e-ISSN 3060-5059

DOI: 10.67227

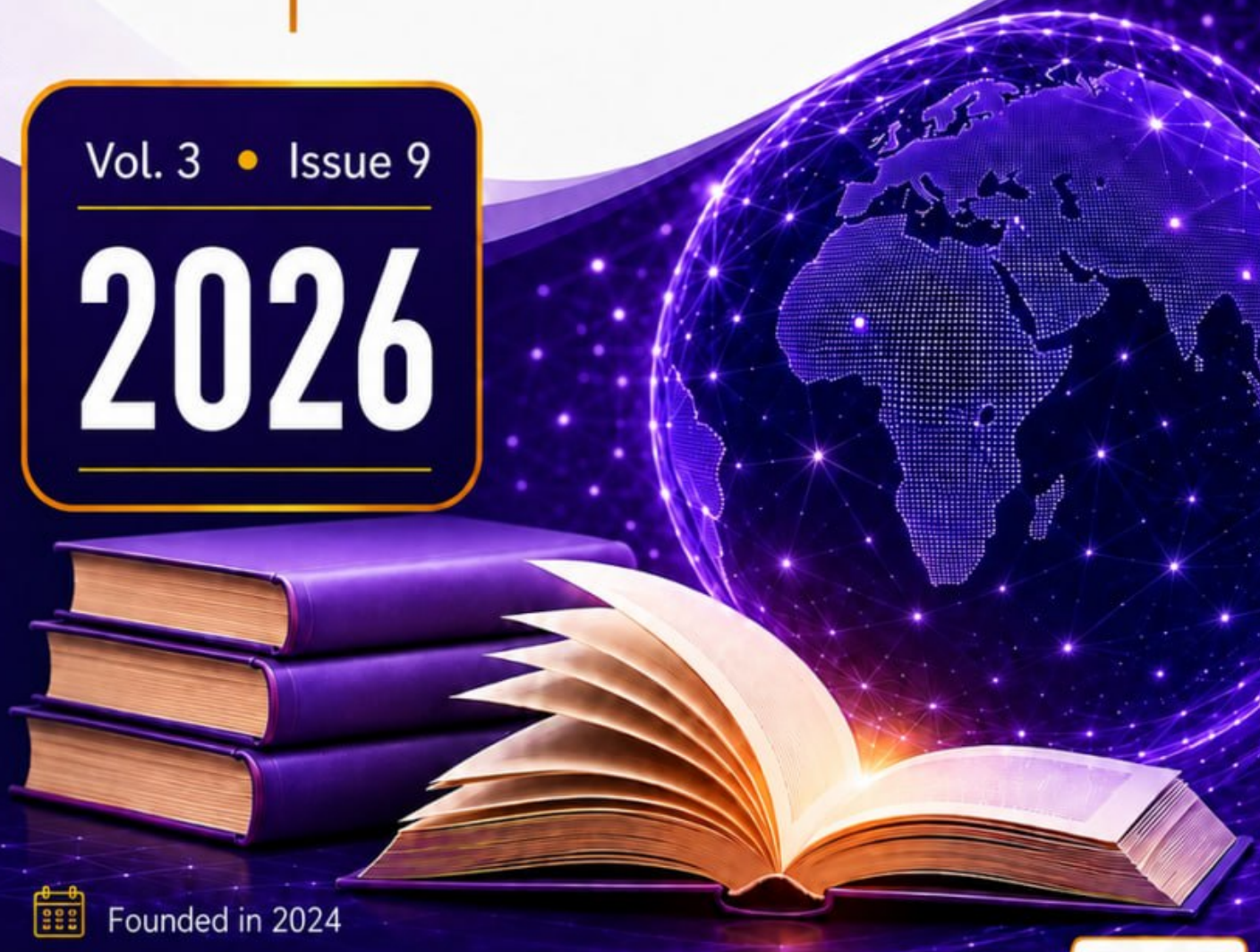
IJTIMOIY-GUMANITAR SOHADA ILMIY-INNOVATSION TADQIQOTLAR

ILMIY METODIK JURNAL

Scientific and Innovative Research in Social and Humanitarian Studies

Vol. 3 • Issue 9

2026



Founded in 2024

publishscience.uz | publish_science_journal@mail.ru

PEER REVIEWED • OPEN ACCESS

ISSN 3060-5059 (Online)
Article / Original paper https://doi.org/10.67227/1173d573

INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA XUSHMUOMALALIKNI IFODALASH STRATEGIYALARINING SOTSIOPRAGMATIK TAHLILI: IJTIMOIY TARMOQLAR DISKURSI TADQIQI

Abdullazoda Madina Rasuljon qizi
O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti, PhD tadqiqotchisi.
e-mail: madinaabdullazoda0828@gmail.com **ORCID**: https://orcid.org/0009-0000-7723-9309

Annotatsiya.
Raqamli kommunikatsiyaning rivojlanishi shaxslararo munosabatlarni o‘rnatish va saqlab qolishda qo‘llaniladigan lingvistik hamda pragmatik mexanizmlarni sezilarli darajada o‘zgartirdi. Ijtimoiy tarmoq platformalari xushmuomalalik strategiyalari leksik, grammatik, sintaktik va paralingvistik vositalar orqali amalga oshiriladigan kommunikativ muhitni yaratadi. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi ijtimoiy tarmoqlar diskursida xushmuomalalikni ifodalash strategiyalarining lingvistik va sotsiopragmatik xususiyatlari qiyosiy nuqtayi nazardan tadqiq etiladi. Tadqiqot Braun va Levinsonning xushmuomalalik nazariyasi, Lichning xushmuomalalik pragmatikasi, Loxer va Uottsning munosabatlarni shakllantirishga oid yondashuvi hamda Xerringning kompyuter vositasidagi diskurs tahliliga asoslanadi. Asosiy e’tibor to‘rtta muhim strategiyaga qaratiladi: bevosita va ochiq muloqot (bald-on-record), pozitiv xushmuomalalik, negativ xushmuomalalik hamda bilvosita muloqot (off-record). Tahlilda ushbu strategiyalarning murojaat shakllari, bilvosita iltimoslar, modal konstruksiyalar, minnatdorchilik va uzr ifodalari, fikrni yumshatuvchi vositalar hamda hamjihatlikni bildiruvchi kontekstual markerlar orqali qanday namoyon bo‘lishi ko‘rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, maqolada ijtimoiy masofa, nisbiy hokimiyat, kommunikativ niyat va platformaga xos sharoitlarning strategiya tanlashga ta’siri muhokama qilinadi. Qiyosiy tahlil tilga xos grammatik vositalarni umumiy pragmatik funksiyalardan farqlash muhimligini ko‘rsatadi. Maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi xushmuomalalik amaliyotlari o‘rtasidagi farqlarni milliy muloqot uslublari haqidagi umumlashtirilgan taxminlar asosida emas, balki kontekstual dalillar orqali talqin qilish zarurligi asoslab beriladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: xushmuomalalik strategiyalari, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar diskursi, ingliz tili, o‘zbek tili, sotsiopragmatika, pozitiv xushmuomalalik, negativ xushmuomalalik, raqamli kommunikatsiya, qiyosiy tilshunoslik.

СОЦИОПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ СТРАТЕГИЙ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ ВЕЖЛИВОСТИ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ: ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ДИСКУРСА СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ СЕТЕЙ

Абдуллазода Мадина Расулжон кизи
Узбекский государственный университет мировых языков, исследователь PhD.

