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Grammatical Means of Expressing Politeness

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Abstract

This article looks at how irony is used in different English grammatical means of expressing politeness. The author also offers a number of ideas about the subject.

Key Words: *grammar, politeness, formative.*

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The grammatical structure of the language is characterized by greater stability. This distinguishes it from the lexical system of a language, which is easier to change under the influence of both linguistic and non-linguistic factors. The relationship of grammar with a dictionary of constantly carried out, first, in the sphere of production, but also in the field of education for sustainable lexical and phraseological units through the stage of idiomatization free word combinations; second, this link permeated all lexical and grammatical categories of words, such as nouns, animate and inanimate, abstract and concrete, methods of verbal actions.

In the examples discussed above, we also noticed grammatical expressions of politeness. At the grammar level, complete sentences with the correct grammatical form are used. Semes of politeness are realized through the grammatical form of the subjunctive mood, interrogative and negative constructions, as well as modal verbs. In English, these are most often conditional moods and modal verbs.

The conditional mood is most often used to implement a request. Requests, however, are very polite and unobtrusive. - wish you could help me! I hope you can help me! - wish you could do it for me! I hope you can do it for me!

Of course, it should be noted that lexical units are closely related to grammatical ways of expressing politeness.

Modal verbs are most often used in requests. So, for example, for a polite informal request, use can and will, for a more formal and polite request-could

and would: you pass me the plate? "Can you pass me the plate?" Will you open the door? "Will you make me a coffee, please?" "Please, can you make me some coffee?" you wait a moment, please? "Please, can you wait a bit?"

For the most polite request, you can also use the phrase Would you mind + gerund...? you mind waiting for a moment? "Could you (do you mind) wait a minute?"

The conditional mood with this turn will also give the context the greatest politeness: you mind, if I open the door? Do you mind if I open the door?"

Informal requests in English are also expressed using an additional infinitive turn. - want you to visit me. I want you to visit me.

However, this statement will refer to a low level of politeness.

If permission is asked to do something, the verbs can, could, may are used: I speak to Mr. Brown, please? "May I speak to Mr. Brown?" (by phone) I take this book? "Can I borrow this book?" I come in? "May I come in?"

Modal verbs must, should, can, may/might are used as a means of softening the categorical nature of the utterance in their secondary function, primarily for polite treatment. There are certain semantic and pragmatic differences between them. I borrow your pen? - Certainly!(or Sure!) . You can use your pen. "Of course you can.

The use of may in English is more formal and less common than can or could.

If an Englishman wants to ask permission and is afraid that he will disturb another person with his actions, then he uses the conditional mood Do you mind if...?, I was

wondering if..? you mind if I smoke ? Do you mind if I smoke? I was wondering if you would help me. Could бы you help me? Do you mind if I ask you a question? Do you mind if I ask you. But there are other grammatical means of expressing a polite request.

The request in English is softened by the final formative (will you, would you, could you, right, all right, OK), as if trying, in this way, to secure the addressee's consent to perform an action, to make sure that he does not object.

In statements of this type, the final formative will you / would you has lost the meaning of the question and has become a marker of politeness, approaching the meaning of the word please. This is evidenced by the fact that after such statements, the response is often absent and not even expected [30, 133].

However, the speaker does not always know how the other person will react, as in all the other cases we are considering, so depending on the role of the speaker, it is necessary to choose the appropriate grammatical means of

expressing a polite sentence. The offer as well as the request can be expressed by the conditional mood in English, the expressions mentioned above. - would be nice if you go with me! It would be nice if you could come with me! And a more polite form of do you mind if..., would you mind if.... you mind if we go to the cinema? Do you mind if we go to the movies?

To suggest something, English also uses the modal verbs can, would. Can - less polite, would - more polite. I help you? "Can I help you?" Would you like a cup of tea?

For the formal expression of gratitude, in addition to lexical means, grammatical means are also used. These are mostly modal verbs. - wish/would like to thank you! I want to thank you!

Note that from a syntactic point of view, these are mostly complete sentences, since they use grammatical means as well as lexical means of expressing politeness, which immediately leads to a more complex syntax.

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