

THE USE OF ETIQUETTE WORDS IN ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

Utepova D.
PhD candidate, NSPI

Etiquette words are commonly used both in written and spoken languages. The way how people use the words of etiquette depends on one's awareness, knowledge and culture. Etiquette words are used when addressing someone, in situations like apologising, greeting, thanking, requests and many other. In English and karakalpak languages they are different in meaning and context, and in some speech acts they carry the same meaning. N.I. Formanovskaya stated "Speech etiquette is understood as the regulating rules of speech behavior, a system of nationally specific stereotyped, stable communication formulas, adopted and prescribed by society to establish contact with interlocutors, maintain and interrupt contact in the chosen tone." [1]

In karakalpak and English languages thanking is done both in written and oral form. In karakalpak language "gratefulness" – minnetdarshiliq is also used in songs:

O'mirdin' ashshi ham dushshisin tatqan,
Hadaldan as tawip bizlerdi baqqan,
Su'ysinip ulim dep arqamnan qaqqan
Ta'rbiya bergen a'keme *raxmet*!

(S.Qurbanov)

For times we've shared,
and those ahead too,
Endless gratitude,
I have for you.
You've made life brighter,
in every hue,
Thank you for all,
that you do.

(Martin Dejnicki)

The use of gratefulness in the first verse comes at the end of the line, and in the second English poem it comes at the beginning of the line. In karakalpak language "Raxmet" is used as follows: "raxmet sizge", "sizge raqmet". Regardless of how the pronoun "siz" (you) is placed, the meaning is the same. But in English language it always comes as "thank you" not "you thank". We use expressions with *thank you* and *thanks* to respond to something politely and to show we are grateful for something. *Thanks* is more informal than *thank you*. We often add other words to make the response stronger:

Thanks.

Thank you.

Thank you very much (indeed).

Thanks very much (indeed).

Thanks a lot.

Not: ~~Thank you a lot.~~

We use *thank you* and *thanks* to accept or receive something and *no, thank you* or *no, thanks* to refuse something.

Compare

Accepting	Refusing
A: <i>Would you like a biscuit?</i> B: <i>Yes, please. Thanks.</i>	A: <i>Would you like a biscuit?</i> B: <i>No, thanks.</i>

Thank you on its own as a reply to an offer means that we accept:

A: *Would you like some more soup?*

B: *Thank you.* (This means yes.)

We can use *thank you* as a noun, often with *big*:

A *big thank you* to all those who helped with the sale.

In karakalpak language gratefulness comes in dialogue in the order “wish+gratefulness+wish”:

- *Tapqanin' toyg'a buyirsin, ra'ha'tin'e jumsa!*
- *Ra'hmet, aytqanin' kelgey!* (A'.Atajanov)

In spoken karakalpak language thanking is made with “min” to express more gratefulness:

- *San min' raxmet.*
- *Min' da bir raxmet.*
- *Min'-min' raxmet.* [2,100]

"Thanks a ton" and "Thanks a million" are the most casual of these phrases. A "ton" is a lot of weight (exactly 2000 pounds) and a million dollars is a lot of money, so these expressions are for when a person is *very* thankful for someone's help!

- **Thanks a ton** for helping me with this project. I owe you one.
- **Thanks a million** for all you do! You're a lifesaver.

It is not common to say “~~Thank you~~ a lot/bunch/ton/million.” It's always “**Thanks** a lot/bunch/ton/million.” Looking at the structure of using “thanks”, after it the preposition “for” is always used.

In karakalpak and English languages the use of etiquette word “thanks/thank you-raxmet” is similar in meaning, but are different in structure from grammatical point of view.

References

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