - I had a guest today. Clean the hotel by pulling out the rag. Give him your new blankets and let him cover them. Take out the big carpet, did you have fruits in your house? [3.]

Respect is very important in English. Some phrases can help start a conversation. Among these are greetings, approval, regrets, asking for help, saying goodbye, and wishing good luck.

Thus, respect, politeness, greetings and farewells are expressed here

Good morning- Хайрли тонг

I am glad to see you - Танишганимдан хурсандман

Welcome - Хуш келибсиз

Bye bye/ Bless you - Хайр. Саломат бўлинг

See you later - Кўришгунча . Кейинроқ кўришамиз

Gratitude is also an expression of respect in any language of the world and resonates in any language, it captivates a person in any language.

Thank you - Рахмат

Thank you very much - Катта рахмат

Not worth it – Арзимади

The polite form of please is not a response to thank you in English, although it can be translated as request.

Please help me - Илтимос, менга ёрдам беринг

These polite phrases help you apologize and ask for forgiveness in a situation or ask for regret in a situation or show remorse.

Excuse me - Кечирасиз

Forgive me - Мени кечиринг

I am sorry - Узр сўрайман

These words serve to wish a good day, a pleasant stay, a good weekend, etc. and to show compliments to others.

Good luck - Омад

You are very beautiful today - Сиз бугун жуда гўзалсиз

You are good looking - Сиз ажойиб кўриняпсиз

Have a good rest - Яхши дам олинг

There are many such expressions in English. One of the most basic and universal designs used everywhere. It is important to pronounce these in a friendly voice. And the interlocutor will certainly answer these questions in this way.

It is known that the expression of communicative purpose goes in two directions. One is the hidden expression of intention, the other is the overt expression of thought. P. Brown and S. Levinson propose to distinguish "negative and positive politeness" (negative and positive politeness) in relation to the difference in ways of expressing the communicative purpose. In the first of them, because they are taking up other people's time, attracting attention, to them

So, "I'm sorry, I know you're busy, but can you help me write the article?" But the same intention of the request takes a different form in a friendly situation, in a situation of positive respect: "Help me finish this article!"

The linguistic tools that activate the two types of respect strategies differ in structure. For example, the speech structures that activate the negative politeness strategy have a more perfect appearance in terms of structure, and they are often formed by means of structures that represent biomediated speech acts (interrogative sentence, conditional clause, etc.).

Formanovskaya N.I. examined the lexical means of attention-grabbing address in English and divided them into more and less polite means according to the level of politeness.

Excuse me, which way to the theater from here?  
Excuse me, which is the way to the theater from here?  
"Excuse me" is also often used when going to exit on the bus, subway, etc.

In the Uzbek language, in stores, public transportation, and on the streets, old people are addressed as father,



middle-aged people are called uncle and brother, and young people are called brother and son. For example:

- Can I help you? Sir, - addressed the shop keeper to Thane (J.Oke)

- Отаҳон, I can't take back what you said, ... (Kh. Tokhtaboev)

- "It won't be, brother," he said (Kh. Tokhtaboev)

- Why not? If you look for it, you will definitely find it, my son, said (Kh. Tokhtaboev)

In English, Miss is a word of respect for adult, unmarried girls. Uzbeks address unfamiliar girls with the word sister. For example:

- What can I do for you , miss? – he inquired surveying her curiously (Th. Drieser)

- My sister, why are you sad?

But recently, in English, this form of address is used in a derogatory sense when it is applied to maids.

In English, the word madam is used to show respect to married women, and when compared with Uzbek language, popular words such as aunt, white, middle-aged, and bride-to-be are used for older people.

- Well, madam, - he said, recognizing the couple (Th. Drieser)

- Aunt, how much is a cow? (N. Thank you)

- Opoki, feel free to sit here. (I. Jabborov)

- Bride, may I help you with your work. (A. Saidov)

General appeals in English are mainly expressed in Passive Voice.

For example: Pedestrians are kindly requested to abide by the rules!

Dear passengers, follow the street rules!

In the above example, the word "kindly" is addressed to the addressees and expresses the meaning of respect. In this case, the Uzbek language differs from the English language by adding the word "please" and using generalized sentences.

When thinking about the communication of the speaker, it is necessary not only to distinguish the formal style from the informal style, but also to study

the changes in the words of the sentences in the formal style. For example: greeting combinations in Uzbek, in any case, the exclamation "Assalomu alaykum" expresses respect for a junior, senior, host, interlocutor, low-ranking employee to greet an official. In English, the etiquette of greeting in a formal situation is mainly limited by time. For example:

Good morning, good afternoon, good evening! - Or How do you do! Phrases like How do you do, Mr. Forsyte? Come down to see for yourself (J.Galsworthy)

- Good morning, -said Soames looking neither to riht nor left (J.Galsworthy)

When welcoming guests or officials, the following expressions of greeting are used in a formal manner and have the same meaning compared to the Uzbek language. For example: Allow me to welcome! You are welcome! I'm happy (glad) to welcome (greet) you! I'm very glad to meet you, - he said to Mrs Vana (Th.Drieser)

- My dear Joylon, It will be happiness for me to see you Irene (J.Galsworthy)

- Happy to see you . (Th.Drieser)

- Come, guests, welcome, - a voice was heard. (O. Yakubov)

This type of greeting differs dramatically between the two languages. However, nowadays it is considered a positive phenomenon that the words "good morning", "good day" and "good evening" have entered the Uzbek language, which are partially different from English. Greetings in English also have a stylistic meaning. For example: Hello! - HI! How are you? - Hello! Hello everyone!- Hello everybody (in relation to the closest people).

