

DIFFERENT WAYS OF GREETING IN DIFFERENT CULTURE

Toktasinov Dilshodbek

*Andizhan State Institute of Foreign Languages Faculty of English philology,
Teaching Methodology and Translation studies*

Teacher Egamberdiyeva Iroda

*Andizhan State Institute of Foreign Languages Faculty of English philology,
Teaching Methodology and Translation studies*

Abstract: This article explores the greeting etiquette and rules of interesting culture of the world. Greeting is an act of communication in which human beings intentionally make their presence known to each other, to show attention to, and to suggest a type of relationship or social status between individuals or groups of people coming in contact with each other. Greetings are sometimes used just prior to a conversation or to greet in passing, such as on a sidewalk or trail. While greeting customs are highly culture and situation specific and may change within a culture depending on social status and relationship, they exist in all known human cultures. A greeting, or salutation, can also be expressed in written communications, such as letters and email.

Key words: handshake, clap, kennian akamba, Pula, sniff, unimaginable things, locals and strangers, stick out tongue, Eskimos, lightly beat, Polynesians, verbal greeting

Greetings around the world differ radically from culture to culture and sometimes they are shaped by religion or superstitious beliefs. Though these greetings are largely based on cultural customs, it is important to recognize that these greeting customs are generalizations of what you might see. How people chose to greet and be greeted involves other factors like personal preference or religion.. In many Western countries, a handshake is considered a warm, respectful greeting when meeting strangers or kicking off business meetings. But in other places in the world, not so much. Taking the time to learn how locals meet and greet is the first step to making a meaningful connection no matter where you are. Knowing how to greet people in different countries is not only useful but also fascinating and enjoyable to learn. It is customary to greet others when you meet them to acknowledge their presence and also to make your presence felt. A warm handshake is perhaps the most common form of greeting around the world. People also smile, wave at each other, and even hug to greet others. There are also countries where people kiss on one or both cheeks to greet others. However, there are many other different ways to greet other people in different cultures. If you are a traveler visiting a foreign country, the first thing you notice is the

manner in which people greet each other there. Even though a handshake, smile, and a wave is considered as a good way to greet others in most parts of the planet, the following is a list of ways in which people greet others in different countries of the world.

People of New Guinea from the Koi-ri tribe, greeting, tickling each other under the chin. Peajikople of the Republic of Zambia in Central Africa, greet, clap and curl their hands.

Greenlanders do not have a formal greeting, but when they meet, they always say: "The weather is good."

In Botswana - a small country in the south of Africa, occupying the Kalahari desert, the traditional national "Pula" is translated as a wish: "Let it rain!" A Tajik, when receiving a guest in his home, shakes his outstretched hand with two as a sign of respect. Extending one in response is a sign of disrespect. In Saudi Arabia, the host, after shaking hands, puts his left hand on the guest's shoulder and kisses both cheeks.

Iranians shake their hands and press the right palm to the heart. In Congo, they greet each other like this: they extend both hands to each other, thereby giving them a blow.

When Hindus salute, fold their palms up with their fingers so that their tips rise to the level of the eyebrows. If close people have not seen each other for a long time, it is possible to hug. Men pat each other's backs and hug tightly, while women hold each other's wrists and touch each other's cheeks once on the right and left side. Inoods verbally greet the person who meets God - "Namaste!" The Japanese bow when they meet: lower and slower, the more important the person. The lowest and most respectable is sakeirei, the setting is at an angle of 30 degrees, and the lightest is only 15 degrees. At the same time, they say, "The day has come."

Koreans and Chinese also bow traditionally, but more and more Chinese prefer to greet in a modern way: raising their hands above their heads. But few Chinese can welcome a new person when they meet them - they should respond in kind. In China, the traditional greeting is translated as: "Have you eaten today?" On top of it, the Middle Eastern head should be bent down, hands should be lowered and pressed to the body. At the same time, the right palm covers the wrist with the left - this is a sign of respect.

In some North African countries, move the right hand to the forehead, then to the lips, then to the chest. It means: "I think about you, I talk about you, I respect you." A Maasay from Africa spat at a friend he met before shaking his hand. But kennian akamba they just spit at each other without bothering to extend their hands - nevertheless, this is a sign of deep respect. In the Zambezi, they clap their hands while

drowning.

In Thailand, connect the palms and apply to the chest or head - the higher, the more respectful the greeting. The gesture is accompanied by the exclamation "and" - its duration depends on the state of the colleague. When greeting dignitaries, a man bows deeply, and a woman bows down with a characteristic curl. If equals meet, the bow will be small, symbolic.

With the right hand, Tibetans remove the cap from the head, and with the left hand, they put on the ear and stick out the tongue. In such a strange way, the absence of bad intentions is demonstrated.

The natives of New Zealand do unimaginable things when they meet: they shout words loudly, slap their palms on their thighs, press their feet with all their might, bend their knees, rise to their chests, stick out their tongues and bulge their eyes . Only "themselves" can understand this complex ritual, thereby recognizing locals and strangers.

Eskimos lightly beat each other on the head and back. Only men do this. Polynesians , on the other hand, pat each other on the back, sniff, and rub noses when they meet. The "nose" greeting is also used by the people of Lapland - they seem to warm their stuffy noses.

Easter Islanders stretch their fists in front of them at chest level, then raise them above their heads and open their arms and lower their hands down. In some Indian tribes, when meeting a stranger, it is customary to crouch and sit there until he notices - this shows peace. Sometimes they took off their shoes. Entering the house, the African Zulu immediately sits down without waiting for an invitation or a greeting. Hosts welcome guests only after seating. Their traditional verbal greeting is: "I saw you!"

Hosts Sahara Tuareg start greeting each other at a distance of a hundred meters and it goes on for a long time: jumping, bowing, making strange poses - all in order to recognize the intention of their colleague. In Egypt and Yemen put their hands on their foreheads, turn to the direction they are greeted with.

Arabs cross their arms over their chests. Australian natives greet each other with a dance. In New Guinea foreigners are greeted with raised eyebrows. Close friends or relatives are also welcome in Europe. Where a handshake is accepted, greetings are still different. In America, shaking hands is also acceptable, but a young American man may greet his friend by patting him on the back. In Latin America, it is not customary to hug on a date. At the same time, men with their acquaintances hold their hands behind their acquaintances' backs, their heads on their right shoulders, and then their heads on their left sides three more times.

There are more specific traditions of greeting. As many nations, as many greeting cultures. Each greeting is individual and has a special, deep meaning. Some of the greeting traditions are surprising, others will make you smile. But, of course, wherever you greet, people wish only health, warmth, kindness, light and love. No matter how this greeting is expressed.

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