Аннотация.
Развитие цифровой коммуникации существенно трансформировало лингвистические и прагматические механизмы установления и поддержания межличностных отношений. Платформы социальных сетей формируют коммуникативную среду, в которой стратегии вежливости реализуются посредством лексических, грамматических, синтаксических и паралингвистических средств. В данной статье с сопоставительной точки зрения исследуются лингвистические и социопрагматические особенности стратегий выражения вежливости в англоязычном и узбекоязычном дискурсе социальных сетей. Теоретическую основу исследования составляют теория вежливости Браун и Левинсона, прагматика вежливости Лича, подход Лохер и Уоттса к реляционной работе, а также анализ компьютерно-опосредованного дискурса Херринг. Особое внимание уделяется четырём основным стратегиям: прямой коммуникации без смягчения (bald-on-record), позитивной вежливости, негативной вежливости и косвенной коммуникации (off-record). В ходе анализа рассматривается, каким образом данные стратегии реализуются посредством форм обращения, косвенных просьб, модальных конструкций, выражений благодарности, извинений, средств смягчения высказываний и контекстуальных маркеров солидарности. В статье также обсуждается влияние социальной дистанции, относительной власти, коммуникативного намерения и специфических условий цифровых платформ на выбор стратегий. Сопоставительный анализ демонстрирует важность

разграничения грамматических средств, специфичных для отдельных языков, и общих прагматических функций. Обосновывается положение о том, что различия между английскими и узбекскими практиками вежливости следует интерпретировать на основе контекстуальных данных, а не обобщённых представлений о национальных стилях коммуникации.

Ключевые слова: стратегии вежливости, дискурс социальных сетей, английский язык, узбекский язык, социопрагматика, позитивная вежливость, негативная вежливость, цифровая коммуникация, сопоставительная лингвистика.

SOCIOPRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF POLITENESS EXPRESSION STRATEGIES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK: A STUDY OF SOCIAL MEDIA DISCOURSE

Abdullazoda Madina Rasuljon qizi
Uzbekistan State World Languages University, Tashkent, PhD Researcher.

Abstract.

The development of digital communication has significantly transformed the linguistic and pragmatic mechanisms through which interpersonal relationships are established and maintained. Social media platforms provide communicative environments in which politeness strategies are realized through lexical, grammatical, syntactic, and paralinguistic resources. This article examines the linguistic and sociopragmatic characteristics of politeness expression strategies in English and Uzbek social media discourse from a contrastive perspective. The study draws on Brown and Levinson's politeness theory, Leech's pragmatics of politeness, Locher and Watts's relational work approach, and Herring's computer-mediated discourse analysis. Particular attention is devoted to four major strategies: bald-on-record communication, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off-record communication. The analysis considers how these strategies may be realized through forms of address, indirect requests, modal constructions, expressions of gratitude, apologies, hedging devices, and contextual markers of solidarity. The article also discusses the influence of social distance, relative power, communicative intention, and platform-specific conditions on strategy selection. The contrastive analysis demonstrates the importance of distinguishing language-specific grammatical resources from shared pragmatic functions. It argues that differences between English and Uzbek politeness practices should be interpreted through contextual evidence rather than generalized assumptions about national communication styles.

Keywords: politeness strategies, social media discourse, English language, Uzbek language, sociopragmatics, positive politeness, negative politeness, digital communication, contrastive linguistics.

Introduction. The rapid development of information and communication technologies has contributed to the emergence of new forms of interpersonal interaction. Social media platforms such as Telegram, YouTube, Facebook, and Twitter/X have become important environments for exchanging information, expressing opinions, maintaining social relationships, and negotiating interpersonal identities.

Unlike traditional face-to-face communication, social media discourse is frequently characterized by asynchronous interaction, reduced access to nonverbal information, variable audience visibility, and the combination of linguistic and graphic resources. These features influence how communicative intentions are expressed and interpreted.

One of the most significant aspects of interpersonal communication is linguistic politeness. Politeness is not limited to the use of conventional expressions such as please, thank you, or sorry. It constitutes a complex pragmatic phenomenon involving the management of interpersonal relationships, social expectations, communicative obligations, and the public self-image of participants.

