CULTURE DIFFERENCES IN EXPRESSING SPEECH ACT OF AGREEMENT AND DISAGREEMENT

Nusratullayeva Shoxista Sabirjon qizi
Teacher, Department of Integrated Course of English language №2,
Uzbek State University of World Languages

Abstract: The article describes issues based on analyzing culture differences in expressing speech act of agreement and disagreement. In the speech of non-native speakers of English, there is a grammatical way - the use of syntactic constructions that are synonymous or identical with respect to the initiating replica. They represent an explicit way of expressing agreement and enter the center of a given field. The specificity of the speech act of disagreement in the English-language discourse is that it is difficult and sometimes impossible to separate it from the previous statements of the communicative process.

Key words: culture, agreement, disagreement, speech act, speech behavior, language, society, expressions.

Introduction

Culture has several meanings depending on the context in which it is used. Until the end of the 18th century, culture was often associated with the concept of "civilization". In the 19th century, with the Age of Enlightenment, the concept of culture as the intellectual development of the individual, the ability of an individual to correctly behave in society, comes. Culture is associated with the development of the state and society as a whole - the level of development of industry, democracy, class division and art [4].

E.B. Tyler defines culture as the totality of knowledge, beliefs, traditions and customs that an individual need as a member of society [5]. In the past, culture was viewed as "a map of behavior", while now culture is generally defined as "a map for behavior" [1]. It turns out that in the past, culture was considered a reflection of the behavior of individuals. It is now widely believed that culture itself is a defining part of a person's behavior. Often the concept of culture is associated with a particular nation or state.

Main part

The interaction of culture and language can be traced back in the works of W. Humboldt, who explicates the fact that culture is embodied in language and has a national character, which is expressed in a special vision of the world. The relationship between language and culture was supported in the works of I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, L. Elmslev, A.A. Potebnya, R.O. Jacobson. The hypothesis of linguistic relativity by E. Sapir and B. Whorf supports linguistic determinism. According to her, the world is presented to people through the prism of their native language, which forms their thoughts and feelings. Language determines the perception of reality and affects the cultural differences of speakers of different languages. Most linguists are of the opinion about

the relative determinism of culture over language. This position assumes the relationship and interdependence of language and culture.

The study of the role of culture in the communication process is associated with the anthropocentric paradigm and the analysis of "man in language" and "language in man". At the end of the 20th century, cultural linguistics develops, and language begins to be considered as a product of culture, a factor in the formation of cultural codes, i.e. the subject of cultural linguistics is language and culture, which are in dialogue and interaction [6]. The relationship between culture and language follows from this paradigm. On the one hand, the language is the result of the activities of the people, and on the other hand, a factor influencing the linguistic picture of the carriers of a certain culture.

Culture has an impact on the linguistic picture of the world, which has developed in the minds of the bearer of this culture. The linguistic picture of the world precedes and forms other pictures of the world. The peculiarities of the language determine how a person sees himself and the world around him. Cultural affiliation plays the role of a significant factor in the speech behavior of interlocutors. It determines the mentality of communicants, which directly affects their choice of language means, influences the speech behavior of each individual individual - the way to present their speech, build arguments, have their own system of speech etiquette and politeness [4]. Already ancient thinkers (Herodotus, Thucydides) noted the fact that each nation has its own characteristics that distinguish it from other nations. The concept of mentality can be viewed in a broad and narrow sense. In the narrow sense of the word "mentality is what allows us to uniformly perceive the surrounding reality, evaluate it and act in it in accordance with certain established norms and patterns of behavior in society, adequately perceiving and understanding each other." In the broadest sense of the word "mentality is a set of symbols that are formed within the framework of each given historical and cultural era and nationality. This set of symbols is fixed in the minds of people in the process of communicating with their own kind, that is, by repetition. These symbols (concepts, images, ideas) serve as an explanation in everyday life, a way of expressing knowledge about the world and the person in it" [5]. Thanks to the study of the language, it becomes possible to highlight the mentality of its speakers and determine their cultural characteristics.

Analyzing the function of culture in a language, it is necessary to note the role of culture in the formation of not only the linguistic picture of the world and the mentality of speakers, but also in the formation of cultural stereotypes, which are factors of behavior, individual unconsciousness and consciousness. Each nationality has inherent stereotypes of behavior inherent in it, which are at the conscious and unconscious level of the linguistic personality.

Each culture is characterized by a certain lexical set of words, fixed expressions and phrases, which is actively used by all representatives of this culture. It is not typical for Americans to express their negative attitude in the presence of other people, which is associated with the frequent use of a smile in the process of communication. The national American tradition says that no matter what happens, you have to smile (keep smiling). This phenomenon is called the American smile code. According to the above "code", representatives of American culture do not show their bad moods and do not show their problems to other people, because they do not see the point in this and consider it wrong in relation to their interlocutors.

