

Forms Of Greetings in Different Types of English Discourse

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Annotation. This article discusses the problems of greeting in Modern English. It studies forms of greetings in different types of English discourse.

Key words: greeting, non-verbal expressions, form, discourse, function, role, topic, communication.

Discourse is a communicative event carried out in a determined communicative space and united by one topic, having a macrostructure and a microstructure, and possessing the following characteristics: members of a social group, purpose, methods of communication, basic values, functions; purpose, role and discursive formulas.

A language is a system of verbal and in many cases, written symbols, with standardized meanings. Language is the outward manifestation of the spirit of people: their language is their spirit, and their spirit is their language; it is difficult to imagine any two things more identical. It enables people to store meanings and experiences and to pass this heritage on to new generations. Through words, we are able to learn about and from the experiences of others. In addition, language enables us to transcend the here and now, preserving the past and imaging the future; to communicate with others and formulate complex plans; to integrate different kinds of experiences; and to develop abstract ideas. However, it is impossible to overestimate the importance of language in the development, elaboration, and transmission of culture [1].

Greeting is a gesture, phrase or other ritual for entering into contact with another person. There are two types of greetings in English: formal and informal. In our study we will consider everyday and existential discourse. Everyday communication comes down to maintaining contact and solving everyday problems between familiar communicants. In existential discourse, the inner world of communicants is revealed in a more expanded form, a character rich in meaning, where all forms of speech based on the literary language are used.

A person is an integral part of a society in which the system of behavioral norms and external forms of expression of relationships between its members is being improved. One of these forms is greeting. The situation of greeting is basically universal, but its manifestations, set and distribution of structural components are culturally determined. The communicative function of greeting is goodwill and readiness, expressing a moment of openness to the act communication.

Greeting is a form of communicative phenomenon, regardless of the type of discourse, dialogue and speech strategy. The greeting demonstrates the attitude towards the one being greeted. Forms of greetings depend on culture, time and fashion. Intercultural communication involves contact of languages at the linguistic and cultural levels. Greeting forms vary from country to country extremely. Each nation, each social group has its own style of greeting. Originally, the factor in the generation of various types of discursive manners is the orientation, the method of realizing consciousness. The cyclical image of discourse consists of constantly changing forms of socio-linguocultural interaction of communicants [2].

Forms of greeting, as a means of updating communication, depend on the structure, process and result in the form of methods and logic of discourse, reflecting the vision of the world and the ordering of reality. Within the framework of the structuralist approach, language is considered as a self-sufficient mechanism, autonomous in relation to man and to extra-linguistic reality. Modern linguistic theories are characterized by the construction of language into a system of human cognitive mechanisms and the identification of the “intermediary” function of language between a person and extra-linguistic reality. The tongue carries an imprint of human ways of mastering reality as a means of conceptualizing this reality, the embodiment of the linguistic picture of the world, leaves an imprint on a person’s perception of reality – perception “through the prism of language”.

One of the most important stages in the communication process is greeting a person. People greet friends, acquaintances, say hello and exchange greetings with people they just met. People also greet complete

strangers according to the rules of polite behavior and etiquette if they plan to communicate with them in the future. Greeting is a gesture, phrase or other ritual for entering into contact with another person. By greeting, the greeter demonstrates their attitude towards the one they greet [3].

Greeting has received considerable attention in domestic and foreign literature which is considered as a one-sided speech act. But in reality, it extremely rarely functions without a welcoming reaction from the interlocutor. This creates a dialogic unity in which the second remark most often uses the verbal structure of the first. A psychological factor comes into play here - the lack of time to think, a ready-made communicative sign with which you can respond, taking into account certain modifications. Truncating - one of the components of a reactive replica. Greetings that traditionally prohibit any modification, for example, a greeting with an adjective-substantive structure. In English linguistic culture, the adjective

A. *Good evening!*

B. *Evening.*

This truncation is optional and typical for situations with a vaguely expressed formality, which allows syntactic freedom in some greetings. The English language does not allow transformations at all.

Serviette ("napkin") is used instead of the traditional English "napkin", in the mistaken belief that they are increasing their social status. Presumably, the word "serviette" was coined by people from the lower middle class, who believed that "napkin" sounded similar to "nappy" ("nappy"), wanting to replace it with something more euphonious. "Serviette" is considered an accurate indicator of belonging to the lower classes.

