



Specific Features of Emotional Sentences in English and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract: This article touches upon reading unique capabilities of emotional sentences in English and Uzbek languages. In this article, after reading the researches of scientists, the writer divided emotional sentences into the subsequent kinds and analyzed them: declarative, interrogative and command sentences spoken with emotion; diploma terms exclamatives; exclamatory sentences made with interrogative phrases; exclamation phrases and elliptical sentences.

Key words: emotional sentences, declarative sentences, interrogative sentences.

It is understood that lately in some of disciplines, for example, psychology, philosophy, cultural studies, sociology, etc., there may be a developing hobby with inside the look at of feelings, together with the call for for its have a look at in linguistics. Emotions are one of the styles of mirrored image of reality. They are an critical a part of human lifestyles and play an crucial position in people's lives. In the method of understanding the events, we reply to them, we show our mindset in distinctive feelings, that is really expressed in language[1; 12-14]. Thus, feelings are a complicated made from human non secular and cognitive activity. Studying the techniques in their mirrored image with inside the language and reflecting the thoughts of positivity and negativity of feelings familiar on this language society is of unique significance from the factor of view of in addition improvement of linguistic strategies for reading feelings. Human feelings are particularly contemplated with inside the procedure of communication, for example, in dialogic speech. It is really well worth noting that analyzing the character of feelings is crucial now no longer best for someone himself, however additionally for a deeper feeling and information of others[2; 21-23]. By comparing the conduct of all individuals with inside the dialogue, we are able to study what they need to mention and what they need via the emotions and reactions of our interlocutors. Starting communication, we attempt to attain positive dreams through selecting emotionally numerous linguistic equipment which have now no longer most effective lexical, however additionally syntactic properties. Thus, the take a look at of feelings may be very thrilling from the factor of view of the addressee. However, the emotions of the interlocutor himself, the initiator of communication, aren't insignificant. They can verbally or non-verbally verify the speaker's wishes[5; 32-35]. The listener additionally attempts to apprehend the emotions of the interlocutor, "read", interpret from special factors of view, for example, whether or not the speaker's speech is real or false, conflicting or non-conflicting, crowd pleasing or opposite, etc. In different words, feelings count number from the receiver's factor of view. Communication is by and large an alternate of emotions, at the same time as feelings can function a stimulus to start, prevent, or forestall communication accordingly, "emotional learning" is like wise very critical from the factor of view of pragmatics, for example, conflicts, accomplishing a talk with out conflicts or the affect of the interlocutor at the audience[2; 24-26]. Since the emotional impact in speech is with inside the lexical and syntactic way of any language, the hastily growing textual content linguistics

and pragmalinguistics require the examine of particular capabilities of dialogic speech, along with patterns. Emotive statements talk over with the speaker's surprising or planned emotional reaction to a situation:

- a. The manner he appears at me!
- b. What a huge residence you have!
- c. He has come!

