

Sociopragmatic Types of Representation of Manners in the Artistic Texts Based on the Content Factor

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the sociopragmatic types of expression of politeness in artistic texts based on content factors. The category of politeness is important in the field of sociopragmatics of linguistics. In the article, the author studies the specifics of expressing politeness according to different cultures and communicative situations. The linguistic means of politeness are shown in the artistic text through the dialogue of the characters, and their social status, cultural environment and the context of the text are shown to be inextricably linked. Also, the article examines how politeness is expressed through examples of Uzbek literature based on content factors (intonation, word choice, speech strategies).

Keywords: Politeness, sociopragmatics, artistic text, meaningful factors, communicative strategies, intercultural communication, Uzbek literature.

INTRODUCTION

"Nowadays, the concept of text type is accepted as a working term in modern research on the issue of text theory, in particular, in text linguistics. This term refers to the various empirically available forms of texts. It is sometimes interpreted narrowly, sometimes very broadly" [1].

A text type is a type of text classified according to its purpose, structure, and style. Each type of text has its own

characteristics and differs according to the purpose of writing and the principles of how to provide information to the reader.

Text types vary depending on the writer's purpose and the type of information they want to convey to the reader. Each type of text has its own structure and style of language. Active use of the term text type is observed in the studies devoted to the issue of artistic text typology.

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE TOPIC

In linguistics, we can see that the concept of artistic text type is classified in different ways. According to the German scientist F. S. Immler, the text type consists of a complex whole, completed in accordance with the will of the participants of the communicative act, and the limitations of language tools, specific combinatorics, and extra- and intralinguistic textual features are regularly manifested, a new word. It is a device characterized by a combination of defining and differentiating mental functions, forming a set of specific symbols [2].

According to S. Korolkova, who has a different approach to the concept of artistic text type, "text type is a prototype, conditioned by the culture and history of a certain linguistic society, an effective model that reflects the functional and structural features of texts with different thematic content. The type of text implies the presence of variable symbols that cannot be realized in any text, along with invariant, constant symbols [3].

The principles of text classification in the works of A. Mamajonov, N. Turniyozov, M. Yoldoshev, M. Abdupattoyev, B. Yoldoshev, Kh. Yoldosheva on theoretical issues of text linguistics, analysis of text linguopoetics in Uzbek linguistics, text views about types were put forward [4].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Khalida Yoldosheva in Uzbek linguistics gives a comprehensive classification of the concept of artistic text type in her doctoral dissertation entitled "Sociopragmatic study of artistic text". Based on the above classifications, we also decided to use the "artistic text type" in our work the expression of politeness in the

literary text. Expression of politeness in literary text based on substantive factors has a wide meaning and covers such things as person, environment, speech situation. Accordingly, it is possible to distinguish the following sociopragmatic types of expression of politeness in an artistic text:

1. A type of artistic text expressing formal politeness.
2. X is a type of artistic text that expresses etiquette in rituals.
3. The type of artistic text representing the daily-household process.

Below we will explain them one by one.

A type of artistic text expressing formal courtesy. The success of formal speech communication depends on many factors. One of them is the principle of mutual respect in official communication. According to Sh. Safarov, the pragmalinguist J. Leach states that the realization of the principle of respect consists of the activation of six rules (postulates) that do not require any proof. These rules are as follows:

1. Politeness, the rule of etiquette (reduce the "expenditure" of the interlocutor's efforts; try to increase his benefit);
2. Courage, rule of nobility (look less at your own profit, bear all the "expenditure");
3. Approval, tahsin rule (do not defame others, do not gossip, do not gossip);
4. The rule of modesty, modesty, modesty (dramatically reduce self-praise);
5. Consent, the rule of compromise (avoid disputes, try to compromise);
6. The rule of liking, liking, liking (be kind, be kind) [5]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Expressing formal communication in the literary text is determined by showing that the artistic work is depicted on the basis of real, real events. Because, unlike other types of

communication, the specific characteristics of the category of respect are manifested in formal speech communication.

