

DEFINITION OF THE USE OF THE LEXEME PLEASE IN EXPLANATORY DICTIONARIES

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Annotation

This article presents various definitions of the lexeme request in explanatory dictionaries and examples of their corresponding meanings. Definitions of this lexeme in explanatory dictionaries in Russian, English, Uzbek and other languages are shown.

Keywords. Pragmalinguistic, semantic, functional, aspect, linguoculture, linguistics, modifier, syntactic.

Categorization of language units in pragmalinguistic research is one of the important tasks in world linguistics. According to the essence of science, the concept of category is interpreted differently. Category (Greek. Kategoria - definition, reasoning) is a very broad concept that reflects the important, typical content of the phenomena of existence and the relations that prevail in it. It is known that the concept of "category" is interpreted in a very broad sense and it reflects the most general and important qualities, characteristics, connections and relations of the objects of reality. Although there are several interpretations of the concept of category in linguistics, generally speaking, category refers to the classification of language elements based on certain similarities. The category problem in the field of linguistics has long been the focus of research scientists. One of the specific categories of language aspects is the category of interrogativeness, which is widely studied in linguistics at the syntactic, semantic, and functional level, as well as the means of interrogatives related to the reflection of various situations and feelings in the language in a cognitive-pragmatic direction. attention is being paid. Because of this, studying the functional-semantic types of the speech act of interrogative sentences in the Uzbek and English languages and the cases of their mutual syncretization, reflecting the unique features of their universal and differential aspects in artistic works demonstrating the principles of achievement in pragmatic speech acts is one of the urgent problems.

For example, in Russian, the word request is defined as follows:

1. Responding to polite treatment, requests, approvals, thanks. Please bring a dictionary. Thanks for the tea. 2. Expression of the surprise of the beginning, the appearance of something-n. (usually with a sign of displeasure). I haven't been there for a year and suddenly it appeared. Please tell me! – express surprise or anger. Please tell me he is arguing too! Hello, please! Same thing please; 2) expresses surprising displeasure about something. Unexpected and unpleasant. You are on duty today. - Hello, please! Me again?! Please, same as please.

Immutable

1. Particle

2. It is used in expressing polite approval, in response to thanks.

3. It is used in response to someone's gratitude.

4. It is used as input sl. Polite treatment, expressing requests.

5. Colloquial speech. It is used to express the surprise of the beginning, the appearance of something. In T. F. Efremova's dictionary:

Please bring a dictionary. Thanks for the tea. – P. 2. Expressing the surprise of the beginning, the appearance of something-n. (usually with displeasure) (colloquial speech). I haven't been for a year and suddenly it appeared. Please tell me! (colloquial speech)- express surprise or anger. Please tell me it's still cnozum! Hello, please! (colloquial speech) -1) the request is the same; 2) expresses surprising displeasure about something. Unexpected and unpleasant. You are on duty today. - Hello, please! Me again?! Please, you (colloquial speech)- the same as please.

In the S. I. Ozhegov dictionary:

1. Usage as 1) means gentle treatment. From you. Give me water, please. Please get another part. 2) polite expression of consent. "Can you give me the knife?" - Please! 3) a polite request or command not to do something. Please don't make noise. Please don't speak loudly. Please don't be stupid. Say (these) please (colloquial speech). In expressing surprise, anger, anger. Please tell me: are you not ashamed? Gogol.

The word "please" is traditionally understood as one of the most common polite expressions in the modern Russian language. The following basic meanings are given in the annotated dictionaries.

In modern Russian please:

1. "the particle is used as a polite expression of a request";
2. "gentle expression of consent";
3. "An answer to an apology, in the sense of gratitude, 'it's not worth it, it's nothing'";

Please note that the specified values do not fully reflect the various semantic components available. The description of the particle should consider all types of speech acts in which it functions.

Analysis of language material allows to identify five main meanings.

1. Please is used in the narrative in the interpretation of one of the previous statements to attract the interlocutor's attention: Ooh, naughty ones. Promised, promised... The samovar, which had been silent until now, suddenly began to sing, and the embers covered with gold. The ashes fell on the tray. The brothers involuntarily looked at the stove. The answer is here.

Please:

"Allies are scoundrels" (M. Bulgakov, "White Guard").

The value of the request is described in this context as follows:

Please, the speaker wants the recipient to hear and pay.

Pay attention, that's why the speaker says "please".

2. Please is used in motivational speech acts: commands, demands, instructions, requests, apologies, pleas.

It is used in two senses:

2.1. The particle emphasizes the speaker's determination and commitment to the action:

"What a terrible mourning flower" - he said, accepting the bouquet. - But thanks anyway. Only in French, of course, please, so being good will only annoy people." (V. Nabokov, "Lolita").

2.2. The particle functions as an indicator of politeness. Motivation, as a type of speech act, implies a certain model of behavior for the addressee, which the speaker dictates to him, thereby affecting the sphere of personal interests of the interlocutor. Intrusion into the receiver's space to soften, please is

used. The brothers, as if on command, turn their heads and begin to lie. - ...Think for yourself, - begins the elder, - right? Do you think the Germans let this bastard get close to town? ...

- So, in your opinion, Petliura will not enter?

- Hmm... I don't think it's possible.

- Absolman. I'll give you a few more, please.

Do not worry. As they say, observe calmness (M. Bulgakov. White Guard).

Speech communication is one of the most important types of human activity. Politeness is a mandatory element of communication, which ensures its stable, successful and conflict-free flow. Politeness is one of the main components of interpersonal communication and is the most important regulator of human behavior necessary to achieve effective social interaction.

Modern linguistics is characterized by a great interest in the study of language and the category of politeness, because the need to know and implement speech strategies arises due to the expansion of the boundaries of international cooperation, the increasing role of intercultural communication. This leads to a successful communication process.

The object of research is the linguistic means of expressing politeness in English.

In accordance with the stated purpose, the following tasks are solved in the work:

- to determine the meaning of politeness for the English language culture and to determine the universal components characteristic of it;
- study the principles of politeness in speech communication in English language culture based on the considered politeness theories;
- analysis of the politeness category expressed by speech etiquette formulas in English language culture;
- classification of means of expressing politeness at the lexical, grammatical and syntactic levels according to their relevance to the communicative situation.

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