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**THE PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF PRESENTATION OF EMOTIONS IN THE UZBEK AND  
ENGLISH LANGUAGES**

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**ABOUT ARTICLE**

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**Abstract:** Considering this as a starting point, the article examines the relationship between communicative and pragmatic relations and their types in Uzbek language. In addition, pragmatic problems and relationships between communicants are studied. For this, in the article it is classified, and examples are given related the pragmatic meanings of the communicative units of speech - the verb, the interrogative and the imperative.

**INTRODUCTION**

Linguistics is the scientific study of language and its structure, including the sounds, words, and grammar used by people to communicate with each other. It encompasses a wide range of topics, including the history and nature of language, linguistic scholarship, and sociolinguistic issues (Oviogun & Veerdee, 2020). It is concerned with understanding how language works and how it is used by people to communicate with each other, including the study of morphosyntax, or the structure of words and sentences, including how words are formed and how they are put together to create meaning (Haspelmath, 2021), the terminology, or the specialized vocabulary used in a particular field or subject area (Collet, 2004), the study of how language is used in written or spoken texts to create meaning and coherence without ambiguity (Shyrovkov, 2021) According to Ernazarova (2021) “there is a social need and necessity for the formation of a new direction of linguistics, specializing in the systematic study of the interaction of linguistic levels and pragmatic factors in the process of formation and expression of thought.”. As a result, the problem of today’s demand for linguistics is the study of speech, which is a

product of language capabilities, in relation to its owner and context is conducted in the direction of language→ speech→ speaker or language→ linguistic possibilities→ speech reality. Any linguistic sign consists of a unit of form and meaning. In this regard, in linguistics, communicative units refer to the smallest units of meaning in language that can convey a complete message. These units are also known as discourse units or speech acts (Simon & Degand, 2011). They are used to express ideas, thoughts, and emotions, and to convey information from one person to another. There are several types of communicative units in language, including:

- **Phonemes:** The smallest units of sound in a language that can change the meaning of a word. For example, the difference between “pat” and “bat” is the phoneme /b/ and /p/.
- **Morphemes:** The smallest units of meaning in a language that can stand alone or be combined with other morphemes to create words. For example, the word “unhappy” is made up of two morphemes, “un-” and “happy”.
- **Words:** The basic units of language that can stand alone and have meaning. For example, “dog” and “cat” are words.
- **Phrases:** A group of words that function as a single unit in a sentence. For example, “the big dog” is a phrase.
- **Clauses:** A group of words that contains a subject and a predicate and can function as a sentence. For example, “I am going to the store” is a clause.
- **Sentences:** A group of words that expresses a complete thought and can stand alone as a statement, question, or command. For example, “I am going to the store” is a sentence. Studying communicative units are important because they allow us to communicate effectively with others but also allows us to understand what others are saying to us, and to interpret their meaning correctly. In addition, communicative units are essential for language learning (Yu et al., 2022), by understanding the different types of communicative units and how they are used in language, learners can improve their ability to communicate effectively in a new language. To date, language units have been classified semantically and grammatically, but research in relation to its speech situation has been somewhat overlooked. Pragmalinguistics serves as a new stage in linguistics to illuminate language units in context. Semantic approaches in the analysis of language units directly address the main object - context, subject and activity, which defines the principles of pragmatic analysis. It is understood that “in pragmatics, speech movement is studied in relation to various aspects of human activity. In this regard, it is safe to say that

communication is one of the independent branches of pragmalinguistics. We know that any communication occurs as a result of the materialization of the individual's thinking. That is, the real exchange process of speech owners is communication. But in the process of communication, it is not enough for the speakers to exchange ideas alone. In the communicative process, there is also the hidden purpose of the speakers, their intangible expression, which serves to revitalize the communication and to show its various aspects. In such cases, the separation of communication and pragmatics, as well as the independent combination of communicative goal and pragmatic goal, is manifested. Linguistic pragmatics studies problems related to the real relationship of a character in the communication process (Hakimov, 2001). The communicative process is important for the "animation" of linguistic 'figures. It follows that communication and pragmatism are simultaneous concepts. Considering this the objective of this work is to study the communicative and pragmatic relationship of simple speech in the Uzbek language. The research examines simple sentences in Uzbek written and oral speech, examples on the topic from the works of Uzbek writers, in particular, the types of sentences according to the purpose of expression (verb, question, command-wish, emotional sentences). To reveal the relationship between communication and pragmatics in simple sentences, the research involves the following tasks:

- to study the relationship of communication and pragmatics in language units. • to determine the specific pragmatic value of the question, command-wish, emotional statement.
- the study of facts, questions, commands, emotional statements on the basis of pragmatic classification.
- to reveal the imbalance of form and content in communicative-pragmatic units.

At the heart of the communicative process is the personality factor, which is driven by man. It is known that man is a complex creature as well as society. The process of communication between people is characterized by a variety of forms of expression that are inextricably linked with knowledge, understanding, expression, perception, and reading. As soon as forms of expression are used, the concept of relation begins to emerge. In connection with the interaction of the participants of communication, the form of verbal intervention, forms of appeal, the act of speech between communicators - please, orders, etc. are a number of issues of pragmatism (Hakimov, 2001). Interaction between individuals is not only the exchange, acquisition and transmission of information, but also situations that reflect the negative and positive relationships between them are a source of research in communication. In his works the linguist Sh. Safarov, in addition to the task of transmitting linguistic symbols, also speaks about its other functions. He establishes that the purpose of communication is not

limited to the exchange of information, the purpose of communication is to influence the “partner”, the characters that are the means are also used by the speaker to express his liking, dissatisfaction, amazement, and other emotional feelings for someone or something (Safarov, 2008). Indeed, in a communicative approach to language units, speech information, speech situation, and subject purpose are important factors. Therefore, as mentioned, communication and pragmatics are interrelated phenomena, and one requires the other. Only when the same aspects of linguistic communication are taken into account can it be imagined that the parts of the semiotic system interact with each other in a dynamic, dynamic way (Safarov, 2008). Linguist Kolshansky also acknowledges that communicative linguistics approaches language as a dynamic system (Kolshansky, 1984)

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