- Comrades ! - Zakunchi, wearing pants ironed so smooth that he could cut a melon, appeared in the middle.
- Comrade collective farmers! A difficult test has befallen our country. Heroic warriors are fighting a fierce battle against the German-Nazi invaders! - He stroked his thin, beautiful mustache with his index finger. He continued excitedly. - We are proud that Kimsan Husanov, a member of our kolkhoz and a stakhanov hoe, is among those who volunteered for the front! Come here, brother!

(O'tkir Hashimov, *Between Two Doors*", p. 105)

In this text, r shows that speech etiquette is observed in official address and thereby the speaker evaluates himself as an equal person with the common people. In the text, the speaker is in formal speech used the unit of reference "comrades" to express politeness. The address unit "Comrades" entered the Uzbek language in 1990 based on the Russian address *tovarishch*. In the etymological dictionary of the Uzbek language, the etymology of this word is "A word used by equal persons in relation to each other" [6] presented in the form In the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" the third meaning of the word "comrades" is defined as follows:

Formal. When referring to people, usually their surname, profession, title, etc. is used in conjunction with a denotative word.

Batir did not understand the faction. He looked at a pool, he looked at a commander. He looked at the cemetery lying in the village qibla.

"However, every country has its own cemetery," he said.

"Go, right, go," said the commander. - But there is such an order!

"Is it an order to move the cemetery?"

No, a different command, a different...

Well, tell me, what kind of order is it? I am the chairman of the village council, should I know?

Don't get angry, Comrade Chairman, don't get angry. We know our work. We have a lot of experience fighting against famine in Ukraine. We work based on these experiences.

This text is taken from a late official communication between the chairman and the commander, and we can see that the form of address "comrade" was used to show that the commander is equal to the chairman in terms of rank.

Z. Akbarova thinks that the address in communication is a means of expressing certain social relations, and its content is expressed in various forms - joy, reproach, fear, resentment, compliment, hatred, etc. , emphasizes that it depends on the relationship arising from the social environment and conditions, and language is a tool for the realization of this relationship as it is, in accordance with the original [7].

In the literary text, the writer makes good use of units of reference as the most active means of expressing politeness in formal speech communication.

The use of address to individuals together with units expressing respect, love, closeness, and friendship is a sign of politeness. Even the units of address such as "Mr. Ambassador", "Honorable President", "His Excellency the President", "Honorable President", "Mr. Minister", "His Excellency the Minister " used to address official persons express politeness as well as respect as "thank you, thank you, thank you, accept our apology," which are used as introductory constructions in formal speech communication, serve to express politeness. This is also reflected in our analysis of the work of art.

Thank you, brother! - Zakunchi tapped him on the shoulder. - Don't give your enemy safety! - He said his last words in a particularly sonorous voice. - Scientist to the fascist invaders!

(O'tkir Hashimov, *Between Two Doors*, p. 105)

It can be said that when the reference units are expressed in the formal speech communication in the artistic text, forms of attitude such as respect, politeness, and compliment can be added. As an exception, it can be said that sometimes the close relationship between the addresser and the addressee is the unit of formal address forms expressing a positive attitude (my brother, my mother, my brother, my dear, my friend, etc.) can lead to subjective complications.

He came to the platform with embarrassed faces.

Thank you, brother! - Zakunchi tapped him on the shoulder. -
Don't give your enemy safety! - He said his last words in a
particularly sonorous voice. - Scientist to the fascist invaders!

(O'tkir Hashimov, *Between Two Doors*, p. 105)

So, politeness is the essence of speech communication. Politeness is one of the important conditions of communication in formal speech communication.

In the literary text, the expression of respect in formal speech communication has its own characteristics. Due to the fact that respect in the text of official communication is based on the speech communication between officials, it is directly related to the speech etiquette, national etiquette norms, and traditions specific to our nation.

