

THE CONCEPT OF "POLITENESS" IN ENGLISH LINGUISTICS

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Abstract:

This article is devoted to the interpretation of "politeness" in English linguistics. The article contains information about the founders of the theory of politeness and various theoretical views. According to the purpose of the article, the role of the category "politeness" in intercultural communication is shown and linguistically analyzed on the example of English linguistics.

Key words: politeness (politeness), politus, cultured (civilized), cultured (cultivated), cultured (cultured), well-bred (educated), modish (fashionable).

In communication, indirect questions and requests, apologies, appropriate use of proper titles or special names, are all considered polite gestures. What politeness means in one word is very difficult and still does not have a single definition, because politeness varies from one culture to another. This adds to the confusion about the universality of politeness and its linguistic specificity. Therefore, the linguistic research of the concept of "politeness" is considered a production[3].

Although many attempts and researches have been made to generalize the concept of politeness, as Meier points out, although there is not a surprising amount of variation regarding the meaning of politeness, the field still lacks clarity and lacks a single direction [2: p. 345]. Held also describes it as a linguistic situation and "a very uncertain empirically difficult area" [1:31].

The etymology and dictionary definitions of "politeness" are of great interest to researchers. The concepts associated with the term can give them clues about the historical origins and general values of the phenomenon. At this point, we think it is appropriate to dwell on the concept of "Politeness" in detail:

Polite is derived from the Latin adjective politus, which means polished or smooth. At the beginning of the 16th century, this meaning moved from art or any intellectual pursuits to the

semantic field. This definition associates politeness with the behavior of the upper classes, i.e. city life and civilized manners, and all these terms refer to behavior related to social forms. Therefore, this word has more or less synonyms of modern terms: refined , elegant , correct , scholarly and exhibiting a refined taste. [The Oxford English Dictionary (OED), 1993].

In the 17th century, the word began to be used more and more to describe individuals (as opposed to cultural phenomena), and by the middle of the 18th century, to be polite was civilized , cultivated , cultured , was the same as being well-bred or fashionable. The first direct reference to Politeness[4] in the OED, "Politeness may be defined a dextrous management of our Words and Actions whereby men (sic!) make other people have a better opinion of us and themselves sic!) makes others think better of us and of themselves [The Oxford English Dictionary (OED), 1991: p.108].

In modern dictionaries, the main definitions of the term usually include: some aspect of "consideration of others", as well as the manifestation of "manners", for example: "a person's good to behave and show consideration towards other people" [Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 1995], "to show great respect for others, as in manners and speech" [Collins Concise English Dictionary, 1992]: they thought she was wrong but were too polite to say so., "a polite person is a person who behaves well, behaves socially correctly and takes into account the feelings of other people" [Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary , 1993]. Interestingly, the last dictionary contains an alternative definition of the concept, i.e. "things that you say or do simply because it is socially correct to do or say them, rather than because you mean them sincerely" (Things you say or do because it's socially correct, not because you mean it): the picture outraged polite society[5].

Thus, in the definitions under consideration, there is a clear semantic connection between the category of politeness and the concepts of politeness and impoliteness, with knowledge of the rules of behavior accepted in the English social environment and compliance with them. The content of the lexeme politeness can include the following semantic components:

- "polite";
- "adherence to the rules of etiquette and behavior";
- "a positive attitude towards the personality of another person";
- "well educated";
- "respectful, careful";
- "shows of polite, friendly attitude".

For example, the English are known for their good manners, not only in proper speech, but also in behavior.

In English, the discussion of speech etiquette is often explained by the topic of the weather. There is also a famous saying: "When two Englishmen meet, the first thing they talk about is the weather." This topic simply serves as a communicative bridge between two interlocutors to start a conversation[6-15]. The subject of the weather is a peculiar form of English manners, with the help of which the interlocutors break the boundaries of natural restraint. "It rained all day yesterday", "What a terrible weather?", "-What lousy weather, isn't it?" Phrases such as . Or "excuse me", "sorry", "thank you" during communication. Phrases such as "please", "would you..." are symbols of English politeness.

Compared to the definitions above, politeness is more about considering a universal human trait.

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