

SEMANTIC FEATURES OF SPEECH GENRE “COMPLIMENT” IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: The subject matter of the article is the semantic analysis of conventional speech strategies employed by an English addressee in compliment downgrade or disagreement responses. The linguistic analysis of English compliment discourse as a stereotyped genre of verbal interaction with the emphasis on ‘the addressee factor’ exposes the most common lexical and syntactic markers of the addressee’s response strategies aimed at downgrading qualities or achievements praised.

Keywords: compliment, addressee, speech genre, modesty maxim, speech strategy, tag question.

In connection with the full-fledged assertion of the anthropocentric paradigm of linguistic knowledge Center for Contemporary Linguistic Research focuses on the totality of the most complex relationships between linguistic personalities, through various discursive means. Within the framework of this direction, priority positions in the scientific research of linguists were taken by personality-oriented discourse, the material of which is widely used to analyze the speech behavior of communicants in order to identify features marking with various language indices of one or another type of interpersonal relations in discursive sphere "speaker - addressee". Should note that with this approach, the speech behavior of the participants in communication is understood as “empirically observed, motivated, intentional, addressed communicative activity of an individual in a situation of speech interaction, associated with the choice and use of speech and language means in accordance with communicative task” [4, p. 34].As you know, social norms and conventions are called upon to organize and regulate interpersonal communication processes. Type Mastery conventional behavior focused on certain stereotypes, norms, models and standards speech behavior, creating a comfortable atmosphere of communication, is of great importance for consolidating In connection with the full-fledged assertion of the anthropocentric paradigm of linguistic knowledge Center for Contemporary Linguistic Research focuses on the totality of the most complex relationships between linguistic personalities, through various discursive means. Within the framework of this direction, priority positions in the scientific research of linguists were taken by personality-oriented discourse, the material of which is widely used to analyze the speech behavior of communicants in order to identify features marking with various language indices of one or another type of interpersonal relations in discursive sphere "speaker - addressee". Should note that with this approach, the speech behavior of the participants in communication is understood as “empirically observed, motivated, intentional, addressed communicative activity of an individual in a situation of speech interaction, associated with the choice and use of speech and language means in accordance with communicative task” [4, p. 34].

As you know, social norms and conventions are called upon to organize and regulate interpersonal communication processes. Type Mastery conventional behavior focused on certain stereotypes, norms, models and standards speech behavior, creating a comfortable atmosphere of communication, is of great importance for consolidating. In all the studies mentioned above, based on the material of the English-speaking communicative culture, linguists subjected to rigorous analysis of speech behavior

the author of the compliment, only in some cases turning to the responsive speech course to establish perlocutionary effect of a complimentary utterance. The fact that responses to compliments are markers acceptance / non-acceptance by the addressee of the interactive the speaker's initiatives have not received sufficient coverage in the works of philologists, it seems not completely justified, tk. "procedural scenario of interaction" (the term of M. L. Makarov) [9, p. 158] in a compliment is represented by interactive unity, updating the content, constructive and situational commonality: compliment (replica-stimulus initiating communicator) - response to a compliment (replica-reaction of the addressee). After all, only taking into account reactions to the speech action of the addresser can be judged about the success or failure of the compliment. Strategies for verbal communication of communicants in within the framework of the speech genre "compliment", its main communication function. The sender seeks to improve the emotional state of the addressee through the creation and consolidation of solidarity with the object of a compliment; the addressee has the freedom of communicative choice in terms of accepting a compliment, its partial or complete rejection, redirection to its addressee or complete disregard for the expressed positive evaluation. Based on the results obtained by our predecessors and our own observations Several reasons can be identified for negative reaction to a compliment in English discourse. In English linguistic culture, motivational the model of speech behavior of the addressee who reacts negatively to a compliment is built on the basis of two related frames. In the center of the first frame there is a mental-emotional image of the addresser compliment the focus of the second is the addressee of a positive assessment. The structure of these frames consists of meta-frames - general pragmatic conditions that contribute to the rejection of a compliment. A meaningful minimum of meta-frames that carry "Signals" of communicative failures of the subject of the compliment include: - the inappropriateness of his compliment in a particular situations:

"It's beautiful, Raul. It looks so real. That's as beautiful as any sculpture I've seen at the Art Institute," Julia heard herself say.

"But this isn't art. This is just wood carving. But I don't think you came here to admire my carvings." [13, c. 23]

- *Inadequate choice of the subject of a compliment:*

"God, you're good-looking. You've got better looking since you went into the air force."

"No, but really," he protested, "It's not the uniform. My greatest charm is the one you'll never realize." [11, p. 52]

Internal features of the recipient of the compliment can also serve as an "initial" content base for metaframes that include conditions for rejecting a compliment. These are the insecurities addressee in the sincerity of the compliment and antipathy to addressee. All the above cases of communicative failures of the addresser, perlocutionally expressed by the negative reaction of the addressee to the complimentary ritual, testify to a "non-ecological" interaction leading to disharmony of relations between communicants. In English linguistic culture, it is generally recognized the fact is considered that the speech act of a compliment is recognized as communicatively held if the addressee accepts the speech action of the partner as a reaction of consent in a form of gratitude and a demonstration of joy from the received compliment. Such speech behavior of the addressee is regulated by the maxim of consent and the maxim emotional expressions. It should be noted that partial agreement or rejection of a compliment does not always indicate its "failure". The recipient is often forced to challenge the compliment in order to avoid self-praise, guided by the maxim modesty. A. Pomerants, who devoted her research analysis of types of reaction to a compliment in the American variant of the English language, notes that the desire the addressee to avoid self-praise and his desire agree with the content of the compliment are in potential conflict with each other [12, p. 92]. To resolve this pragmatic

contradiction, the addressee weakens the positive assessment through the strategy of self-deprecation, which is implemented in underestimation and annihilation of their qualities and merits. An analysis of the empirical material made it possible to identify typical means of annihilation, which is one of the ways to reduce the pathos of compliments. We noted the frequent use by the addressee reciprocal evaluative statements with words acquiring a negative connotation, among which there are also words of pejorative semantics. For example:

"You are a brave girl!"