Brown and Levinson (1987) conceptualize politeness as a system of strategies through which speakers manage potentially face-threatening acts. Their theoretical model distinguishes between positive and negative face and identifies several strategies for performing communicative acts under different social conditions.

However, subsequent research has demonstrated that politeness cannot be understood exclusively as the mitigation of face-threatening acts. Locher and Watts (2005) emphasize that politeness is negotiated within interaction and that linguistic behaviour must be interpreted in relation to social expectations and communicative context.

The contrastive investigation of English and Uzbek politeness strategies is particularly relevant because the two languages possess different grammatical and lexical mechanisms for expressing respect, familiarity, solidarity, and interpersonal distance. English makes extensive use of modal constructions, interrogative requests, lexical mitigators, and conventional speech-etiquette formulas. Uzbek possesses comparable pragmatic resources but additionally distinguishes between sen and siz, employs respectful verb forms, and uses culturally established address terms such as aka, opa, and ustoz. These differences provide a basis for examining how similar communicative purposes may be achieved through structurally different linguistic means.

The aim of the present article is to examine the principal politeness strategies relevant to English and Uzbek social media discourse and to establish their linguistic and sociopragmatic characteristics through contrastive analysis.

The objectives are to identify the theoretical foundations of politeness strategies, describe their linguistic realization in English and Uzbek, examine the role of social distance and relative power, and clarify the methodological requirements for analysing politeness in digital communication.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

The theoretical investigation of linguistic politeness has developed through several complementary approaches.

Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory remains one of the most influential frameworks in pragmatics. The authors distinguish positive face, which concerns the individual's desire for approval and appreciation, from negative face, which concerns the desire to act without unwanted interference.

Within this framework, four major strategies are commonly identified: bald-on-record communication, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off-record communication.

Bald-on-record communication involves performing an act directly without conventional redressive action. Positive politeness emphasizes affiliation, solidarity, approval, and shared interests. Negative politeness recognizes the addressee's autonomy and seeks to reduce the imposition associated with a communicative act. Off-record communication relies on indirectness and inference, allowing the speaker's intention to remain partly implicit. The choice of strategy is influenced by social distance, relative power, and the perceived weight of the communicative imposition. Leech (2014), in The Pragmatics of Politeness, develops an approach that emphasizes the relationship between linguistic politeness and communicative consideration for others. His model highlights the importance of pragmalinguistic and sociopragmatic dimensions in explaining how politeness is expressed and interpreted. The pragmalinguistic dimension concerns the linguistic resources available for performing communicative functions. The sociopragmatic dimension concerns the social conditions and expectations governing the appropriateness of those resources.

Locher and Watts (2005) introduce the concept of relational work, arguing that the interpretation of politeness depends on the ongoing negotiation of interpersonal relationships. From this perspective, a linguistic expression is not inherently polite or impolite in every context.

The analysis of politeness in digital communication also draws on Herring's (2004) computer-mediated discourse analysis. This approach provides a methodological foundation for examining linguistic patterns in online interaction while accounting for the communicative properties of digital environments.

Graham (2007) demonstrates that expectations of politeness and impoliteness may be negotiated within computer-mediated communities. This finding is important because it suggests that online politeness is influenced not only by general social conventions but also by locally established interactional norms.

In Uzbek linguistics, Muminova (2015) investigates the use of the personal pronouns sen and siz in speech etiquette. The study demonstrates the relevance of pronoun selection to interpersonal relationships and shows that their interpretation may vary across communicative situations.

Taken together, these theoretical perspectives support a contextual and contrastive approach to politeness, in which linguistic form, communicative function, and social relationships are analysed as interconnected dimensions.

