



Etiquette Vocabulary In Modern English: Social Aspect

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Language occupies a central place in our lives. According to the famous British linguist G. Widdowson, "language is acquired in the mind as abstract knowledge, but in order for this to happen, it must also be perceived in the outside world as real behavior and used as a system of signs to meet the cultural and social needs of society." [9, p. 13-14]. This implies an approach to understanding language as a socially motivated system of signs. The Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture defines language as:

- 1) a system of verbal expression of human thoughts;
- 2) a specific system of words used by a person or nation;
- 3) a system of signs and movements used to express meanings or feelings;
- 4) a special style or way of expression;
- 5) rude or shocking words and phrases [5].

Language also has important mental functions. Experience with language in social settings "allows us to classify the world and people around us and manage these categories in our thinking" [7, p. 9]. During communication, we cause certain changes in the mental world of this person. These changes may or may not cause the person to "do something" with or without words in response. Knowledge of language also requires knowledge of how it functions and implies an understanding of words not only as formal objects, but also as units of meaning. Formal systems of language developed in association with words as internal semantic coding of external social reality. In this regard, the vocabulary of a language has always been of interest to scientists, since it is most sensitive to changes occurring in the life of people and in society as a whole. Etiquette vocabulary is an important part of the vocabulary of the language. In modern English it functions and develops in close connection with society.

His further progress largely depends on the extent to which the rules of polite behavior are observed. The individual and social nature of etiquette is important for the functioning of society, implying constant various connections between people in their daily lives. It is also very important to study how people manage their language depending on their cultural traditions and interaction goals. Sociolinguistics is a term that includes aspects of linguistics applied to the



connections between language and society, and how we use language in different social situations. One of the main factors contributing to the growth of sociolinguistic research has been the recognition of the fact that “language is a highly variable phenomenon, variability can affect both society and language” [3, p. 143]. Thus, sociolinguistics is the study of social life through linguistics. In modern sociolinguistics, research into both intergroup and interpersonal relations is becoming increasingly important.

The basic concept underlying sociolinguistics is quite simple: the use of language symbolically represents a fundamental dimension of human social behavior and interaction. The relevance of this work is due to the important role of etiquette vocabulary in unlocking the potential of language in describing both explicit and implicit ways of enriching vocabulary, taking into account linguistic and non-linguistic factors of its functioning. The scientific literature presents works that examine the semantic structure of etiquette vocabulary in various languages, their stylistic functions and national specifics. However, the study of etiquette vocabulary in modern English requires further research. The scientific novelty of this work lies in a comprehensive study of etiquette vocabulary of modern English. The purpose of the study is to reveal the social aspects of the study of etiquette vocabulary based on the lexical-semantic analysis of nouns related to etiquette in modern English, to describe the main characteristics, social norms of behavior and ways of expressing them. This goal was achieved by solving a number of sequential tasks: to conduct a lexical-semantic analysis of etiquette nouns, to determine various relationships between etiquette nouns within the lexical-semantic group.

The results of this study can be used in teaching English language courses, as well as when working on coursework and diploma projects on this issue. The Cambridge International English Dictionary defines etiquette as “a set of rules or customs that control acceptable behavior in particular social groups or social situations.” [1]. The Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English explains it as “formal rules of polite behavior in a society or group” [4]. To collect language material, the explanatory dictionary of the English language “Oxford English Dictionary” in 12 volumes was used [6]. The way the vocabulary being studied is presented in the above-mentioned lexicographical source provides every opportunity for its formal semantic classification.

