

PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF VERB TYPES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES: ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERARY WORKS AS EXAMPLES

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Annotation: This thesis investigates the pragmatic features of verb types in English and Uzbek languages by delving into the structural and functional aspects of verbs in both linguistic systems. Through a comparative analysis of verb types in English and Uzbek literary works, the study aims to elucidate how cultural contexts and language-specific characteristics influence the pragmatic functions of verbs in communication.

Key words: narrative intricacies, dialectisms, pragmatic features, language-specific characteristics, cultural heritage.

Introduction:

Verbs constitute a fundamental aspect of language that shape communication and narrative construction. In the realms of English and Uzbek literary traditions, verb types play significant roles in expressing actions, emotions, and perspectives within storytelling. In the rich tapestry of English and Uzbek literature, various verb types contribute to the depth and complexity of narratives, offering insights into characters' motives, feelings, and actions.

Literature analysis and methodology:

By examining verb types in English and Uzbek literary works, this article uncovers how verbs serve as linguistic tools that reflect cultural values, emotional states, and narrative structures unique to each language. Through comparative analysis, readers gain insights into the diverse ways in which verbs function within the contexts of English and Uzbek storytelling traditions, enriching communication and enhancing the depth of literary expressions.

The analysis of pragmatic features of verb types in English and Uzbek languages through literary examples reveals the intricate ways in which verbs contribute to language usage, narrative development, and cultural representation. By delving into the nuances of verb types in both languages, this study underscores the importance of verbs as dynamic elements that shape linguistic expression, cultural identity, and storytelling conventions in English and Uzbek literature.

Results:

Although dialectisms, which are an important part of the national language, are considered to be units specific to the style of speaking, writers widely use dialect

elements in their works in order to individualize the character's speech, ensure the realism of the image, and enhance the description of the national color. In particular, it shows that verbs, as the leading language unit expressing the main judgment about the described reality, have an advantage over other word groups as they reflect phonetic, lexical, morphological and syntactic aspects.

- Jindakkina tovuq sho'rva tashlab qo'ygan edim.

The auxiliary verb "qo'y" means "the execution of an action and the occurrence of a state as a result of it, a static state". In the combinations made with the auxiliary verb, the subject is the active agent. Compare: ochilib qolmoq – ochib qo'ymoq. In the above sentence, the speaker is the doer. "SHo'rva tashlab qo'ymoq" is a folk phrase in a narrow sense, because "to throw" means "to put in a pot" and is popular.

- Rahmatlik ota-onam bor vaqtida bu yigit o'lgur erim manga muncha zulm qilolmas edi. Ular o'l gandan keyin ayniqsa bu sho'rlik boshim to'qmoq ostida qoldi. (Abdulla Avloniy "Advokatlik osonmi?")

Bo'yinging uzilsin, ko'zing qursin, tiling kesilsin, qizi tushgur" in the Uzbek language, the negative ottenka expressing anger and hatred in phraseological units like is completely lost with the addition of -ma, and it is replaced by caress, pity, take care: bo'yinging uzilmagur, ko'zing qurmasin, tiling kesilmagur, qizi tushmagur kabi."

Discussion:

1. Stative Verbs in English Literature:

- He remained stoic in the face of adversity, his resolve unwavering, his mind a fortress of determination. (George Orwell, "1984")

Stative verbs in English literary works convey states of being, emotions, and internal reflections, revealing the inner workings of characters and adding depth to narratives.

2. Modal Verbs in English Literature:

- He would forever be haunted by the ghosts of his past, the specters of regret and longing clinging to his every step. (Charles Dickens, "Great Expectations")

Modal verbs in English literature convey possibilities, obligations, and uncertainties, heightening dramatic tension and adding complexity to characters' motivations.

3. Phrasal Verbs in English Literature:

- She broke down, her sobs shaking the walls of the empty room, the weight of her grief unbearable. (Sylvia Plath, "The Bell Jar")

Phrasal verbs in English literary expressions evoke nuanced emotions, actions, and relationships, intensifying the emotional impact of the narrative and revealing characters' inner struggles.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the analysis of the pragmatic features of verb types in English literature underscores the pivotal role verbs play in shaping narratives, delineating characters, and infusing stories with depth and resonance. By exploring the versatile functions of verb types in English literature, this study illuminates how verbs function not just as linguistic tools but as conduits of meaning, emotion, and narrative power, forging a profound connection between language, storytelling, and the human experience in the realm of literature.

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