X is a type of artistic text that expresses etiquette in rituals. The Uzbek people have been distinguished by their humanity and noble qualities since time immemorial. He is an Uzbek who stands by his side with his sweet words at the wedding ceremony. And of course, the words used to express politeness in ceremonies are different than others.

Abdulkadir was a teacher of the school in his village, a successor of Haji Toram's generation, and gained prestige and attention in the country. Haji Toram is the chief. That's what he said. The family tree that started in Medina did not end in Sawai. Look at the Mercy of Allah, He gave Abdul Qadir six sons and six daughters. The name of Haji Toram did not disappear. God blessed the family of Haji Toram. Abdulkadir Abdulkadir passed away as a father, a grandfather to sixty grandchildren, and very wealthy.

- Be patient, God will not humiliate his patient servant, - were the last words of Abdul Qadir Baba, who named his youngest grandson Muhammad Sadiq.
- Be correct, be honest. Do not harm anyone. Do not do evil to those who have done you harm, the Judge is above, He separates truth from falsehood. [8]

Most of the signs listed by Prof. V. V. Bogdanov are personal qualities of communicants, they are of a biophysiological and

spiritual nature. Qualities of communicators in the communication system no matter how important it is, in any case, the social role of communicants is at the center of this system. In the text above, a dignified person politely reassured the community by saying "Be patient" in a speech at the ceremony. It is this characteristic of the dialogue participants that serves as a factor that objectively and subjectively affects the level of implementation of speech activity. Distinguishing the social status of a person is important for studying his communicative activity. Differences in social status and roles definitely leave an "imprint" on the sociopragmatic features of communication units.

A type of artistic text representing the daily-household process. In this type of text, units expressing politeness used in daily-domestic process are observed more often. It is typical of episodic short-term informal or semi-formal communication in everyday situations. For example, "can you tell me what time it is, please?", "excuse me", "if you allow me" , "thank you", "hello", "goodbye", etc. , occurs in connection with expressions such as praise, which indicates that this communicative category is a complex phenomenon. In fact, in Uzbek culture, the category of respect is manifested through speech acts such as praising, honoring, glorifying. This situation shows that the category of respect is inextricably linked with these categories.

I'm sorry, guest, we can't help but examine you," they said, and felt my clothes. Then they let me in through the gate. At that moment, an unexpected situation happened.

(Nuriddin Ismailov, *The Condemned to Death*, p. 145)

No," I said without shaking my head. - I can't take such a large amount.

I'm sorry, what was your name? - asked the old man with furrowed brows.

"Eldor," I said, saying the name that came to mind.

(Nuriddin Ismailov, *Sentenced to death*, p. 61)

In the artistic text, the use of the variant "sorry", not in the form of "I'm sorry", but the form of politeness characteristic of speech,

directly reflects the realness and life of the image. At the same time, in the process of communication, qualities such as non-offensiveness and cautious approach, which are characteristic of male speech, are revealed.

Adherence to the principle of politeness in expressing daily-household process in the literary text requires certain rules. In this artistic text, taking into account the interests of the hero, his thoughts, desire and emotion take the task of relieving them.

In the work of art, there is a treatment in the daily-household process Grammatical means of expression are divided into the following groups:

- lexical tools: forms of address, proper nouns, nicknames;
Nigora Khan, what did I tell you? (Said Ahmad "Brides Rebellion")
I'm sorry, Niyoz Nomozovich... Nafisa Diyorovna had a quarrel with her husband Karim Karimovich and left home. (A. Qahhor "Shahi sozana"). The passage also conveys an unpleasant message through the "sorry" form of politeness, enhancing the artistic effect.
- grammatical tools: verb forms, prepositions;
Anwar, what about you, I was joking, right? (O'.Hoshimov "Spring will not return"). In this piece of artistic text, the prepositions -chi, -ku are used to reveal the psyche of the hero in a difficult situation, to express respect and politeness. " Ha zillashdim-ku " - with this word, he means that his speech is a joke and tries to avoid misunderstanding. Here, softening the tone and avoiding personal offense is used as a polite strategy.
Can you help me get a divorce? They gave me your number.
(text link https://www.facebook.com/SukutSaqlama/photos/a_494151961374070/830683797720883/?type=3&_rdr).
May I speak with you for a moment, great master?
(Aibek's novel *Navoi*).

