



STUDYING ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN SPEECH ETIQUETTE

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Abstract: The article “Study of English and Russian speech etiquette” offers an overview of speech norms and etiquette in two languages - English and Russian. The main differences in speech behavior and sociocultural norms of communication in both cultures are examined, and also covers in detail the important features and rules of speech etiquette of each language. The article also contains tips and tricks for successfully interacting and communicating with native speakers of English and Russian, with an emphasis on respectful and pleasant communication in accordance with sociocultural expectations and the communication situation. This article will be useful both for students of English or Russian, and for those who are interested in intercultural communication and consider the differences between languages and cultures in the context of speech etiquette.

Key words: speech etiquette, communication norms, successful interaction, communication, relationship.

In the age of globalization and cultural interactions, knowledge of foreign languages is becoming increasingly important and relevant. However, in addition to knowledge of grammar and vocabulary, a key factor in successful communication is adherence to speech etiquette - a set of sociocultural norms and rules governing verbal and nonverbal behavior in communication.

In this article we will pave the way for the study of English and Russian speech etiquette, considering the main differences and similarities in the norms of communication of these two languages. We will pay attention to the features of speech behavior, rules of address, level of politeness, use of forms when communicating and other important aspects that will help you comprehensively master the language and become a successful communicator in both cultures.

Studying English and Russian speech etiquette will help not only improve your language proficiency, but also open the door to cultural diversity, overcome communication barriers and strengthen international ties. Whether you are a student, a teacher, or just a cultural and language enthusiast, this article will be a useful guide to successfully mastering English and Russian speech etiquette.

You - form of communication

“In English, unlike Russian, there is no formal distinction between the forms «Ты», «Вы»- «You». The entire range of meanings of these forms is contained in the pronoun **you**.

The pronoun **thou**, which in theory would correspond to the Russian «Ты», fell out of use in the 17th century, surviving only in poetry and the Bible. All registers of contacts, from emphatically official to rudely familiar, are conveyed by other means of language - intonation, choice of appropriate words and constructions.” [1; 1]

It is quite obvious that the use of the addresses "Ты" and "Вы" in different languages and in different societies means completely different things. Two circles of society are considered: the British and the Russians. For example: The English do not use the form "You" in a way that does not comply with grammatical rules. In English, it should be noted that after **you the verb to** is used **be (are)** in the plural, from this we can conclude that in all cases the English address themselves as "you," both with a child and with a high-ranking official.

- **You** are so beautiful!

- Thank **you**.

- **You** are clever girl.

-Are **you** feeling good?

But this phenomenon is not observed among Russian speakers. Here the form "Вы" and "Ты" have a big difference. The "Ты" form is more suitable for narrow circles, for very close people or for friends and comrades. In a family circle, you can often hear that everyone speaks "Ты" to each other, the reason for this is that from childhood the child sees his parents as his first friends, and the parents show mutual camaraderie.

-Dad, will **you** fix my bike, please! (Папа ты можешь починить мне велосипед, пожалуйста!)

-Mom, what are **you** cooking? (Мама, а что ты готовишь?)

-Maria, **you** can give me this book. (Мария, ты можешь подать мне эту книгу.)

-Alexander, have **you** eaten? (Александр, ты покушал?)

What about the form of address "Вы", it is used when communicating with a stranger, a higher official or in formal meetings. For example, while at a business meeting, everyone addresses each other as "you," whether you are comrades or strangers to each other, certain rules of etiquette are observed.

-Have **you** submitted your documents? (Вы сдали документы?)

- **Your** task is to complete everything on time. (Ваша задача выполнить все в срок.)

- **You** are the face of the branch! (Вы являетесь лицом филиала!)

-Could **you** take on this responsibility? (Не могли бы Вы взять эту обязанность на себя?)

Appeal, attracting attention

"Addressing the interlocutor is the most common linguistic unit associated with etiquette signs. "An address is a word or group of words that names the person to whom the speech is addressed" [2;719] [3;17]

Not often in everyday life do we think about how to address an interlocutor or a stranger. As a rule, a person simply speaks as he thinks or sees fit. In certain cases, for example, if a person drops his wallet, we automatically exclaim, "Young man!" ..." or if it is an acquaintance, we call him/her by name.

With the help of an appeal, communication is established between a person or a group of people, the relationship between the information carrier and the addressee is regulated.

To attract attention

In order to attract attention, they use varieties of exclamations or pay attention to body language.

In English the following words and expressions are widely used:

-Excuse me! (Sorry!) - is a generally accepted formula for asking a stranger to help/explain the direction of the road or to clarify an incomprehensible situation, etc. *Excuse me, could you help me? How can I get to the Hotel (school, hospital, bank, post-office etc.); Excuse me! I did not understand, could you explain it again?*

It may also be noted that the Excuse form can be used in public places such as subways, train stations, theaters, cinemas, etc. to take your place.

The same phenomenon occurs among Russian speakers, for example: You did not have time to arrive on time for a performance in the theater and turning to the person who is sitting next to your seat you say: **"Sorry! Can I pass"**, etc.

Or a student, while in class, in order to attract the teacher's attention, raises his hand and exclaims the form **"Sorry!"**, asking a question afterwards.

-Pardon me (Sorry)

«In the context of the proposed situation "Pardon me" is both a polite form of address and an apology for any disturbance your actions may cause, roughly equivalent to the Russian "Move aside, please." (Посторонитесь, пожалуйста)» [4;2]

Unlike Russian, where a variety of words and exclamations are used, the expression "Pardon!" is also widely used in English. at a meeting, if the speaker did not hear the speaker's request, the formula "Pardon!" is used. "Pardon! Could you repeat?" or if there is a meeting and the worker is late, at the entrance it is enough to say "Pardon!" and take your place without interrupting the speaker's speech.