MATERIALS AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present article adopts a qualitative, descriptive, and contrastive analytical approach. It establishes a framework for examining English and Uzbek politeness strategies in social media discourse. The broader research design envisages the analysis of English- and Uzbek-language interactions from Telegram, YouTube, Facebook, and Twitter/X. These platforms represent different forms of digital communication, including public comments, replies, group messages, and discussions. The principal methods include comparative analysis, contextual analysis, componential analysis, and pragmatic discourse analysis. Comparative analysis is employed to identify similarities and differences between linguistic resources performing equivalent communicative functions. Contextual analysis considers the relationship between an expression and its communicative environment, including the preceding message, the addressee, the topic, and the purpose of the interaction.

Componential analysis identifies semantic and pragmatic features such as respect, familiarity, mitigation, indirectness, solidarity, and uncertainty.

Pragmatic discourse analysis examines how particular linguistic forms contribute to the performance of requests, disagreements, apologies, expressions of gratitude, and other speech acts.

The classification of politeness strategies follows Brown and Levinson's framework while taking into account the contextual principles emphasized by Locher and Watts.

For the purposes of methodological illustration, the examples presented below are constructed rather than extracted from an authenticated social media corpus. They demonstrate possible linguistic realizations of politeness strategies but do not constitute empirical evidence of their frequency or distribution.

ANALYSIS OF POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK SOCIAL MEDIA DISCOURSE

BALD-ON-RECORD COMMUNICATION

Bald-on-record communication is characterized by the direct expression of communicative intention without conventional mitigation.

In English, this strategy may be realized through imperative constructions, concise requests, and explicit instructions.

Example 1:

"Send me the document."

In Uzbek, a comparable communicative function may be expressed as:

ISSN 3060-5059 (Online)

Example 2:

“Hujjatni yubor.”

Both utterances communicate a request directly. However, their pragmatic interpretation depends on the relationship between the participants and the communicative situation.

In a professional interaction involving unequal authority, an unmitigated imperative may be interpreted as a command. In communication between close friends, the same structural pattern may be considered ordinary and appropriate.

Uzbek also permits the use of respectful imperative forms:

“Hujjatni yuboring.”

The suffix -ing marks a respectful second-person form, demonstrating that directness and respect are not necessarily mutually exclusive.

Therefore, bald-on-record communication should not automatically be classified as impolite. Its interpretation requires attention to social roles, familiarity, communicative urgency, and contextual expectations.

POSITIVE POLITENESS STRATEGIES

Positive politeness strategies are associated with the maintenance of interpersonal solidarity, affiliation, approval, and cooperative relationships.

In English social media discourse, positive politeness may be expressed through compliments, expressions of agreement, inclusive pronouns, appreciation, and informal solidarity markers.

Example 3:

“Great explanation! I completely agree with your point.”

The adjective great and the expression I completely agree function as positive evaluations that acknowledge the interlocutor’s contribution.

A comparable Uzbek expression is:

Example 4:

“Juda yaxshi tushuntiribsiz! Fikringizga to‘liq qo‘shilaman.”

The expression juda yaxshi communicates approval, while fikringizga to‘liq qo‘shilaman indicates agreement and interpersonal support.

The respectful forms tushuntiribsiz and fikringizga additionally express consideration for the addressee.

Positive politeness may also involve expressions of shared identity.

For instance:

English: “We can solve this problem together.”

Uzbek: “Bu muammoni birgalikda hal qila olamiz.”

In both languages, inclusive reference contributes to the construction of cooperation and shared responsibility.

Nevertheless, the interpretation of solidarity markers depends on the communicative context. Expressions of agreement may represent genuine affiliation, strategic cooperation, or even irony.

Consequently, the analyst must distinguish the formal presence of positive expressions from their actual interpersonal function.

NEGATIVE POLITENESS STRATEGIES

Negative politeness strategies recognize the addressee’s freedom of action and attempt to reduce the perceived imposition associated with requests or other potentially face-threatening acts.

In English, negative politeness is frequently realized through modal verbs, conditional constructions, interrogative requests, apologies, and lexical mitigators.

Example 5:

“Could you please provide the reference when you have time?”