In the text, politeness is directly expressed through the functional forms of the verb. At the same time, the interrogative load –mi expressed the main purpose.

- Is it possible to get used to hearing these bitter words? (Cholpon's "Night and Day").

- It's hard to admit the truth, but can you do it ? (Abdullah Qahhar, "Mirage").

The analysis of the text shows that when expressing politeness , the active forms of the verb are mainly used together with interrogative loads.

Syntactic tools: introductory phrases, modal words; used to express politeness in the text are mainly used to express the subjective attitude and feelings of the speaker in terms of respect and compliment, while ensuring the coherence and harmony of the speech.

"Well done, Maulana's claims have been proven," everyone said.
(M. Osim, Magic word).

In this passage, respect is being shown to a person by acknowledging that their opinions or claims are valid. This, especially when the person's name is mentioned, conveys recognition of the person's opinions and increases the person's sense of self-worth, reflecting a friendly and positive attitude. Well done and politeness through the word means approval and encouragement of a person's achievements.

Stopping in front of the nimble, dexterous soldiers, he said: "Well done, they're good!" - praised the general (Oybek, "The sun does not darken"). In the text, through the word "well done", we can see that the general highly appreciates the actions of the soldiers and shows respect and honor to them. At the same time, this word also has the meaning of praise, which is used to positively evaluate the bravery and abilities of soldiers. Here, politeness is expressed in the form of general praise. By using the word "braves" it emphasizes the bravery and strength of the soldiers. As a category of politeness, it creates a general positive mood in social relations and helps to ensure harmony in society.

- Congratulations, young man. Admire this! (K. Yashin, Hamza)
- "Blessing" is a word that means praise and approval. Through it, the author appreciates the work done by the young man and gives him high marks. "Barakalla" expresses positive appreciation and

recognition, showing courtesy by sincerely affirming a person's ability or success.

- "Thank you, dear!" - Malik ul-Sharab did not welcome the drunkards, but this young tourist's mischievous actions were as sincere and cute as the caresses of a young child.
(The old world. O. Yakubov).

There is an expression of gratitude and sincerity through the modal word thank. This word conveys attention and respect, showing that a person's work or good attitude is appreciated. The word "dear" makes the communication more sincere and warm, and indicates closeness and love between individuals.

- "You have a son, sir," said Beg Hamida. - May he be blessed!
- Service, my lord. What services do we have? I came to know. (P. Kadyrov "Cure for Generations").
- My lord, may your poem be blessed!
- Service. Now you understand my pain?
(P. Kadyrov "Starry Nights").

The word "service" is a respectful expression of gratitude, and the semantics of courtesy and respect in these passages are based on ancient manners and traditional culture of communication, and the characters express sincerity and respect in their interactions.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

So, in linguistics there are different theoretical views about text typology. Texts are classified by linguists in different aspects. Of course, there are serious reasons for this. The fact that the text is a syntactic whole with a complex structure, its versatility, and the fact that it reflects the characteristics of various aspects have led to different approaches to its classification. sociopragmatic types of expression of politeness in the literary text are analyzed based on content factors. Means of politeness in artistic speech serve not only to regulate interpersonal relations, but also to increase the spiritual and aesthetic impact of the text. Different forms and

means of politeness can be differentiated according to cultural, social and national characteristics and can be manifested differently within the artistic text. At the same time, social factors, interpersonal relationships, and communicative characteristics of the situation determine what types and levels of politeness are used. In this article, various types of politeness are studied in literary texts, through which the specific aspects of inter-character relations are revealed.

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