

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EMOTIVE VERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: *The article presents a comparative analysis of emotive verbs in English and Uzbek languages. It examines the linguistic and cultural aspects of emotive verbs, which express emotions, feelings, and psychological states. The study investigates the lexical, semantic, and grammatical features of emotive verbs in both languages, highlighting similarities and differences. The findings contribute to the understanding of cross-linguistic variations in the expression of emotions and provide insights into the cultural and linguistic nuances of these linguistic phenomena.*

Key words: *emotive verbs, semantic properties, counterpart, cultural influence, linguistic politeness.*

Introduction

Language is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, and the study of its various aspects can provide valuable insights into the way humans perceive and interact with the world around them. One such aspect is the use of emotive verbs, which are words that convey the speaker's or writer's emotional state or attitude toward a particular event or situation. In this article, we will conduct a comparative study of emotive verbs in English and Uzbek, two languages with distinct linguistic and cultural backgrounds.

Emotive verbs are of particular interest because they play a crucial role in the expression of emotions and the communication of subjective experiences. By examining the usage and semantic properties of these verbs in both English and Uzbek, we can gain a deeper understanding of the similarities and differences in the way these languages encode and convey emotional experiences.

Literature Review

The study of emotive verbs has been a topic of interest for linguists and researchers in various fields, including pragmatics, semantics, and cross-cultural communication. In the context of English, several scholars have explored the semantic and pragmatic aspects of emotive verbs, highlighting their importance in the expression of emotion and the communication of interpersonal relationships.

For example, Wierzbicka (1999) proposed a comprehensive framework for the analysis of emotive verbs, identifying various semantic components such as the experience, the cause of the emotion, and the intensity of the feeling. Kövecses (2000) examined the conceptual metaphors underlying the use of emotive verbs, demonstrating how they can reflect cultural models of emotion.

In the case of Uzbek, the study of emotive verbs has received less attention, but some scholars have made valuable contributions. Iskandarova (2016) investigated the



semantic and pragmatic features of Uzbek emotive verbs, drawing connections to their counterparts in Russian and other Turkic languages. Nurmonov and Rakhmonov (2019) analyzed the use of emotive verbs in Uzbek literature, highlighting their role in the expression of complex emotional states.

Research Methods

This study employs a comparative approach to the analysis of emotive verbs in English and Uzbek. The research methods include the following:

1. Data collection: We will compile a corpus of emotive verbs from both languages, drawing from various sources such as dictionaries, literary works, and everyday conversations.

2. Semantic analysis: The emotive verbs in the corpus will be analyzed to identify their semantic components, including the type of emotion expressed, the intensity of the feeling, and the relationship between the experiencer and the cause of the emotion.

3. Pragmatic analysis: The use of emotive verbs in context will be examined to understand their pragmatic functions, such as the expression of politeness, the conveyance of interpersonal relationships, and the communication of cultural values.

4. Cross-linguistic comparison: The findings from the semantic and pragmatic analyses of English and Uzbek emotive verbs will be compared to identify similarities, differences, and potential areas of linguistic and cultural influence.

Analysis and Results

The analysis of the corpus of emotive verbs in English and Uzbek revealed several interesting findings:

1. Semantic similarities and differences: Both languages possess a rich repertoire of emotive verbs, covering a wide range of emotional experiences. However, the semantic nuances and the specific emotional connotations of these verbs often differ between the two languages. For instance, the English verb "to love" and its Uzbek counterpart "sevmoq" share the core meaning of affection, but the Uzbek verb may also convey a deeper sense of devotion and reverence.

2. Pragmatic functions: The use of emotive verbs in both English and Uzbek is often closely tied to cultural norms and social conventions. In Uzbek, for example, the verb "hayiqmoq" (to be afraid) may be used to express not only fear but also respect and deference towards authority figures. This pragmatic function is less pronounced in the use of the English equivalent "to be afraid."

3. Emotive verbs and linguistic politeness: The choice of emotive verbs in both languages can be strategically employed to convey politeness and maintain social harmony. In English, the verb "to appreciate" is often used to express gratitude and acknowledge the efforts of others, while the Uzbek verb "minnatdor bo'lish" (to be grateful) carries a similar pragmatic function.

4. Cultural influences on emotive verb usage: The differences observed in the use of emotive verbs between English and Uzbek can be attributed, in part, to the distinct cultural and societal norms that shape the expression of emotions in these language communities. For instance, the Uzbek language places a greater emphasis

on the expression of respect and deference, which is reflected in the use of emotive verbs that convey these cultural values.

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