The modal verb could presents the requested action as a possibility rather than an explicit command. The marker please conventionally signals consideration, while when you have time acknowledges the addressee’s circumstances.

A functionally comparable Uzbek expression is:

Example 6:

“Iltimos, vaqtingiz bo‘lsa, manbani yubora olasizmi?”

The lexical marker iltimos, the conditional expression vaqtingiz bo‘lsa, and the interrogative construction yubora olasizmi jointly contribute to mitigating the request.

Both examples demonstrate how a speaker may acknowledge the addressee’s autonomy while maintaining the communicative objective.

However, the grammatical realization of this pragmatic function differs between the two languages.

English relies on modal and interrogative structures, whereas Uzbek combines lexical politeness markers with conditional and respectful verbal forms.

It is important to distinguish negative politeness from negative evaluation. In Brown and Levinson’s terminology, the term negative refers to the protection of the addressee’s freedom of action, not to hostility or disrespect.

OFF-RECORD POLITENESS STRATEGIES

Off-record strategies involve communicating an intention indirectly, leaving its interpretation dependent on contextual inference.

Such strategies may include hints, rhetorical questions, understatement, and indirect references to a desired action.

ISSN 3060-5059 (Online)

Example 7:

"I still haven't seen the updated file."

Depending on the context, this statement may function as an indirect reminder or request.

A comparable Uzbek example is:

Example 8:

"Yangilangan fayl hali menga yetib kelmabdi."

The utterance reports a situation without explicitly requesting an action. Nevertheless, the addressee may infer that the speaker expects the file to be sent.

The interpretation of such expressions depends on the preceding interaction and the participants' shared knowledge.

An important methodological distinction must be maintained between conventionally indirect requests and genuinely off-record strategies.

For example, "Could you send the file?" is ordinarily recognizable as a request and should not automatically be classified as off-record merely because it is grammatically interrogative.

By contrast, "I still haven't seen the file" may function as a hint if the context supports an indirect request interpretation.

This distinction is essential for the reliable classification of politeness strategies in digital discourse.

SOCIOPRAGMATIC FACTORS INFLUENCING POLITENESS STRATEGY SELECTION

The realization of politeness strategies is influenced by several sociopragmatic variables. Direct politeness strategies involve the explicit expression of communicative intentions without extensive linguistic mitigation. They occur in information requests, instructions, and discussions where brevity and clarity are interactionally appropriate. For example, the constructed utterance "Please send me the link" expresses a direct request accompanied by a conventional politeness marker.

In Uzbek, direct requests may be expressed through imperative constructions combined with respectful verbal morphology. For example, "Iltimos, havolani yuboring" contains an explicit request, while iltimos and the respectful imperative form yuboring contribute to its polite interpretation.

The comparison demonstrates that directness and politeness are not mutually exclusive. Both languages allow speakers to express requests directly while maintaining interpersonal consideration. Nevertheless, Uzbek provides a grammatical distinction between familiar and respectful second-person forms that is absent from contemporary standard English.

Positive politeness strategies are directed towards establishing solidarity, expressing approval, and reinforcing interpersonal affiliation. According to Brown and Levinson (1987), such strategies address the interlocutor's positive face by demonstrating appreciation, agreement, or shared identity.

In English social media communication, positive politeness may be realized through compliments, expressions of gratitude, agreement markers, and supportive responses.

For example:

"Great explanation! Thank you for sharing this."

The expressions great explanation and thank you communicate approval and appreciation, thereby contributing to a supportive interactional environment.

A comparable Uzbek example is:

"Juda yaxshi tushuntiribsiz! Foydali ma'lumot uchun rahmat."

The utterance combines positive evaluation with gratitude. The respectful verbal form tushuntiribsiz additionally contributes to the interpersonal meaning of the expression.

From a contrastive perspective, positive politeness in both languages can be realized through similar pragmatic functions, particularly appreciation, approval, and solidarity. However, the linguistic resources through which these functions are expressed may differ.

