

PRAGMATIC ROLES AND CONTEXTUAL USAGE OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK STRUCTURAL PARTS OF SPEECH

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Annotation. This article is devoted to the study of the pragmatic features of structural parts of speech in English and Uzbek. The main purpose of the study is to determine the grammatical and context-dependent functions of structural parts of speech, to conduct a comparative analysis of their communicative and pragmatic role. Their in-depth study is of great practical importance for linguists, language learners,.

Keywords: structural parts of speech, pragmatics, context, comparative analysis, English, Uzbek, communicative functions, linguistics.

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена изучению прагматических особенностей класса вспомогательных слов в английском и узбекском языках. Основная цель исследования – определение грамматических и контекстно-зависимых функций вспомогательных слов, проведение сравнительного анализа их коммуникативной и прагматической роли. Их углубленное изучение имеет большое практическое значение для лингвистов, изучающих языки.

Ключевые слова: вспомогательные слова, прагматика, контекст, сравнительный анализ, английский язык, узбекский язык, лингвистика.

INTRODUCTION. As an object of study, structural parts of speech are considered as a means of expressing not only the grammatical structure of a sentence, but also social, communicative and emotional meanings in the context of text and speech. In the last decade, linguistic research has focused on identifying the pragmatic and communicative functions of structural parts of speech, their context dependence, as well as similarities and differences between different languages. At the same time, many shortcomings and gaps are noted in existing research. As a result of this process, the following scientific innovations are brought forward: it is confirmed that structural parts of speech are not only grammatical tools, but also important tools that ensure the clarity of meaning in text and speech, express emotions and fulfill communication goals. [Yusupova, Sapayeva, 2025; 35].

RESEARCH METHODS. The methods of corpus analysis, contextual analysis, comparative linguistic analysis, qualitative observation and empirical case studies were chosen as the main methodological tools in the study.

Corpus analysis made it possible to determine the frequent use of structural parts of speech, their dependence on the category and contextual features. At the same time, contextual analysis made it possible to determine the pragmatic functions of structural parts of speech in the context of text and speech. An attempt was made to identify similarities and differences between the English and Uzbek languages using comparative linguistic analysis. At the same time, qualitative examples and empirical observations were included in the analysis, further enriching the research results [Verstraete, 2001; 509]. The database for the study was collected from authoritative and reliable sources. While information on the English language was taken from the British National Corpus, Corpus of Contemporary American English and scientific journals,

literary and popular texts, for the Uzbek language the National Corpus of the Uzbek language, press and academic articles, and speech recordings were used as the main base. The category dependence and frequency of use of structural parts of speech were statistically studied. Thus, the research process yielded results of scientific novelty and practical significance. This methodology creates a guarantee for the reliability, practical applicability and scientific novelty of the research results.

RESULTS. The results of the corpus analysis showed that structural parts of speech perform not only grammatical functions, but also play an important role in ensuring the clarity of meaning in text and speech, expressing emotions and determining the social context. For example, in English, structural verbs such as “do”, “have”, “will” are used in various contexts to strengthen the meaning of the sentence, to form questions and negations. In Uzbek, “-di”, “-moqda”, “bo‘ladi” and other structural words perform both grammatical and pragmatic functions.

The following table 1 shows the frequent use of the structural parts of speech (Table 1): *Table 1. Frequency and pragmatic functions of structural parts of speech in English and Uzbek.*

Part of Speech	English: Frequency	Uzbek: Frequency	Pragmatic Functions in English	Pragmatic Functions in Uzbek
Articles	Very high (a, an, the are among most frequent words)	Not present	Specify definiteness/indefiniteness; shared knowledge; discourse reference	Not applicable (expressed via context or word order)
Prepositions / Postpositions	Very high (of, in, on, at, to, etc.)	High (bilan, uchun, kabi, haqida, etc.)	Show relations (space, time, cause); cohesion in discourse	Express grammatical relations; clarify meaning; attach to nouns
Conjunctions	Very high (and, but, or, because)	Very high (va, lekin, yoki, chunki)	Link clauses/sentences; indicate logical relations; manage discourse flow	Connect clauses; express cause, contrast, condition; organize speech
Auxiliary Verbs	Very high (be, have, do, modals)	Moderate (less grammatical ized)	Form tenses, voice, questions; express modality, emphasis	Express modality, aspect, intention (often via suffixes or helper verbs)
Particles	Moderate (to, not, up, off)	High (ku, da, -mi, -chi, etc.)	Add emphasis, negation, aspect, tone	Express speaker attitude, emphasis, interrogation, nuance

