



**SPEECH GENRES OF CONGRATULATIONS, PRAISE AND
COMPLIMENTS**

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ANNOTATION

In science, the question of the differences between a speech genre that functions independently and a speech genre that functions within the framework of a secondary speech genre has not yet been raised. It seems reasonable to assume that the speech genre, acting as part of a more complex whole, in its implementation, at least at some points, will differ from the same genre that functions independently. The article deals with such genres as congratulations, praise and compliments.

Key words

speech genre, congratulations, praise, compliments, phatic genre.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В науке до сих пор не был поставлен вопрос об отличиях речевого жанра, функционирующего самостоятельно, от речевого жанра, функционирующего в рамках вторичного речевого жанра. Представляется разумным предположить, что речевой жанр, выступая частью более сложного целого, в своей реализации хотя бы в некоторых моментах будет отличаться от того же жанра, функционирующего самостоятельно. В статье рассматриваются такие жанры, как поздравления, похвалы и комплименты.

Ключевые слова

речевой жанр, поздравление, похвала, комплимент, фатические жанр

ANNOTATSIYA

Fandamustaqilfaoliyatuyrituvchinitqjanribilanikkilamchinitqjanridoirasidafa oliyatuyrituvchinitqjanrio'rtasidagifarqlarmasalihaligachako'tarilmagan.

Murakkabbirbutunlikningbirqismibo'libxizmatqiladigannutqjanri, uniamalgaoshirishda, hechbo'lmaganda, ayrimhollarda, mustaqilishlaydigano'shajanrdanfarqqiladi, debtaxminqilishoqilonako'rinadi.

Maqoladatabrik, maqtovvakomplimentkabijanrlarhaqidaso'zboradi.

Kalitso'zlar



nutqiyjanr, tabrik, maqtoy, kompliment, fatikjanr

The proximity of such speech genres as praise and compliments to the speech genre of congratulations can hardly be in doubt. From a rhetorical point of view, congratulation is an epideictic genre (type) of speech and in this respect is on a par with a compliment [1,47], as well as praise. Anniversary speeches, that is, speeches dedicated to a significant date or delivered in honor of an individual, are also considered by S. V. Shatalova along with complimentary statements addressed to someone and solemn laudatory speeches [6,149]. At the same time, S. V. Shatalova contrasts the anniversary speech and the actual congratulation as a large and small epideictic form, respectively.

In addition, praise, compliments and congratulations are genres in which the phatic beginning is expressed very strongly. That is why it is advisable to consider these genres in a comparative manner in order to more clearly identify the specifics of the speech genre of congratulations.

It is advisable to consider a compliment as a statement of a proper phatic type. As O.S. Issers points out, a compliment is used to establish contact with the addressee and maintain good relations [4,179]. It is legitimate to apply similar characteristics to the speech genres of praise and congratulations, which is the main basis for the comparison being made.

The connection between the speech genres of congratulations, compliments and praise is manifested in two ways:

1) congratulations, praise and compliments are similar in terms of general goal setting, although they have some differences due to which they remain independent genres;

2) due to the similarity between them, congratulations, praise and compliments in the discourse enter into certain interactions, which, upon closer examination, turn out to be quite heterogeneous.

The second point should be considered in more detail.

The realization of congratulations, as a rule, is not limited to the actual congratulations and expands at the expense of other speech genres, primarily wishes and praise. Judging by the studied material, congratulations can also include a compliment as a subgenre, but as part of a congratulatory test, the boundary between a compliment and praise is erased and becomes less distinct. This aspect of the functioning of the speech genre of congratulations can be called syntagmatic, since we are dealing with the combination of various genre forms on the contiguity axis.

They lie in the fact that separate speech genres can act as substitutes for each other, just as in a metaphor one nomination replaces another based on the



similarity between the designated objects. In addition, there are also a number of contaminated forms, when in fact one speech genre is used instead of another.

At the base of such genres as congratulations, praise and compliments, of course, there is a positive emotional assessment. The difference between them lies in the fact that in congratulations a positive assessment is implied and does not always receive a direct expression, while praise and a compliment always represent a direct expression of a positive assessment.

Compliment and praise are actually evaluative speech genres, and the differences between them come down to the specifics of the assessment. I. G. Dyachkova, in connection with the discussion of the speech genre of praise, writes that "when making an assessment, the speaker relies not only on his subjective opinion, but also on generally accepted ideas about what is good and what is bad" [3,56]. A compliment is different from a praise. Praise is a recognition of a person's success in something. Both parties will be interested in this. Compliment words express people's sympathy for each other, in which the speaker of the compliment may be interested [5,60].

The specificity of congratulations as an evaluative genre is realized differently. Congratulation is not a means of direct, direct expression of a positive assessment of the personality of another person or any of its manifestations. This is what distinguishes it from praise and compliments. At the same time, in order to identify a positive assessment underlying the congratulations, it is necessary to resort to special procedures. So, to make this positive assessment more explicit, you can refer to the Russian phrase He can be congratulated on this. By itself, this phrase is not a congratulation; rather, it indicates that, in the opinion of the speaker, there are all the conditions necessary for performing the act of congratulation.

However, it is quite obvious that the event, successful action or quality of the person, about which this phrase is expressed, is considered as worthy of becoming a reason for congratulations, and therefore, is evaluated positively.

Congratulating someone, we show him that he is important to us, and in itself this is a generalized, diffuse positive assessment. At the same time, when congratulating, an occasion can be used that directly relates to a person (an important event, a significant date), or an occasion that affects a person only indirectly (a holiday accepted in a given society). But the very fact of congratulations can serve as proof that we are not indifferent to a person. It can even be said that congratulations are a global sign that carries the meaning 'I care about you', although this meaning does not have to be expressed verbally.

A positive assessment in this case is not so much directly expressed as implied. And, as shown above, the inclusion of praises and compliments in the congratulatory text is due not so much to the nature of the congratulations as to the



need for unfolding, detailing, thanks to which the hidden evaluative components come to the fore and are verbalized.

The distinction proposed by O.S. Issers seems to be more reasonable and accurate. According to her, the main purpose of praise is in a positive assessment, and the main purpose of a compliment is to communicate goodwill [4,178]. This distinction seems to completely remove questions about the use of praise as a means of “interpersonal encouragement.” Praise can really act as a means of emotional encouragement of a person, stimulating him to further activities in the same direction. This is due to the fact that a positive assessment in itself is capable of causing an appropriate reaction on the part of its addressee-object.

To conclude among the essential features of the speech genre of congratulations, the following should be noted:

- a positive emotional assessment of the object of the utterance, which simultaneously acts as an addressee. Congratulation is a form of indirect expression of a positive assessment, and, subject to the detailed text, it contains a direct positive assessment (primarily in the form of praises and compliments);

- congratulation is a text with mostly direct addressing, which brings it closer to a compliment and contrasts it with praise, which can be expressed not in person, "in absentia";

- congratulations as a speech genre can emphasize both the manifestations of the personality, which are the result of its conscious efforts, and the qualities of the personality, which are innate. This characteristic of congratulations is important from the point of view of the etiquette and phatic characteristics of this genre, since it shows that congratulations are a communicative means used to harmonize social life[2,106];

- congratulations are not a manipulative genre, since the qualification of the genre nature of the text is absolutely acceptable and even obligatory. In this regard, congratulations, in their characteristics, are more like praise than a compliment.

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