It is important to emphasize that expressions of appreciation do not necessarily indicate close personal relationships. Positive politeness may also occur between unfamiliar users in public online discussions.

Negative politeness strategies are associated with acknowledging the interlocutor's autonomy and minimizing the perceived imposition of a speech act. They are particularly relevant to requests, disagreements, corrections, and other communicative situations that may threaten the addressee's freedom of action.

In English, negative politeness may be expressed through modal verbs, conditional constructions, indirect questions, and mitigating expressions.

For example:

"Could you possibly clarify this point?"

The modal construction could you and the adverb possibly reduce the categorical force of the request and acknowledge the addressee's ability to decide whether to comply.

In Uzbek, similar pragmatic functions may be realized through conditional verb forms, respectful forms of address, and lexical mitigators.

For example:

"Imkoningiz bo'lsa, shu fikrni batafsilroq tushuntirib bersangiz."

The conditional expression imkoningiz bo'lsa acknowledges the interlocutor's circumstances, while tushuntirib

ISSN 3060-5059 (Online)

bersangiz presents the requested action indirectly.

The contrastive analysis suggests that English and Uzbek share the pragmatic capacity to reduce imposition through indirectness and mitigation. Nevertheless, English relies substantially on modal and interrogative constructions, whereas Uzbek can additionally employ respectful verbal morphology and conditional structures.

These observations describe available linguistic resources rather than statistically established differences in their frequency of use.

Off-record politeness involves the indirect communication of an intention, allowing the addressee to infer the intended meaning from contextual information. Brown and Levinson (1987) associate such strategies with hints, implications, and expressions that permit more than one interpretation. In English social media discourse, an indirect request may be expressed as follows:

"It would be helpful to have the original source."

Although the utterance does not explicitly instruct the interlocutor to provide a source, it may function as an indirect request when used in response to an unsupported claim. A comparable Uzbek expression is: "Asl manbasi ham bo'lsa, yaxshi bo'lardi." The conditional construction expresses a desirable situation without directly requiring the addressee to perform an action.

Both expressions may be interpreted as indirect requests, but their precise pragmatic meaning depends on the preceding discussion and the relationship between the participants.

Importantly, not every conditional or grammatically indirect expression should be classified as off-record politeness. A conventional indirect request may still communicate the intended action quite explicitly. Therefore, negative politeness and off-record strategies must be distinguished according to the degree of inferential ambiguity.

Social distance and relative power are important sociopragmatic variables influencing the selection and interpretation of politeness strategies.

Social distance concerns the degree of familiarity or interpersonal affiliation between communicative participants, whereas power refers to their relative authority within a particular interaction. In English social media discourse, a user addressing an unfamiliar academic may employ titles, indirect questions, and conventional politeness markers. In Uzbek, similar communicative circumstances may involve respectful forms of address, the pronoun siz, and corresponding verbal morphology.

For instance, the following constructed examples illustrate requests addressed to a person occupying a recognized academic role:

English: "Professor, could you please recommend a relevant article?"

Uzbek: "Ustoz, iltimos, mavzuga oid maqola tavsiya qila olasizmi?"

In both cases, the linguistic choices acknowledge the addressee's role and express consideration. However, the relationship between social distance and politeness is not deterministic. Familiar participants may employ formal expressions for humorous or strategic purposes, while unfamiliar participants may use informal language to establish solidarity. Consequently, the interpretation of social distance should be supported by contextual evidence rather than inferred exclusively from isolated linguistic markers.

Politeness strategies in social media discourse are also influenced by the communicative characteristics of individual platforms. Telegram provides opportunities for communication in private conversations, public channels, and group discussions. The interpretation of politeness in these settings may depend on the degree of familiarity between participants and the institutional or informal nature of the group. YouTube comments often involve public evaluations, questions, criticism, and expressions of appreciation directed towards content creators or other viewers. In such interactions, politeness may contribute to constructive disagreement or supportive engagement. Facebook discussions may involve both established social relationships and interactions between unfamiliar users. Consequently, different forms of address, disagreement mitigation, and solidarity may coexist within the same discussion.