A native English speaker prefers positive constructs. L. Visson explains the absence of double negation in the English language by the positive mentality of Americans. When expressing

disagreement, Americans are less categorical and dogmatic than Russians, respectively, and they express their disagreement or objection more moderately, using some lexical constructions - *I'm afraid I…, Perhaps you'd better…, I don't think…, I don't really agree with you.*

A speech act of disagreement is an informative, imperative or evaluative utterance and has a certain embodiment in speech with. A speech act of disagreement is one of the types of speech acts of negative reaction, uniting all types of negative reactions: objection, judgment, expression of dissatisfaction, disapproval. Disagreement is divided by many linguists into: 1) disagreement with an opinion; 2) disagreement in response to prompting the interlocutor to act; 3) disagreement in response to a request for permission (or, in other words, in response to a speech act in which the speaker offers to perform some action himself).

The specificity of the speech act of disagreement in the English-language discourse is that it is difficult and sometimes impossible to separate it from the previous statements of the communication episode. The illocutionary goal of the disagreeing remark is revealed in agreement with the preceding speech act. It should be noted that episodes of communication in which disagreement arises in response to a directive speech act can have several development options, the implementation of which depends on factors such as the type of communication situation (official / unofficial), the type of initial directive speech act (cooperative / non-cooperative), statuses of communicants (equal / unequal).

The speech act of disagreement is an informative, imperative or evaluative statement and has a certain embodiment in speech using various means of expression. The use of these means in a specific episode of communication depends on the speaker's intentions, on the nature of the stimulus response, on the characteristics of the speech situation.

Highlight complete and incomplete expressions of disagreement. Complete disagreement is such disagreement when the opinion, intention, desire of the communicant does not completely coincide with the opinion, intention, desire of the addressee, which is expressed in a response-response. Incomplete disagreement is such disagreement when the opinion, intention, desire of the communicant does not coincide with the opinion, intention, desire of the addressee, but the communicant in a response-response expresses some uncertainty in his disagreement or disagrees with the communicator politely, veiled, etc., that is, the disagreement of the communicant is not expressed in full and is often accompanied by elements of agreement.

Disagreement can be expressed both directly and indirectly. Direct disagreement stems from the literal content of the statement. His illocutionary formula is directly related to the location of the utterance. In direct statements, the speech act of disagreement is expressed explicitly, that is, the direct speech act of disagreement can be expressed using 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.

Indirect means of expressing disagreement in English include the following words and expressions:

1) 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) emotionally colored 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 can also be realized with the help of a rhetorical question, which expresses the speaker's disagreement with the actions of the addressee and conveys additional information about his attitude towards them [1]. For example: 'You're very trusting,' he said, climbing out. *'Why shouldn't I be? You're not planning to steal a BMW, are you?'*

The most important components of communication are linguocultural and sociolinguistic factors that influence the choice of verbal and non-verbal communication means, including the means of expressing consent and disagreement. Culture and communication in the context of human communication are closely related. Cultural features, manifested in the construction of a linguistic picture of the world and the mentality of communicants, affect verbal and non-verbal communication. The material culture that surrounds individuals influences their speech activity, the behavioral culture learned from native speakers influences non-verbal communication.

Sociolinguistic factors include their own communicative situation, age and gender characteristics, social status, the position of the communicant in society and, consequently, his social role. Age is considered as a social category, the degree of social development of an individual, influencing the social status and social roles of communicants.

Conclusion

Learners of English should take into account the fact that a feature of English speech etiquette is politeness and tact. In the other languages as Uzbek and Russian, in comparison with English, direct, categorical ways of expressing disagreement are much more common. It is believed that non-native communicants are characterized by great straightforwardness and unambiguity.

References:

1. Arkhipova, E.V., Shlyakhina, O.A. Reaction of disagreement to directive speech acts in episodes of speech communication. Minsk: MGLU, 2010. - P. 31–32.
2. Filippova, M.M. On the role of double negation in English. M.M. Filippova // Language, Consciousness, Communication. - M., 2005. - Issue. No. 31. - P. 23-63.
3. Ufimtseva, A.A. The role of vocabulary in human cognition of reality and the formation of a linguistic picture of the world. M.: "Science", 1988. - P. 108-140.

4. Uskova, E.A. Semantics of communicative disagreements in British linguoculture. M., 2009. - Issue. No. 9. - P. 36-38.
5. Vasiliev, L.M. The theory of semantic fields [Text] / L.M. Vasiliev // Questions of linguistics. - M., 1971. - Issue. No. 5. - P. 105-117.
6. Verdiev, 3. N. Semantic fields in modern English. 1986. P. 120
7. Weinreich, U. Language contacts [Text] / U. Weinreich, V.N. Yartseva. - Kiev: Vishcha school, 1979. 264 p.
8. Weisgerber, J.L. Native language and the formation of the spirit/ J.L. Weisgerber, O. A. Radchenko. - M.: "Editorial URSS", 2004. P. 232