The procedure for analyzing linguistic material consists of the following stages:



a) studying dictionary definitions of words allows you to collect nouns, the lexical meanings of which directly or indirectly reveal the methods and forms of expression of etiquette;

b) a card index is being compiled;

c) the resulting list of words is subjected to lexical-semantic analysis followed by classification of the language material. The nouns under study form lexical-semantic groups, which are considered as objects that have certain properties, occupy certain places in the semantic space of the language and play an important role in the development and functioning of the modern English language. They reveal the sociolinguistic nature of the vocabulary of etiquette, defining the ways and means of interaction between language and society. To denote the very concept of etiquette, its various forms and states, 126 nouns in the English language were studied. They are semantically divided into 4 groups:

1) feelings and emotions for someone, something;

2) socially established actions, conditions, facts;

3) etiquette of behavior and relationships;

4) violations of etiquette and their consequences. The first group includes nouns that denote feelings and emotions towards someone, something: esteem (чувство уважения и восхищения); respect (восхищение кем-то, особенно из-за его личных качеств, знаний, умений); respects (вежливые приветствия); repute (хорошая репутация, честь); self-regard (уважение к себе); self-respect (самолюбие, самомнение, уважение своей позиции); loyalty (верная приверженность своему обещанию); goodwill (благосклонность, доброжелательность); self-estimate (оценка самого себя); conceit (хорошее мнение, уважение); self-love (любовь к себе как естественное и правильное отношение человека к себе); honour (уважение, которое вы, ваша семья, страна получаете от других людей); regard (внимание, уважение или почтение к некоторым авторитетам, принципам); reverence (большое уважение и восхищение); worship (сильное чувство уважения и любви); affection (нежное чувство любви и заботы, психическое состояние, вызванное любимым влиянием); devotion (великая любовь или преданность кому-либо); duty (то, что вы должны делать, так как это морально или юридически правильно); awe (чувство большого уважения и восхищения); recognition (публичное восхищение и благодарность за работу, достижения); homage (что-то делать в знак уважения важному человеку); tribute (что-то говорить или делать в знак уважения или



восхищения кем-то); renown (слава и восхищение благодаря каким-то особым навыкам или поступкам); commemoration (воспоминание о ком-то важном или событии в прошлом); admiration (чувство восхищения чем-то, кем-то); observation (уважение, честь, почтительное, вежливое внимание); culture (поклонение, почтительное уважение); care (серьезное внимание, беспокойство, внимательность, осторожность боли); kindness (доброе чувство, нежность, привязанность, любовь); opinion (высокая, положительная оценка, уважение, положение, репутация); price (уважение, оценка); dainty (оценка, честь, уважение, привязанность, любовь). The second group contains lexical units that reveal socially determined actions, conditions, qualities, facts or conditions. These include: obeisance (проявление уважения и послушания); decoration (звезда, медаль или другой значок как знак чести); salute (разрядка оружия, демонстрация флагов, приветствие людей, как знак уважения или как военная, морская или официальная честь для человека, нации); favour (исключительная доброта, дружеские действия из-за особой доброй воли); respectfulness (факт уважения); attention (факт или состояние присутствия или внимания, забота о комфорте и удовольствии других, церемонная вежливость); recommendation (рекомендации человеку или предмету как достойному или желательному); interest (факт или качество значимости или важности); dearness (качество быть дорогим, быть уважаемым и привязанным); estimableness (качество того, чтобы быть оцененным или заслуживающим уважения); reputation (качество или факт высокой оценки, уважения, респектабельность, хороший отзыв); tenderness (качество нежности по отношению к другим, мягкость, доброта, сострадание); honesty (качество честности, уважение, включая все виды морального превосходства); liking (факт того, что кто-то по вкусу или симпатичен, увлечение или склонность к кому-либо); immortality (прославление во все времена, вечная слава), dignity (качество того, чтобы быть достойным, благородство, заслуга); pride (гордость); kiss (поцелуй, прикосновение губами в знак любви, приветствия или почтения); renown (факт или состояние, которое привело к известности, знатность, слава, репутация, доброе имя); fame (репутация, полученная от великих достижений, честь, известность). Etiquette vocabulary in English is closely related to society, which regulates relations between people of different social status, establishes norms, manners and rules of behavior that must be observed by its members. Etiquette behavior and types of relationships are