Twitter/X is characterized by publicly visible posts and replies in which concise expression, disagreement, humour, and stance-taking may interact with politeness strategies. Nevertheless, platform characteristics alone cannot establish the prevalence of particular politeness strategies. Such claims require empirical analysis of comparable datasets, including the frequency and contextual distribution of relevant linguistic resources.

The comparison indicates that English and Uzbek possess partially overlapping pragmatic resources for managing interpersonal relationships, while differing in certain grammatical mechanisms for expressing respect and social distance. The most clearly identifiable structural contrast concerns the Uzbek sen–siz distinction and associated verbal morphology, which have no direct equivalent in the second-person pronoun system of contemporary standard English. At the same time, similarities in pragmatic functions should not be interpreted as complete equivalence between linguistic expressions. Their communicative meaning is shaped by the relationship between participants, the purpose of the utterance, and the conventions of the interactional setting. The comparative discussion therefore supports a functional and context-sensitive approach to politeness analysis. Rather than classifying entire language communities as more direct, indirect, formal, or polite, the analysis should investigate how particular strategies operate within identifiable communicative situations.

The contrastive analysis of English and Uzbek reveals several important dimensions for examining politeness expression. One of the clearest structural differences concerns second-person reference. Contemporary standard English uses you without a grammatical distinction equivalent to the Uzbek sen–siz opposition. Uzbek, by contrast, possesses pronominal and verbal resources that may express interpersonal distinctions associated with respect, familiarity, and social relationships. Muminova (2015) demonstrates that the use of sen and siz varies according to communicative

ISSN 3060-5059 (Online)

circumstances and interpersonal relationships. Therefore, these forms should not be interpreted through a simple opposition in which sen always expresses disrespect and siz always indicates distance. Their pragmatic meanings are context-dependent. Forms of address constitute another important area of contrast. English employs titles such as Mr., Ms., Dr., and Professor, alongside personal names and other forms of address.

Uzbek employs personal names, titles, and relational address terms such as aka, opa, ustoz, and domla. These expressions may index age relations, professional roles, respect, or interpersonal familiarity. However, their pragmatic meanings cannot be established through direct lexical equivalence alone. For instance, the Uzbek address term aka may be used beyond biological kinship, while English brother does not necessarily perform the same function in comparable contexts. The analysis must therefore prioritize communicative function over literal translation.

REFERENCES

1. Brown P., Levinson S. C. Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987. – XIV, 345 p. – DOI: https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511813085.

2. Graham S. L. Disagreeing to Agree: Conflict, (Im)politeness and Identity in a Computer-Mediated Community // Journal of Pragmatics. – 2007. – Vol. 39, № 4. – P. 742–759. – DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pragma.2006.11.017.

3. Herring S. C. Computer-Mediated Discourse Analysis: An Approach to Researching Online Behavior // Designing for Virtual Communities in the Service of Learning / ed. by S. A. Barab, R. Kling, J. H. Gray. – New York: Cambridge University Press, 2004. – P. 338–376. – DOI: https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511805080.016.

4. Leech G. N. The Pragmatics of Politeness. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014. – DOI: https://doi.org/10.1093/acprof/9780195341386.001.0001.

5. Locher M. A., Watts R. J. Politeness Theory and Relational Work // Journal of Politeness Research. – 2005. – Vol. 1, № 1. – P. 9–33. – DOI: https://doi.org/10.1515/jplr.2005.1.1.9.

6. Muminova A. A. Uzbek Speech Etiquette: 'You' Expressing Politeness and Affection // RUDN Journal of Language Studies, Semiotics and Semantics. – 2015. – № 3. – P. 95–103. – URL: https://journals.rudn.ru/semiotics-semantics/article/view/7273.