

LINGUOCULTURAL ANALYSIS OF ETIQUETTE WORDS IN THE NOVEL “ANNE BRONTE: AGNES GREY”

(translated by G.Kdirbaeva and Sh.Erimbetova)

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Tayanch so‘zlar: etiket, etiket so‘zlar, lingvomadaniy tahlil, nutq odobi, muloqot, rasmiyatchilik.

Ключевые слова: этикет, слова этикет, лингвокультурологический анализ, речевой этикет, общение, официальность.

Key words: etiquette, etiquette words, linguocultural analysis, speech etiquette, communication, formality.

Introduction. Etiquette words are common to read in literary texts such as poems, stories, verses, novels, magazines and newspapers. Nowadays most works are translated from English into karakalpak and the verse, from karakalpak into English; that make linguists’ work to analyse texts without difficulty. One of the work is the novel “Anne Bronte: Agnes Grey” translated from English into karakalpak by G.Kdirbaeva and Sh.Erimbetova [2]. Accordingly, etiquette words are chosen to make linguocultural analysis in the use of etiquette words both in English and karakalpak languages.

Literature review and method. Many works were done on etiquette in the field of linguistics, psychology, philosophy and sociology; as they are interconnected with each other, researching its one direction is not possible, but in union. Therefore, comparative method is used in our research underlying the linguistic aspects of two languages.

Dr.Ritu Sharma (2025), examining the historical context of etiquette reveals that Louis XIV (1638–1715), the French king, created a framework of etiquette rules to bolster his political power and diminish the French nobility, which threatened his status as the ultimate authority. He created small cards called “étiquettes” to remind palace visitors of the proper conduct expected. For instance, these cards indicated where individuals could sit at meals, dress codes, etc. These etiquette regulations disseminated across Europe as dignitaries visiting the Versailles palace were taken by these social customs [5].

TYPES OF ETIQUETTE



In this diagram we can see that in many spheres etiquette is used and speech etiquette makes up many of them. For example, in eating the phrases such as “please”, “thank you” are commonly used. So do in others.

Qobulova (2024) stated that “speechetiquette ensures the etiquette of verbal behavior and organizes broad communicative stereotypes used in verbal situations and narrow stereotypes in the boundaries of attention and attraction” [4]. In English it is accepted to call an unmarried girl using “Miss” before a name. But in other cultures they use other expressions or not used. In this term, Formanovskaya (1989) pointed out that how we address someone depends on our relationship; we might use their first name, patronymic, nickname, or another form and

if we call the listener-addressee, we also call that person, and in this case language gives us a lot [1].

The linguistic units that people are accustomed to use in the communication and which are termed differently in linguistics are termed as units of speech etiquette. The requirements of speech etiquette can be considered both as active and passive side of linguistic activity and they are determined by the level of culture of the speaker and listener [3].

Results and discussion. Many etiquette words are selected to show some similarities and differences in two languages of the same work and divided into categories of speech etiquette: *treating, saying farewell, apologizing, expressing gratitude, asking someone to do a favor, expressing condolence, congratulating someone and requesting*

Treating

English	Karakalpak
Perhaps, “Mr.Bloomfield, you will order lunch yourself in future” she told him, angrily	“Mr. Blumfild, mümkin keleshekte öziñizge túslik buyurtpa etersiz”, dedi oğan ashıwlanıp. (p.23)
“What on earth are the children doing? It was Mr.Bloomfield. I can’t get them to come inside, sir”, I said, turning round.	“Haw balalar ne islep atr?” Bul Mr. Blumfild edi. “Olardı ishke kirgize almay atırman”, dedim qayrılıp qarap. (p.27)
“Yes, when you tell them what to do, sir”, I told him.	“Awa siz olarğa ne islewin aytqanıñızda, mirza” dedi oğan. (p.27)

In this sample people are addressed with “Mr.”, “Sir” before the name of males, “Mr” is not translated as there is no equivalent of this word in karakalpak language, while “sir” is used as mirza when there is no name used after it, and it is used in the middle or after the sentence in karakalpak language, whereas “sir” is used at the end of a sentence in English language.

I suppose you are “Miss Grey”, he said coldly.	“Siz biliwimshe Miss Grey bolasız”, dedi suwıq türde. (p.22)
“Well, Miss Grey. What did you think of the new curate Mr.Edward Weston?”	“Yaxshı, Miss Grey. Jan’a Vikariy-Mr.Edvard Ueston haqqında qanday pikirdesen?” dedi ol. p.44
“I think, Madam”, I replied, “that Miss Murray is out reading somewhere and Miss Matilda is spending time with the dogs”.	“Meniñshe, xanım, Murrey xanım sirtta bir jerde oqıp otırğan bolıw hám Miss Matilda iyter menen waqıt ötkerip atırğan bolıwı kerek”, - dedim men. (p.56)
This was the nearest I had come to having an argument with Mrs. Bloomfield.	Mrs. Blumfild penen tartısıwg’a kelip qalıwıññıñ eñ úlken sebeбі usı edi.