presented in the dictionary definitions of nouns belonging to the third group of the linguistic material under consideration: deference (поведение, которое показывает, что вы уважаете кого-то и поэтому готовы принять его мнение); respect (вежливое поведение по отношению к кому-то); civility (вежливое поведение); civilities (быть вежливым, не грубить); grace (вежливое поведение, заслуживающее уважения); etiquette (формальные правила вежливого поведения в обществе и среди представителей определенной профессии); politeness (вежливое обращение с уважением); formality (правильное и официальное поведение); courtesy (вежливое поведение, которое демонстрирует уважение к другим людям); honour (моральные убеждения и нормы поведения, вызывающие уважение); courtesy (особая честь в знак уважения); habitude (способ бытия по отношению к чему-то другому, отношение, уважение); dignity (честь, ранг, лицо высшего сословия или звания); compliment (вежливое выражение похвалы, лести); price (чувство или оценка достоинства, общее признание превосходства, честь, слава, известность, личная или социальная значимость); reference (связи, отношения, отношение к кому-либо, чему-либо); estimation (оценка, в отношении качества или заслуги); pride (гордая позиция, честь, слава); tribute (предложение или подарок, оказываемый в качестве долга или признания в любви, уважения); duty (необходимость делать что-то как часть своей работы или из-за своего социального положения); kindness (поведение по отношению к кому-то). By manners we mean behavior that is considered polite and socially acceptable in a particular society or culture. People often talk about someone's manners in the context of how they behave during meals or in their interactions with other people. Among them may be those who inspire admiration or respect (figure). Depending on the language used, features and mannerisms, certain relationships can be established. Relationships mean: 1) the way in which two people or two groups behave towards each other; 2) a situation in which two people spend time together and have romantic feelings for each other; 3) how you are related to someone in your family. Relationships between people can be either close and full of emotions, or just a fact. These two aspects of linguistic behavior are very important from a social point of view: a) the function of language in establishing social relationships; b) the role of language in transmitting information about the speaker. Thus, there is a close relationship between language and society. Of great importance here is how people from different social, educational,



cultural and geographical backgrounds use different types of language. In addition to the environment and social structure, a society's values can influence its language. We are talking about value standards or principles, the importance of certain qualities accepted in a particular group. Values can be: family, moral, political, social, cultural, traditional, religious. In English there are words denoting rules of behavior: code (правила поведения, которые обычно принимаются группой или обществом, кодекс поведения, кодекс чести, дресс-код); ethic (этика, система моральных принципов, определяющих поведение людей). The Oxford University Thesaurus associates the word with the Protestant Church, which teaches the values of hard work and personal moral improvement. The word ethos means moral ideas, attitudes that belong to a particular group or society [Ibidem].

In the present study, the study of etiquette vocabulary reveals one of the different ways to study language as a social phenomenon. Topics covered include the areas of language use, the interaction of language and society, and language and cultural relations. Modern English is inextricably linked to the members of the society in which it is spoken, and social factors are inevitably reflected in their speech. So, a comprehensive study of etiquette vocabulary in modern English allows us to draw the following conclusions in accordance with the objectives:

1. Etiquette vocabulary can be divided into lexical-semantic groups denoting feelings, emotions, socially established actions, conditions, facts, etiquette of behavior and relationships, violations of etiquette and their consequences.

2. The social nature of linguistic units denoting etiquette is expressed in different ways. There are external, extralinguistic factors of the direct influence of etiquette vocabulary on the English language, and internal, semantic ones, which are associated with the mechanism of formation of the lexical system. The relationship between these two factors is defined as the ratio of necessity and opportunity. The former lead to changes, while the latter provide all the possibilities that the vocabulary of etiquette has in the system of the target language. External factors include: the current state and development of society, the level of social needs of people, the content of their social consciousness. Internal factors include language and thinking, features of the language structure, and the mechanism of its functioning. In addition, external social factors help to enrich the vocabulary of etiquette semantic expressions,



and internal ones determine the material implementation of this enrichment. Being one of the most complex, the system of linguistic means of etiquette vocabulary is diverse and makes possible the processes of communication and cognition.

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