ИНСТИТУТ ВОСТОЧНЫХ РУКОПИСЕЙ РОССИЙСКОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭРМИТАЖ ИНСТИТУТ ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК



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The pragmatic comparison of Persian and Uzbek Politeness in cross cultural communication

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This study is dedicated to research Politeness of Persian and Uzbek language comparatively. Getting introduced on the definition of the term in both languages, the significance, the study found that Persian linguistics are far more active concerned with this topic rather than Uzbek academics.

As Usami Mayumi states, "Politeness is one aspect of language use that strongly reflects different cultural perspectives, thus polite expressions in the first language may not directly translate into the second language. As national boundaries become less visible and more people engage in intercultural communication, people of one cultural group can easily and unknowingly violate another group's politeness rules, which are opaque to those outside the given group. This can lead to conflict, misunderstanding and stereotyping.

To make the learners feel free about politeness, we have decided to work on this topic.

During the study of related literatures, the following researches have been looked through:

Goffman, Lakoff, Grice, Brown and Levinson, Kasper, Fraser; Wolfson, Sachiko Ide, Ono Masaki; from Iranian linguists: Keshavars, Hosseyni, Nanbakhsh, Hodge 1957, Assadi 1980, Hillman 1981, Beeman 1986, Rafiie 1992, Fayka 1995, Asdjoti 2001, Koutlaki 2002, Eslami 2005, Sharifian 2011, Sahragard 2011; from Uzbek linguists such as Muminova, Hudoynazarov, Husanov.

Iran and Uzbekistan have cultural similarities as both of the culture follow the cultural rules connected with family traditions, national customs, relations between people in society, verbal politeness level changing according to the age and social status of the addressee what are special mostly to Asian countries. However, some interesting and different cases can be observed in cross-cultural communication between Persian and Uzbek languages.

As Iran and Uzbekistan has established friendly cooperation, interest and desire to know each other of both countries is raising day by day. It is obvious there are plenty of programs for studying, culture-exchanging, researching, volunteering, traveling and working chances in both countries for one another.

Similarities and Differences: Both Iranian and Uzbek people always use ta'arof (terms of politeness) in everyday life. In the study of compliments, self-debasing, praising other people, praising back existed in Persian speech, while in some cases self-debasing and placing the addressee in high position was not often observed in Uzbek speech. On the contrary self-debasing much can lead to misunderstanding, while Uzbek speaker feels his/her opinion has been neglected or the praised person seems to be a boastful (arrogant). There is a saying in Uzbek language: "O'ta kamtarlik - manmanlikdir" with the meaning "Being too modest is the sign of arrogance."

Conversation on the purpose of trade is also nearly similar, only one term of politeness couldn't be observed in Uzbekistan as qabeli nadare ('it's not worthy of you', i.e. 'you can have it for free').

Persian ta'arof can be met for the purpose of not loosing face (impressing positively other people); in order to make other people free or good; just to follow folk rules of ta'arof no matter willingly or not; and also it can be used to put people in an awkward position and make them do what the speaker wants.

Uzbek "Politeness" aim is to remain good impression in other people's memory and maintain the atmosphere for them to feel good / relaxed and obeying unwanted rules of politeness.