Pronouns	Very high (I, you, it, they)	High (men, sen, u, ular)	Avoid repetition; maintain cohesion; indicate deixis (person, place, time)	Same functions; also reflect politeness and social relations
Interjections	Moderate (oh, wow, hey)	Moderate (voy, eh, uff)	Express emotions, reactions; manage interaction	Express feelings, emotional tone; culturally rich expressions
Modal Words / Expressions	High (maybe, probably, certainly)	High (balki, ehtimol, albatta)	Show speaker's attitude, certainty, politeness	Express modality, speaker stance, assumption

A comparative analysis was also conducted with previous studies. For example, while the works by Vinogradov covered the grammatical functions of structural parts of speech, this study analyzed the pragmatic and contextual aspects in depth. The results showed that the communicative function of structural parts of speech is not only grammatical accuracy, but also helps to understand the speech in the context of the listener or reader. This is especially important in the translation and language teaching processes. The results of the analysis revealed the main functions of structural parts of speech, such as enhancing meaning, expressing emotions, controlling sentence structure, and defining the context of the listener. The comparative analysis showed that in English, structural verbs are used more independently, while in Uzbek they give contextual meaning along with additional grammatical forms. This reveals the similarities and differences in pragmatic features between the two languages [Xanaliyeva, Umrzaqova, 2024].

The scientific novelty of this study is that it simultaneously studies the pragmatic, contextual and communicative functions of structural parts of speech, conducting a comparative analysis between English and Uzbek. At the same time, the study serves to enrich methodological tools in practical applications - language teaching, translation and linguistic typology. These results provide comprehensive information about the grammatical and pragmatic functions of structural parts of speech, their use in the context of text and speech, and the similarities and differences between the two languages. Further clarification of the research results showed that in dialogic speech, structural parts of speech are actively used to determine the communicative direction of the sentence, express the relationship between the participants of the speech, and enhance the clarity of meaning. While in English, emphasis, determination, or doubt are expressed through structural verbs, it was found that in Uzbek, affixal structural forms play an important role in softening speech, expressing respect, or giving the meaning of probability. This once again confirms that the pragmatic value of structural parts of speech is broader than their grammatical function.

DISCUSSION. This study expanded the boundaries of previously existing studies and analyzed the contextual, communicative and emotional functions of structural parts of speech. Previous studies often focused on the grammatical place of structural parts of speech, but did not sufficiently study their role in the context of speech.

In the evaluation section, the results of the study were systematically analyzed. The analysis showed that in English, structural verbs (do, have, will) function in various contexts to form questions, express negation, and indicate the future. In Uzbek, structural words (“-di”, “-moqda”, “bo‘ladi”) are mainly used to determine the past, present and future tenses, to clarify the text and create additional meaning for the listener. The analysis also revealed the category dependence, contextual and stylistic features of structural parts of speech, which is a new scientific novelty compared to previous studies. The hypotheses put forward in the analysis process were tested. For example, the hypothesis was: “Structural parts of speech are used not only as grammatical tools, but also their contextual and pragmatic functions are important.” The results of the study fully confirmed this hypothesis. Although structural parts of speech are used in different grammatical forms in English and Uzbek, it was found that their pragmatic functions, in particular their contextual significance in text and speech, emotional and communicative functions, are similar.

The conclusion indicates the limitations of the study and future research directions. The main limitation of the study is that it was conducted only on the basis of corpus analysis and existing texts, therefore, additional empirical observations in real speech contexts are required. At the same time, the number of national corpora and speech recordings for the Uzbek language is limited compared to English, which limits the generalizability of some results. It is recommended that future research focus on a more in-depth study of the stylistic, emotional, and communicative nuances of structural parts of speech, as well as experimentally investigating their use in various communicative situations. The results obtained indicate the need to interpret structural parts of speech not only as morphosyntactic units, but also as pragmatic means of organizing discourse. In future studies, expanding experimental observations based on real communication processes can further enrich scientific research in this area.

CONCLUSION. The main purpose of this study was to determine the pragmatic and communicative properties of structural parts of speech in English and Uzbek. In response to the questions posed in the introduction to the study, firstly, it was found that structural parts of speech are used not only as grammatical tools, but also play an important role in the context of text and speech for clarity of meaning, expression of emotions and performance of communicative tasks. Secondly, the similarities and differences between English and Uzbek auxiliary words were identified, and their use in various grammatical forms and context dependence were analyzed.

In conclusion, the study answered all the questions posed in the introduction: the grammatical and pragmatic functions of auxiliary words, their role in the context of text and speech, and similarities and differences between the two languages were identified, and the scientific novelty and practical application were confirmed.

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