"Oh, a stupid one!" she answered with cockneytartness. [11, p. 73]

The above discursive segment, which is a compliment as a two-part speech action, which includes an evaluative statement generated by a responding addressee, has a kind of "bio-evaluative" character, since the addressee's remark, containing a self-assessment of his qualities, is a reaction to the statement of the author of the compliment, also giving its own evaluation characteristics of the addressee. In our opinion, in the discursive matrix of interactive unity "compliment - underestimation (annihilation) of merits", the dynamics of building the line of the addressee as a perceiving and reacting object of communication can be represented as an unfolding three-component structure. The first component of this structure is the cognitive component, the essence of which is manifested in the awareness of the addressee intentions of a compliment as a value statement- values with a "+" sign. The communicative component consists in the verbal implementation by the addressee of the strategy of self-deprecation (understatement or value annihilation with a "+" sign). At the third stage, the emotional component comes into play, which manifests itself in the impact on the interlocutor through the argumentation of the assessment expressed by the addressee. It should be noted that the last element prevails in the reactive statements of the addressee, which are detailed replicas, where the leading one is the evaluation argumentation strategy with the aim of emphasize the fact that what was done by the addressee did not require much effort. For example:

"I'm afraid I'm keeping that money of yours for too long. You are extremely generous!"

"Nonsense! Don't let that worry you. I'm still a millionaire. [11, c.154]

Speech material selected by us for analysis also shows that the antithesis is of great communicative importance in removing the pathos of a compliment, on the basis of which the statement of the responding addressee is based. Next communicative situation clearly demonstrates how the words of the contrasting semantics ("beautiful", "perfect" - "average") create the effect of a complete reduction of a laudatory statement initiator of speech interaction: "You're a brave and beautiful young woman who has survived and flourished in the midst of great adversity. Like a perfect rose that miraculously has bloomed among the weeds". *"My looks are average at best". [12, c. 210]*

The underestimation of one's merits by the addressee can also be expressed through the implementation of such speech tactics as "restrained" (de-intensified) agreement with the author of the compliment. It is quite often transmitted with the help of a disjunctive question, which has an appellative (addressed to to the subject of the compliment) tag is a de-intensifier of categoricalness. For example:

"You have an amazing talent!"

"You think I'm something, don't you?" she said tentatively. [13, c. 112] In complimentary discourse, no less frequent in the use of the addressee are statements of generalizing semantics, correlated with the universal experience and general laws of the world order. Similar utterances are also very often clothed in the form dividing question. For example:

"You're a book hero, you know. You can always save everyone."

“You don't have to be a hero of any kind to see the problem with a gang coming, do you? I just needed to be paying attention. What matters is that we survived and handled it. Can we forget about it and go on?” [11, p. 163]

“Don't you feel any better? I can get you right into bed.”

“It's frightfully kind of you.”

“That's absolutely normal if one has an old in-law to take care of, isn't it?” [13, p. 265] In the above two discursive segments, one common line of the addressee's communicative behavior is traced, designed not to violate communicative balance - to veil the question about the truth of the proposition of the positive-evaluative speaker's utterances, limiting its content a kind of appeal to "shared knowledge" about general laws of human society. At the same time, an utterance with a generalized subject (you and one) in the form of a disjunctive question, acting as a discursive marker of communicative softening, removes the impossibility and categoricalness of the response [3, 246]. This communicative effect is achieved by describing the situation by the addressee without reference to its direct participants, which makes possible "transfer" of the addressee from the pragmatic focus to the implicational.

So, in our study, we presented the discursive compliment matrix as a clearly structured model of speech interaction, in the course of whose speech action of the addresser, aimed at listener in order to emphasize his positive quality, interpreted and verbally accepted addressee as communicatively significant. It has been clearly demonstrated that the addressee factor, speaking source of interpretation and evaluation of the speaker's speech actions, is communicatively significant anthropocentric component of complimentary discourse. In the context of the complex speech genre "compliment", the addressee's role repertoire is reduced to its two cognitive and communicative hypostases - firstly, he acts as a perceiving communicant, and secondly, he positions himself as a reacting object of communication. Within the framework of cooperative interpersonal communication the speech behavior of the addressee, reacting to the sincere compliment of the interlocutor, is determined by the politeness strategies of rapprochement - implementation markers maxims of reciprocity and maxims of agreement. Proceeding from the maxim of modesty, instructing the addressee downplaying one's qualities or merits, the object of the compliment seeks to remove its pathos by resorting to various lexical and syntactic means. Language tools of the responding addressee, supporting his speech strategy of avoiding an open objection, partial or complete disagreement with a compliment, represented by pejorative evaluative units, interrogative constructions (first of all, dividing questions) and statements of generalizing semantics. When implementing the above strategies verbal "behavioral stereotype" of the addressee, striving to preserve the cooperative mode of communication, is based on the pragmatic attitudes towards non-impositive, non-categorical and implicitness. Presented results of our study regarding the communicative-cognitive features of the speech behavior of the addressee in the complimentary discourse made it possible to expand ideas about its role in the organization of typical rituals of interpersonal communication, which, acquiring linguistic stereotypes, maintain contacts in human hostel.

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