In English culture “Miss” is used for unmarried female and “Mrs” is used for married or unmarried female, “Mr” for males. In karakalpak culture all females are addressed by their names, and in translation “Miss”, “Mrs” and “Mr” are used as a term borrowed from English. But “Madam” is translated as “xanım” in karakalpak language. They use these terms before names to show respect and formality. We see it in the novel as a sample:

Formality was quickly forgotten and Mr. Weston began to call me “Agnes” instead of “Miss Grey”. Ra’smiylik demde umitıldı ha’m Ueston Mirza meni “Miss Grey” dewdin’ ornına “Agnes” dep shaqıra basladı. (p.110)

Saying farewell

“Goodbye, Mr. Weston”, I said.	<i>Xosh bolın, Mr. Ueston</i> , - dedim men. (p.86)
“Goodbye, the carriage is waiting and they are calling me.	<i>Xosh bol, at arba ku’tip turıptı ha’m olar meni shaqırıp atr.</i> (p.74)

“Goodbye” is translated as “xoshbol” according to the addressee in informal occasions, and “xoshbolın” to keep formality in karakalpak language.

Apologizing

<i>I am sorry, Miss Grey, that you stopped Master Bloomfield from enjoying himself</i> , she said coldly.	<i>“Keshireresiz, Miss Grey, siz xojeyin Blumfildtı zawiqlanıp atırğan jerinen toqtatıpsız”, dedi suwıqg’ana.</i> (p.31)
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Expressing gratitude

We sat together as Nancy thanked Mr. Weston several times, and Mr. Weston explained how he had found the cat.	Nensi birge otırğan waqtımızda Mr. Uestonga kóp minnetdarshılıq bildirdi hám Mr. Ueston pıshıqtı qalayınsha tapqanlıgı haqqında ayttı. (p.50)
“No, <i>thank you</i> . I don’t mind the rain”, I said.	“Yaq, <i>raxmet</i> . Mağan jawın bola beredi” dedim. (p.68)

Asking someone to do a favor

“Could you not ask him to drink less and keep him busy with something else? I suggested.	Onnan az ishiwin soray almaysañ ba yaqi onı basqa bir zatlar menen bánt etip?” dep men usındım.
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Expressing condolence

But <i>I am sorry</i> that I left you alone for so long.	Biraq seni jalǵız qaldırğanım ushın <i>keshirim sorayman</i> . (p.98.)
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Congratulating someone

Well then, <i>congratulations!</i> I very much hope that you like your new parish and your new job.	Júda jaqsı, <i>qutlıqlayman!</i> Jaña shirkewiñdi hám jaña jumısıñdı unatasañ dep júda kóp úmit etemen”, - dedim. (p.105)
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Requests

<i>Please</i> , let me, Mother!	Anajan mağan <i>ruxsat berin!</i> (p.14)
“Oh, <i>please</i> do!” he cried, “I will be a miserable man if you don’t.”	“ <i>İltimas</i> , berin”, dep jalındı. – “Eger bermeseñiz men baxtsiz bolaman.
..... <i>Please!!</i>	 <i>Ötinish!!</i> (p.58.)
“ <i>Please, please</i> do not let this happen”, I said silently to myself...	“ <i>İltimas, iltimas</i> bul jüz beriwine jol qoyma” dep özimdi tınıshlandırdım. (p.66)

“Please” is used to express apology and requests in karakalpak language.

Conclusion. Etiquette words are elaboration in a sentence in any language that help to sound more polite. The translated version of Anne Bronte in karakalpak language is a good sample of speech acts to show and analyse any language aspect in research. As a result of our research, the differences in the use of etiquette words are more than the similarities.

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REZYUME. Maqolada “Anne Bronte: Agnes Grey” romanidagi etiket so‘zlarining ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida qanday qo‘llanishi haqida so‘z boradi. Etiket so‘zlaridan foydalanish har qanday madaniyat, adabiyot va muloqotda keng tarqalgan. Tilda qo‘llanilayotgan etiket so‘zlarining har xil turlari bo‘lgani uchun bir xil so‘zning qoraqalpoq va ingliz tillarida qo‘llanilishi tuzilishi, semantikasi va so‘z tanlashi jihatidan farq qiladi. O‘xshashlik va farqlarni isbotlash uchun lingvoadaniy jihatlar sifatida romandan ba’zi namunalar keltirilgan.

РЕЗЮМЕ. В статье рассматривается использование слов этикет в английском и каракалпакском языках в романе «Энн Бронте: Агнес Грей». Употребление слов этикет распространено в любой культуре, литературе и сфере коммуникации. Поскольку в языке используются разные типы слов этикет, использование одного и того же слова в каракалпакском и английском языках различается по структуре, семантике и выбору слов. Для доказательства сходства и различий приводятся примеры из романа в лингвокультурологическом аспекте.

SUMMARY. The article deals with the way how the words of etiquette are used in English and karakalpak languages in the novel “Anne Bronte: Agnes Grey”. The use of etiquette words are common in any culture, literature and communication. As there are different types of etiquette words used in language, the use of the same word in karakalpak and English languages is different in structure, semantics and word choice. To prove the similarity and differences, some samples from the novel are provided as linguocultural aspects.