

Pragmatic Study of Politeness Strategies in Realization of Speech Act of Disagreement

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Annotation: This work is devoted to the pragmatic study of the features of the verbalization of the concept of politeness of speech of disagreement in modern English, the consideration and systematization of the possible and permissible repertoire of language tools available to the speaker to create polite statements in relation to various communication situations, which, in turn, involves consideration of interdependence and interaction the actual semantics of the utterance and its pragmatic parameters in the formation of the general meaning of the utterance.

Keywords: politeness, politeness strategies, speech acts, disagreement, pragmatic study, pragmatics, discourse.

It is now generally accepted that verbal communication is not only an exchange of information, but also a means of establishing, maintaining and termination of social relations, demonstration of one's relationship with the interlocutor. This means that communication (speech) act is not limited to the transmission of semantic information: a necessary part of it is the transmission of illocutionary content. This content appears as pragmatic information of the statement, as the intention of the speaker, it is defined as the pre-linguistic phase of the communicative process, which determines the choice and combination of linguistic means that correspond to a specific situation of communication and predetermine the general communicative tone of the dialogue [7]. In this context, the study of such socially determined categories as politeness, which, being an integral part of the speech interaction of communicants, is designed to provide harmonious, conflict-free communication between people in speaking and listening. The language plays exclusively an important role and is one of the most important means of coordinating the activities of people, means of regulating human relationships.

The description of the process of categorization and formation of the concept of politeness in human consciousness and a description of the means by which the category of politeness is explicated in the language, represents a new stage in the study of the category of politeness and the picture of the human world, of which it is an integral part. In addition, the interest due to theoretical and practical problems in modern linguistics, an important place is occupied by the study of the pragmatic aspect of communication, which ensures the speech interaction of partners and their mutual understanding in the process of communication [4]. The need for analysis of social and cultural aspects of speech communication due to the fact that in the process of communication people, as a rule, perceive and evaluate each other from the standpoint of their own culture and internal norms and standards inherent in it from anthropocentric positions. And trying to predict the communicative behavior of the interlocutor, they consciously or unconsciously rely on their previous communication experience [5].

The relevance of this study is determined by:

- a) the general focus of modern linguistics on the study of statements in the process of communication;

- b) the special social significance of the category of politeness strategies of speech act of disagreement in the process of interpersonal communication, in the implementation of interaction between speaker and listener and their influence on each other;
- c) the research based on politeness strategies of speech act of disagreement the relationship, form and content of language units in speech.

The relevance of the chosen direction is also determined by the fact that studies in line with the theory of politeness strategies of speech act of disagreement reflect the general trends in the development of linguistics at the present stage: addressing human problems, studying language against the background of a wide extralinguistic context and convergence of the humanities through common subject matter and tasks [1]. The trend in modern linguistics, which develops new forms of interaction with other sciences in the study of various aspects of the functioning of the language. The features of the character are an integral part in the formation of a communicatively correct statement in the situation of disagreement. In connection with the discrepancy between the reflection of the national-cultural space. For example, English-speaking culture is characterized by a disapproving attitude towards the unrestrained manifestation of feelings [3]. English language is typical only for official business and neutral-polite communication.

In general, the cultural traditions of and English-speaking peoples do not have cardinal differences due to being attributed to European culture. Nevertheless, there are specific features of variable-situational communication, including in a situation of disagreement, for a particular language. This leads to the fact that without knowing the specific features of a foreign culture, learner can get into an awkward and even conflict situation, misunderstanding and "illiterately" expressing disagreement [4]. The art of communicating and achieving a goal includes the ability to agree or to disagree at the right time and in the right place, given the specific communication situation and "linguistic traditions" of the interlocutor. The mentality of English-speaking communication partners equalizes such concepts as directness, openness, honesty, therefore the indirectness of the remark made, hesitation or doubt can cause a negative assessment of the interlocutor, implying his secrecy, and accordingly dishonesty. The main difference in the manifestation of the situation of disagreement for foreign partners is the British tend to disguise their refusal / disagreement under a polite form, trying to create a positive impression of themselves [3]. In English-speaking communication, the partner tries to anticipate the next replica step and the reaction of his interlocutor, which leads to "softening" disagreement. In English, all these words replace special constructions, let's call them "echo questions". These questions are asked for both affirmative and negative sentences.

- *I am leaving tomorrow. Are you? I am leaving tomorrow. – Yes?/Really?/Tomorrow?*
- *She hasn't finished school yet? – Hasn't she? Has she graduated from high school yet? - Oh really?*
- *We don't drink beer. – Don't you? We don't drink beer. - Yes, truth?*

The expression of a negative reaction is included in the scope of etiquette speech formulas, the possession is part of the communicative competence of the speaker. English speech etiquette is a collection of special words and expressions that give a polite form of English speech, as well as the rules according to which these words and expressions are used in practice in various situations of communication. Skillful possession of speech etiquette is a sign of a well-bred person. England and other English-speaking countries did not suffer those historical catastrophes, therefore English speech etiquette has a long and very authoritative tradition - any deviation from speech etiquette is

perceived as a manifestation of bad manners and as deliberate rudeness [5,8]. A feature of English speech etiquette is politeness and tact. Thereby, even if an Englishman does not agree with his interlocutor in some way, he will never openly and in a rude, he will not say this in a form, but will try to argue his point as tactfully and politely as possible vision, using, for example, the following expressions:

- ✓ *It's not the way I see it.*
- ✓ *I can't say that I share your point of view.*
- ✓ *I see things rather differently myself.*

On very rare occasions or in an informal setting, the British can afford the following expressions of disagreement:

- *Rubbish!*
- *Nonsense!*
- *Are you joking?*

In addition, if an Englishman is invited, for visiting to a party, he will never direct, for example:

- *I'd like you to go to my party today.*
- *I'm sorry, I don't see any opportunity to except your invitation.*

Expressions of politeness are acquired and used by the British in early childhood almost mechanically. This brings to interpersonal communication a sense of mutual respect, warmth, benevolence [9]. On the contrary, the inability to adequately respond in a timely manner or politely respond in a particular communication situation can disrupt communication and adversely affect interlocutor relationship.