Many linguists have labored in this subject matter in international linguistics. For example: in English Elliot (1971,1974), Grimshaw (1979) and Rhett (2008); In German, Fries (1988) and Brandner (2010); Mandarin in French (2008); In Italian, Portner and Zanuttini (2003) et al. The researches of those scientists function a basis for paintings on the subject of "emotional speech" with inside the international. During the studies, we discovered out that despite the fact that a number of clinical studies has been conducted, this subject matter has now no longer but come to an end. I can deliver examples of this: The first and essential one is the time period emotion. A. Moutaouakil factors out that: "There isn't anyt any unanimous rationalization of emotional sentences in conventional grammar." Another linguist, J. Searle, says that emotions and feelings have now no longer been studied with the aid of using linking sentences to speech acts. According to him, emotional expressions aren't an inner opportunity of 1 language, however a subject that may be resolved among the languages of the entire international. The 2d cause is the abundance of theories. As Oda stated, there's presently no unmarried widespread principle on the subject of emotion, due to the fact every writer is making a suggestion together along with his personal concept. As a result, in step with Potsdam, it stays a much less vital subject matter of linguistics [6; 31-34]. In this work, after analyzing the researches of scientists, the author divided emotional sentences into the subsequent sorts and analyzed them: 1. Declarative, interrogative and command sentences spoken with emotion; 2. Degree terms exclamatives 3. Exclamatory sentences made with Wh (interrogative words); 4. Exclamation words; 5. Elliptical sentences [7; 25-28]. As we stated above, any sentence, be it indicative, interrogative, or command, is stated to be associated with the emotion-exhilaration category. The linguist Dale Eugene Elliott, who turned into one of the first to behavior studies on the subject of emotional sentences, wrote numerous books in this subject matter. According to Jespersen, who emphasised that emotional sentences need to be studied as a separate kind of sentence, sentences may be categorised in ways: conceptual and syntactic (notional, syntactic). But this class must now no longer be associated with every other. For example: There is a snake with inside the icebox. You can look at many emotional expressions of this type with inside the Uzbek language: Why is it so tough to discover time for a ten-fifteen-minute conversation! (J. Abdullakhanov) [1; 45-47]. Interrogative sentences can include feelings. In such words, a query mark is located first after which an exclamation mark: My child, my pricey child, cope with yourself... OK, my pricey child, understand?! (A. Qadiri) The subsequent form of emotional sentence is level-emotional sentences which have the shape of a sentence. (diploma word exclamatives or DPs) this kind is likewise divided into groups: 1. The matters he says! 2. How lovely the radical is! [1; 34-36]. The first sentence is an emotional sentence with a noun word following a relative clause, and the second one kind is an emotional sentence together with an adjective word starting with wh (query word). The time period DP became first utilized by the Spanish linguist Gutiérrez-Rexach in the of diploma relatives. In his work, he evaluated the semantics of diploma ratios as a sort of a few cuts. Es increíble lo bonita que es l. a. novela [6; 14-17]. He referred to as this kind of speech "emotional speech that indicates surprise." Another linguist, Portner and Zanuttini, referred to as those kinds of sentences noun-emotional sentences and covered with-emotional sentences. Some linguists recollect that the function of a sentence is its intonation, at the same time as others say that intonation is a easy look in a sentence, and that morphemes supply the that means of the sentence. If we bear in mind the pragmatics of DP emotion sentences, we are able to see that intonation performs a huge role. Based on intonation, we look at DPs in cases. The first case is, say, a speaker who has suffered from a state of affairs or occasion tells someshapeone who's absolutely ignorant of the occasion that he can not believe the state of affairs. The terms you haven't any idea, you don't realize otherwise you can not consider may be used: The matters he says! You do not know/do not realize/cannot believe the

matters he says. The 2d case is the extent in which the speaker expresses his emotion via emotional speech and desires to contain the listener. Unlike the primary case, the speaker does not offer new information. For example: What we ought to undergo! It's exquisite what we ought to undergo. It's wonderful that we ought to endure what we undergo. If we examine the primary case, the speaker is giving new information. Therefore, we will say that such statements may be solutions to sure questions. For example: -How did the assembly together along with your manager go? -The matters he stated to me! Or it could be responded like this: -How did the assembly together along with your manager go? -You can't imagine the matters he stated to me. By this, we will recognize that the chief informed the speaker something unexpected, strange, very horrific or very good [4; 29-33]. As we referred to above, those sentimental statements can not be the solution to all questions. Because it isn't always the interlocutor, however the emotion floating in his mind that forces the speaker to mention such emotional words. -What matters does he say? -The matters he says! -How tall is Pau? -The tall he is! -What matters does he say? -You do not know the matters he says. -How tall is Pau? -You do not know how tall he is. All 3 of the above statements aren't taken into consideration suitable solutions to the question. Why that is so could be the challenge of destiny medical research. The subsequent sort of feeling-emotional sentences is wh-emotional sentences, and this kind is likewise used loads in Uzbek and English languages.

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