Among the words expressing respect, the word "zot" is used to express the meanings of "descendant, descendant from one ancestor, ancestor", "a person distinguished by a quality", "gender, type". The expression of the nobles of the breed was created directly through the second meaning of the same



word, and it expresses the content of "a noble breed, a great person". The expression zati aliya can be used for any person in general, as well as for a class of people, and it means a strong sense of respect. For example: Did you know that the wishes of the nobles are always obligatory (P. Kadirov)

The word "Hazrat" is a tool used before the name of holy beings such as Allah and the Prophet. This word can be used in the sense of "his majesty" to honor high-ranking officials such as king, khan, bek. At the same time, the same lexeme can be added to nicknames and norms to honor great people who have gained fame in science and art, and to express respect in general. For example: About Hazrat Bahauddin Naqshband, in addition to what is recorded in books, there are many stories that are preserved in the memory of the people. Dear - represents respect in the direction of greatness. Izzat is synonymous with the words respectable, precious, precious, respectable. The explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language shows several different meanings of this lexeme.

Respect can also be expressed in the direction dear - love: A child is dear - his manners are dearer than him. To admire- expresses respect in the direction of greatness.

The meaning of respect in the direction of caressing: I brought you up with respect.

The meaning of respect in the direction of awaylamaq: To keep like the apple of an eye. He smeared the soil of the Motherland on his eyes

There are words in the Uzbek language that express respect, attitude and feelings. For example: the word "mother" has a positive meaning of respect for many people. The word "woman" on the other hand has a neutral meaning, but the word "witch" is negative for most Uzbeks. Words evoke an emotional response in people. All of the above words may or may not apply to the same person. Even if the word is directed at the same person, there is a difference in emotional color

between them. For example: the words "father", "daddy", "dad", "pop" are lexical units, all of them represent a relative from the previous generation. The word "father" means respect, "dadajon - daddy" means closeness.

When talking to a small child, instead of words such as "old man" - "old man", "dad" - "dada" is used, instead of the word "mother" - "ana", they say "mammy" - "oyi". This is a special form of respect.

Such differences in meaning are also used in the translation of the word "wife" from English to Uzbek. For example: wife- life partner, wife, spouse, wife, woman, housewife

Also, respect for forms of address is important in communication and refers to social deixis.

In women's speech, there are words of respect, such as "ovsin", "dugonajon", "owner", as well as "daddy" for their spouses.

Manzura bowed her head and cried. Asadbek, a man who had not slapped his wife until now, did not realize that he had slapped her.

- I say speak!

This slap was enough for Manzura to catch himself.

- Let me die... your daughter... I can't say, daddy.

There are words in the language that, while expressing a subjective meaning in speech, serve to express a specific national color in the text. Taking into account the ethnocultural characteristics, some linguists call the mode "parameter of national communicative ethics". Such lexical units reflecting nationality include words such as orgilay, aylanay, kaqandiq in the Uzbek language. In the oral form of speech, it comes in the form of reference when it is used and expresses modes such as respect, request. Sometimes it also expresses the qualities of sincerity characteristic of women's speech.

Be advised, son, he whispered as if telling a secret. (O'. Hoshimov, Three different people).



"Respect" also reflects the influence of time and environment. For example: to express the content of a single praise Mr. (which is more commonly used for an intellectual, scribbler) words are used. In accordance with the social position of a person who speaks the Uzbek literary language in society, the words sir, taksir can be used as a form of address.

Of these words, the use of these words in addressing the heads of state and government has become stable, and the word taqsir is more often used in relation to those who are higher in the level of religious knowledge. According to the current norm, the words Mirza and Effendi are almost out of use.

The concept of respect is used not only in the circle of family and friends, but also in the workplace. Most enterprises and organizations have internal rules, and regardless of whether any worker who obeys these rules is a leader, there will be respect, respect, peace and unity. The advantages of showing respect for each other in the workplace are as follows.

- Respect in the workplace increases employee motivation and productivity.
- It helps to maintain organizational discipline and employees understand that they are treated equally without any discrimination.
- A respected person can effectively and professionally handle the workload and difficult tasks in the workplace.
- A respectful and disciplined environment helps employees to deal with unmanageable situations rationally without losing patience.
- A respectful environment reduces stress, problems and conflicts in the workplace. It helps to improve communication and teamwork.
- Respect helps develop a positive culture, which increases employee satisfaction, because employees

feel happy and motivated while working in such an environment.

An employee of the Bedary Kindness Institute at the University of California in Los Angeles (UCLA) expressed these thoughts about his work. When I say "be kind to one another," I don't just mean people who have different viewpoints than you. I intend to be kind to everyone. Views don't matter here. We live in a time where we simply need to take a step back and explore what makes us human. He says it can actually make our society more humane.

Mastering the means of conveying the meaning of respect increases the effectiveness of communication by encouraging accuracy, intimacy and mutual understanding. When people feel respected and valued in communication exchanges, they are more likely to be constructive and cooperative.

As language learners, understanding and incorporating these expressions of respect in Uzbek and English not only enriches communication, but also develops mutual respect and appreciation in different cultural contexts.

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