Another distinctive specific feature of English speech behavior is non-conflict. For example, the conversation is conducted in such a way as to avoid disagreement in every possible way and the more open clash of opinions. The British always know how to listen to the interlocutor without objecting to him, but this does not mean at all that they agree, for example:

- *Perhaps, you are right, but, in my opinion, this skirt is too short.*

The English are a very taboo people. If the representatives of other nations want conduct conflict-free communication with them, they should not touch on topics related to money and personal life in a conversation, for example:

- *What is your monthly salary?*
- *I wouldn't like to discuss this business.*

As can be seen from the example, the British answer such questions briefly and restrainedly. In order to avoid linguistic and cultural errors, as well as to communicate effectively with representatives of another culture, it is necessary to know the features of speech behavior and etiquette of any nation, and in particular, the British people. But directing the means of expressing disagreement, there are also indirect ones, which are more typical for the British. Direct means include grammatical and lexical negation, and to indirect the following words and expressions:

- a) evaluative words: Rotten!; Rubbish!; Nonsense.
- b) emotionally colored words: Are you crazy?; Are you a fool?; Are you joking?

- c) expressions of doubt: Do you really think so? Is it really your point of view?
d) expressions of regret: I am sorry, but I think...; I am afraid, but I think...

To express disagreement, the English do not use grammatical negation: *no, not*; and lexical negation: *rubbish; rotten; sorry, but...; hardly; impossible*.

The most British people often express their disagreement with the opinion of the interlocutor with the characteristic of something or someone with offer and show a negative reaction to the invitation. Distinguish between complete and incomplete expression of disagreement. Complete disagreement is such disagreement when the opinion, intention, desire of the communicant do not completely coincide with the opinion, intention, desire addressee, which is expressed in a replica-reaction. Incomplete disagreement is such disagreement when the opinion, intention, desire of the communicant is not coincide with the opinion, intention, desire of the addressee, but the communicant in replica-reaction expresses some uncertainty in his disagreement or disagree with the communicator politely, veiled, etc., the communicant's disagreement is not expressed in full and often is accompanied by elements of consent. Disagreement can be expressed both directly and indirectly. The direct disagreement stems from the literal content of the utterance. The illocutionary formula is directly related to locution of statements. In direct utterances, the speech act of disagreement expressed explicitly, that is, a direct speech act of disagreement can be express with a performative. For example:

- *What about the man she lived with? You don't know anything about him. You are happy to turn your daughter over to him?*
- ***I do not agree with you.*** *I am not turning my daughter over to anyone. She is my daughter and she will always be my daughter. I am her mother and I will always be her mother. But I have to assume that she hasn't got completely lousy taste in men.*

An indirect speech act of disagreement manifests itself as a bifurcation between meaning and form. The speaker does his speech action, but at the same time he uses something else. The indirect in the utterance, the disagreement component is in the proposition. Indirect speech act of disagreement is characterized by an implicit means expressions of disagreement. In indirect speech acts of disagreement, the speaker conveys more information because he is counting on the body of knowledge of the addressee and his ability to make consistent conclusions from what has been said. To indirect means of expressing disagreement in English include the following words and expressions:

1. The words of evaluative semantics: *Rubbish! Rotten! Nonsense!* For example:
 - *Mum, I think that my boyfriend is a good guy. He is very active and clever and ... we decided to marry.*
 - ***Nonsense!*** *You are too young to marry.*
2. expressions of regret: *I am sorry but I think ... ; I am afraid but ...* For example:
 - *June, what a beautiful dress! Let's buy it!*
 - ***Oh! I am afraid but*** *this dress is very ridiculous.*
3. emotional words: *Are you a fool? Are you crazy? Are you mad? Are you joking?* For example:
 - *I'd like Soames to live with June. I think that it will be better for him.*
 - ***Are you a fool?*** *You are crazy.*

4. expressions of doubt: *Do you really think so? Is it really your point of view?* For example:

➤ *June is a great girl. She is very charming. And moreover she is very clever.*

➤ *Do you really think so?*

Disagreement in English can also be expressed by syntactic means. Disagreement can be expressed using the repetition construction. Repetition is sometimes used in a negative form to give expressing the meaning of disagreement. For instance:

'Are we going to a party?' George took her arm and hustled her out of the car. 'We're not going to a party,' he said, raising his eyebrows in glee.

Sometimes disagreement is conveyed in a more informative and extended way for response to a question or suggestion. For instance:

'Can't we be friends at least?' 'Not any more', he said icily. 'I've already told you, I'm not going down this route again.'

In conclusion, in the study of the main means of expressing disagreement in English, it was concluded that disagreement is characterized as a functional-pragmatic field that has a content plan and an expression plan. Learners of English should be aware that the peculiarity of English speech etiquette is politeness and tact. The categorical ways for expressions of disagreement are much more common. It is believed that communicants tend to be more straightforward and uniqueness. The features of the expression of disagreement were analyzed, taking into account the peculiarities of the English speech act, since national speech etiquette leaves its mark on each speech communication. As a result, it was found that the British are more emotional and express disagreement by implicit means.

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