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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES AND EDUCATION: a collection scientific works of the International scientific conference – London, England, 2026. Issue 6

Languages of publication: Uzbek, English, Russian, German, Italian, Spanish

The collection consists of scientific research of scientists, graduate students and students who took part in the International Scientific online conference «**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES AND EDUCATION**». Which took place in London 2026.

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Linguopragmatic Features of Communication Culture and Speech Acts in the English and Uzbek Languages.

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Abstract. This article provides a comparative analysis of the culture of communication and linguopragmatic aspects of speech acts in English and Uzbek. During the study, the communicative functions and national-cultural characteristics of speech acts such as greeting, addressing, requesting, advising, thanking, and apologizing were studied. Also, the speech etiquette, communicative strategies, and principles of politeness of the English and Uzbek peoples were analyzed from a pragmatic point of view. As a result of the study, it was determined that speech acts in both languages are an important communicative tool that regulates social relations between people.

Keywords: linguopragmatics, speech act, communicative behavior, culture of communication, speech etiquette, pragmatics, English, Uzbek.

Introduction. Language is one of the most important social phenomena of society, ensuring communication between people. With the help of language, a person not only transmits information, but also expresses his emotional attitude, communicative purpose and social status. The communicative culture of each people is formed in close connection with its historical development, traditions and national mentality. Therefore, the pragmatic study of language units is one of the relevant areas of modern linguistics.

Today, pragmalinguistics is developing as an important science that studies the communicative capabilities of language and speech. In particular, the theory of speech acts is one of the scientific directions that explains how a person performs a certain action through speech. With the help of speech acts, a person greets, advises, requests, orders or expresses gratitude. The use of such communicative actions is associated with the cultural values and norms of behavior of each people. In English and Uzbek, the communicative culture is expressed through various linguistic means. While respect and sincerity are important communicative factors in Uzbek, politeness strategies and indirect forms of expression are considered to be the priority in English. In this regard, a comparative-pragmatic analysis of speech acts in English and Uzbek is of great importance in determining the inextricable link between language and culture.

National and cultural characteristics of the culture of communication

The culture of communication includes ethical norms and communicative rules in the daily communication of people. The manner of communication of each nation is determined by its culture and worldview. Respect for elders, hospitality and sincerity are among the main signs of the culture of communication among the





Uzbek people. Therefore, the forms of address in the Uzbek language are very rich and diverse.

For example, in the Uzbek language, such units as:

“Assalamu alaykum”

“Marhamat”

“Khush kelibiz”

“Rahmat”

are used not only as a simple means of communication, but also as an expression of respect and reverence.

In English, the communicative culture is formed on the basis of the principles of individualism and respect for personal space. In English:

“Excuse me”

“Please”

“Thank you”

“Would you mind?”

Units such as serve to conduct communication in a polite and cultural manner.

Also, in English, excessive directness is avoided during a conversation. For example, in Uzbek, an order or request can be expressed in a direct form:

— Derazani yopib yuboring.

In English, the same content is expressed more softly:

— Could you close the window, please?

This situation shows that pragmatic mitigation strategies play an important role in English communicative culture.

Speech acts and communicative purpose.

Speech acts are language units that express a person's specific communicative intention. Through speech acts, a person not only speaks, but also performs a certain action. Speech acts are divided into several types:

directive acts;

expressive acts;

declarative acts;

commissive acts;

representative acts.

Directive acts include requests, orders, and advice. For example:

In Uzbek:

— Iltimos, menga yordam bering.

In English:

— Could you help me, please?

Expressive acts express a person's emotional attitude:

— Rahmat.

— Thank you very much.

Apologizing is also one of the expressive speech acts:

— Meni kechiring.

— I'm sorry.





Analysis shows that in English, expressive speech acts are used very actively in everyday communication. In Uzbek, emotional closeness and sincerity are expressed more through tone and context.

The pragmatic nature of greetings and forms of address

Greeting is the starting point of the communicative process and determines the social relations between the interlocutors. In the Uzbek language, greetings are considered not only a sign of etiquette, but also a national value.

For example:

- Assalamu alaykum.
- How are you?

Such units serve to show respect to the interlocutor.

In English, there are formal and informal forms of greetings:

Hello

Hi

Good morning

Good evening

In formal situations, in English, units such as “Mr.”, “Mrs.”, “Miss” are used before the name. In the Uzbek language, units of address such as aka, opa, domla, ustoz are actively used.

These units serve to express social distance and the level of respect in the communicative process.

Politeness strategies and pragmatic softening.

Politeness strategies are of particular importance in pragmatic analysis. In English, politeness is expressed mainly through modal verbs and indirect forms:

Could you...

Would you mind...

May I...

For example:

- Would you mind opening the door?

In Uzbek, politeness is expressed more through tone, units of reference and additional words:

- Eshikni ochib yuborsangiz.

- Iltimos, yordam bering.

In Uzbek, the meaning of respect is often expressed through verb forms:

keling;

o‘tiring;

eshiting.

In English, the communicative softening strategy serves to ensure social comfort.

Research results

During the study, the pragmatic features of the culture of communication and speech acts in English and Uzbek were studied comparatively. As a result, it was found that communicative behavior in both languages is inextricably linked with national culture.





While sincerity, collectivism and respect for elders are manifested as important communicative factors in Uzbek, it was observed that personal freedom and politeness strategies are predominant in English.

It was also found that indirect speech acts are actively used in English, and in Uzbek, communicative intimacy and emotionality are strongly expressed. Speech acts serve as an important pragmatic tool for regulating social relations in both languages.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the culture of communication and speech acts in English and Uzbek are closely related to the national mentality, cultural values and communicative thinking of the people. Speech acts are an important pragmatic unit that expresses a person's communicative purpose and are of great importance in ensuring the effectiveness of communication.

The results of the study showed that while politeness and pragmatic softening strategies are dominant in English, respect, sincerity, and social closeness are manifested as important communicative features in Uzbek.

This study serves as an important theoretical and practical source for scientific research in the areas of pragmatic linguistics, linguoculturology, and comparative linguistics.

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