-Sorry for interrupting!

-Could (Can) you...

-Would you be kind enough to tell me...?

-May I ask a question?

- Hey!

-Look here !

All these sayings help to attract the attention of your interlocutor or a stranger.

Addressing an unknown recipient

Comrade

Sir/Mr.

Miss/Madam

"Comrade is a form of address adopted among members of the socialist and communist parties. This is, for example, how members of the British Labor Party address each other." [5;4]

Now the word " Comrade " is not as widely popular as it was during communism, but it can also be noted that the word was often used in Cuba. Today, this word can be heard during news broadcasts or conversations between older people. Often the word Comrade is replaced by the synonym Mister, both when referring to a stranger and a loved one.

-Mister Smith, My congratulations!

-Mister! You have converted the wallet.

"According to established tradition, Sir is used when addressing a man older in age, rank, position or social status. This is how schoolchildren address their teachers, soldiers address officers, sellers address buyers, maids, and waitresses. But, as a rule, women do not use this form of address." [6;4]

However, this form of address has lost its use in the speech of everyday life; the most common is Mister (Mr.)

Russian-speaking people use words such as “Уважаемый человек”, “Сэр” or “Господин”, if a person seems elderly or quite mature, but if an address is introduced to a person of young age, the expressions Young Man or Youth are used.

Miss – before the surname of an unmarried woman of any age, if she has not been married before. Always written with a capital letter.

Mrs –before the surname of a married woman.

Ms - in modern language is often used instead of **Mrs** and **Miss** before the surname of both married and unmarried women.

In formal speech etiquette in Russian, you can use the following addresses to a woman:

1. “Уважаемая” is a common formal address that can be used in official and business situations.

2. “Госпожа” is a classic address indicating respect and formality.

3. “Мадам” is also a formal address that is used in official and business environments.

4. “Почтенная” is a more old-fashioned title that indicates honor and respect.

5. “Ваше Высокообразие” - used when addressing women who have a higher social status, for example, nobility or high position.

6. “Ваше Превосходительство” is an address to a woman holding a high position, such as an official or a leader.

These addresses imply a distance between the interlocutors and are based on formality and respect for the interlocutor.

Addressing a known addressee

When addressing a known addressee in English, use the appropriate form of address based on their title or position. This demonstrates respect and courtesy. Here are some commonly used methods of address:

1. " Dear Mr. " or " Dear Mrs./Ms. " + last name. This is a formal and polite way of addressing someone, especially if you don't know them very well. Example: Dear Mr. Smith, Dear Mrs. Johnson.

2. " Dear " Dr. " (respected doctor) + last name. This is used when addressing someone who has a doctor's degree, be it a doctor, a PhD, or any other professional doctor. Example: Dear Dr. Anderson.

3. " Dear Professor " + last name. This is used when addressing someone who is a professor in a particular field or teaches at an educational institution. Example: Dear Professor Brown

4. " Dear Sir " or " Dear Madam ". These are universal forms of address used when you do not know the addressee's name or when writing in a formal context. Example: Dear Sir, Dear Madam

Remember to use appropriate honorifics and be aware of cultural norms and expectations when addressing someone in English. It is always better to be too formal and respectful until a more familiar relationship with the recipient is established.

Addressing a known addressee in Russian etiquette also requires taking into account the appropriate forms and rules.

1. «Уважаемый, Уважаемая» + first and patronymic. It is a formal and polite way to address someone, especially if you don't know them very well. Example: Dear Ivan Ivanovich, Dear Maria Andreevna (Уважаемый Иван Иванович, Уважаемая Мария Андреевна).

2. «Господин» This is a form of addressing a man, especially if he occupies some important position. Example: Mister President, Mister Minister (Господин Президент, Господин Министр).

3. «Госпожа» This is a form of address to a married woman. Example: Madam Director, Madam Professor (Госпожа Директор, Госпожа Профессор)

4. «Уважаемый/Уважаемая коллега». This is a form of address to a person with whom you collaborate or work. Example: Dear Colleague, Dear Colleague (Уважаемый коллега, Уважаемая коллега).

5. «Дорогой/Дорогая» + name. This is a more friendly and intimate form of address, used with loved ones or friends. Example: Dear Alexander, Dear Catherine (Дорогой Александр, Дорогая Екатерина).

When addressing a known addressee in Russian, it is also important to consider the gender and status of the addressee in order to use appropriate forms of address. This helps maintain mutual respect and politeness in communication.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, learning English and Russian speech etiquette plays an important role in our communication and interaction with other people. This allows us to be polite, respectful and sensitive to cultural and linguistic differences.

Studying speech etiquette helps us show respect for the interlocutor, treat them correctly, and express our thoughts and feelings in a way that does not violate the norms of polite communication. This is especially important in the modern world, where interaction with representatives of other cultures and nationalities is becoming increasingly common.

Learning English and Russian speech etiquette also helps us understand and adapt to different circumstances, such as communicating in the workplace, in an educational environment or in everyday life. This enables us to communicate effectively, avoiding misunderstandings and conflicts.

In addition, studying speech etiquette helps us better understand the history, culture and characteristics of the English and Russian languages, which helps expand our knowledge and cultural development.

In general, the ability to correctly use English and Russian speech etiquette is a necessary skill in the modern world. It helps us become more successful and adaptable in communicating with different people, strengthening our relationships and softening boundaries between cultures. Therefore, it is recommended to constantly improve your knowledge and skills in this area.

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