Dinner ("lunch, dinner") is a neutral word and becomes a determinant of belonging to the working class when the day's meal is called that way, instead of the word "lunch". The word "tea" indicates belonging to the lower classes if it denotes an evening meal: in high society, dinner is usually called "dinner" or "supper". Formally, "dinner" is a gala dinner than "supper". Sometimes the inviter is more specific, indicating that it will be a "family supper" or "kitchen supper" [4].

Representatives of upper society and the upper middle class use "supper" than representatives of the middle and lower middle classes.). "Tea" for the upper class is a meal at four o'clock in the afternoon: tea, pies, buns ("scone" pronounced with a short "o"), small sandwiches (pronounced "sandwidges", not "sandwiches"). The lower classes say "afternoon tea".

As we mentioned above, greetings play an important role in communication. It performs several functions. First of all, it is an establishment of contact, a sign that you have been noticed, a signal of social solidarity. Depending on the means of implementation, the greeting shows what social role the participants of communication assign to each other, what kind of relationship they are in. Communication begins with a greeting; it determines its tone. Greeting also removes the potential hostility of silence in situations where verbal communication is expected.

English greeting formulas are democratic. Formulas such as *Good morning / Good afternoon / Good evening* have a hint of formality and are more characteristic of the official style of communication.

McGonagall: Good evening Professor Dumbledore. («Гарри Поттер и философский камень»)

The sphere of use of the greeting 'Hello' has recently narrowed noticeably. Most often it is used as a sign of the beginning of communication, that is to say, further conversation is expected after this greeting, and also as a greeting on the phone.

a) *Percy: Hello, Sir Nicholas. Have a nice summer? («Гарри Поттер и философский камень»)*

b) *Maria: Hello, Rene. How are you? («Свадебный переполох»)*

Greeting a passing acquaintance can be reduced to just saying his name. This greeting is the least formal.

Hagrid: *Professor. Dumbledore, sir. Professor McGonagall. («Гарри Поттер и философский камень»)*

Greeting formulas are usually followed by phatic communication formulas such as: 'How're you?', 'How are you getting on?', 'How are you keeping?', 'How've you been keeping?', 'How's life?', 'How're things?', 'How's the family?', 'What's new?', 'Are you well?', 'Lovely day, isn't it?', 'Nice day', 'What weather' and others. These formulas can either accompany the greeting or replace it. An explicit greeting formula is not required. English greeting formulas are largely conventional and semantically empty. The most desemanticized greeting formula is *How do you do*, used only in a dating situation during formal communication. The conventional answer to it is the same *How do you do*.

a) Nick: How do you do? - So nice to meet you. («Чего хотят женщины»)

b) Burt: Steve, how you do? Nice to meet you. («Свадебный переполох»)

Compliments can be components of a greeting.

Fran: Hi, Mary. you look fabulous. («Свадебный переполох»)

While meeting unexpectedly, formulas expressing emotional assessment are often used.

a) Tyler: Good to see you Elly («Помни меня»)

b) Fran: What a nice surprise, Eddie («Свадебный переполох»)

Elements of phatic communication, which are mandatory in the English greeting, despite their semantic emptiness and lack of information, like all phatic communication in general which plays an important role in the communication process. They serve as a means of establishing relationships and reducing uncertainty. A greeting is a sign of attention, evidence that you have been noticed, that you are important, one of the politeness strategies that is more characteristic of English communicative culture. The English greeting clearly demonstrates such a feature of English communicative behavior as a constant demonstration of attention, interest, and sympathy for the interlocutor. In a greeting, three types of speech acts are often performed, as a result of which three parts can be distinguished: the immediate formula of the greeting (Good morning / Good afternoon, Hello), the address (Mr Bramble, William, Bill) and elements of phatic communication (or 'small talk'), which are a striking feature of English communicative behavior (Lovely day, isn't it / Good to see you / Nice party) [5].

In conclusion we are going to say that we have discussed the problems of greeting in Modern English. We have studied forms and functions of greeting in different communication. We hope that we will investigate lexical and semantic features of greeting in Modern English in our future works.

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