

**THEORETICAL BASIS OF LINGUOPRAGMATIC ASPECTS OF EMOTIONAL STATES IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES****Kurbanova Komila Abdullo qizi**

Uzbekistan State World Languages University Tashkent,

Uchtepa district, Street Kichik halqa yo'li, 21A

Email:[abdkomka@gmail.com](mailto:abdkomka@gmail.com)Scientific advisor: Mo'minova Aziza

**Annotation:** *This thesis aims to investigate cross-cultural comparison of expressing emotional states in both languages thoroughly and it also includes discourse analysis. Moreover, research indicates that the English language has more directness in terms of expressing emotional states, whereas the Uzbek language shows polite and indirect presentation. Furthermore, this the thesis sheds light on how important to gain understanding of emotional acts in cross-cultural communication emphasizing on language teaching, translation and intercultural awareness.*

**Key words:** *context, emotions, culture, speech acts, appraisal theory, politeness theory, directness, indirectness.*

*Annotatsiya*

*Ushbu tezis ikkala tildagi hissiy holatlarni ifodalashning madaniyatlararo taqqoslanishini chuqur o'rganishga qaratilgan hamda nutqiy tahlilni ham o'z ichiga oladi. Bundan tashqari, tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ingliz tili hissiy holatni ifodalash jihatidan ko'proq to'g'ridan-to'g'rilikka ega bo'lsa, o'zbek tili esa xushmuomalali va bilvosita ifodalashni namoyon etadi. Shuningdek, ushbu tezis madaniyatlararo muloqotda emotsional holatlarni tushunish qanchalik muhimligini tilni o'qitish, tarjima va madaniyatlararo xabardorlikka urg'u bergan holda yoritadi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *kontekst, hissiyotlar, madaniyat, nutq harakatlari, baholash nazariyasi, xushmuomalalik nazariyasi, to'g'ridan-to'g'rilik, bilvositalik.*

**Introduction**

It is undeniable that emotions convey speakers' full expressiveness while they are speaking. Speech acts require speakers to engage in the conversation demonstrating their emotional states corresponding to the context in any other way. Undoubtedly, direct interpretation of the text or speech which is full of emotional fluctuations is not always straightforward to do. Since there can be certain cultural and situational misinterpretations of nonverbal speech acts during

conversations, interpreters without experience may lack some cultural background of the source or target language. It may result in unfavorable conditions where two parts do not want to encounter in the first place. In order to overcome these cultural misunderstandings, a thorough comprehension of pragmatic aspects of the context is essential to adopt. From a linguistic side, we may notice some gaps and understudied aspects of emotional acts presentation in terms of lingua-pragmatics in English and Uzbek. Comparative studies are not sufficient enough when it comes to analyze deeply the features that both languages have and this may put extra need to more comprehensive studies in the long run.

### **Literature review and methods**

So far, a number of researches and studies have been carried out both internationally and nationally. Among them, Brown and Levinson studied directness and indirectness in discourse, Anna Wierzbicka, Polish-born linguist, learned how emotional norms differ across cultures, Martin and White developed appraisal theory and analyzed emotional language, Searle and Austin investigated emotions in the form of acts, such as thanking, apologizing. Russian linguist Shahovskiy has also contributed the field with his comprehensive research work dedicated to linguistic theory of emotions.

**Speech act theory.** Language can be used to conduct acts as well as convey information. It looks at how words are employed to accomplish particular communication objectives, such making a request, making a promise, or making an assertion. The theory examines the various elements of a speech act and how they all work together to create the overall impact and meaning of an utterance. Authors, Austin and John Searle, mentioned that speech acts are divided into various categories under speech act theory, such as: assertives, directives, commissives, expressives and declarations.<sup>1</sup> The categorization assists the further research framework to be based on this by comparing Uzbek and English emotional acts in lingua-pragmatic length.

**Politeness theory.** Penelope Brown and Stephen Levinson established politeness theory, which looks at how people use language and communication to manage social interactions and sustain meaningful relationships. It is based on the concept of "face," which refers to a person's public self-image and sense of value. The idea investigates two types of politeness strategies – positive and negative.<sup>2</sup> This may refer to the case where Uzbek speech may be full of facial

---

<sup>1</sup> John Searle, *Speech Acts*, Cambridge University Press 1969.

<sup>2</sup> Brown, P., & Levinson, S. C. *Politeness: Some universals in language usage*. Cambridge University Press. 1987.

expressions, especially, women's reactions on a daily basis can validate this, but English speakers have rather a less-caring and reserved faces in many cases.

**Appraisal theory.** In the context of emotion, appraisal theory says that our cognitive evaluations or appraisals of events and situations are what really create our feelings, not the events themselves. Importantly, our feelings are determined by how we perceive and appraise the event's significance, not the event itself.<sup>3</sup> According to this idea, it is clear that our way of perceiving events and assessing them in source and target languages may completely differ, as the Uzbek tend to shape gratitude from their early years so that they show more gentle attitude towards everything, while it is not so well-adopted in English culture.

All theories aforementioned above have certain emotional expressive links to compare languages in connection with sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics and lingua-pragmatics, and Uzbek and English comparison is not exception here. Pragmatic features have a lot of significance while analyzing differences and peculiarities of presenting emotional states within the context.

### **Results and analysis**

Pragmatics is strongly linked to the culture and the way of showing cultural attitudes in relation with speech, emotional state and other nonverbal gestures. Cultural attitudes may differ from culture to culture. According to Larina T.V, every nation has its own culturally determined rules for displaying emotions. There are cultures that value restraint and self-control (the English, Finns, Estonians, and to an even greater extent the Chinese and Japanese), and cultures that welcome the free display of emotions (Latin Americans, residents of Mediterranean and Middle Eastern countries).<sup>4</sup> It shows that focusing on language families and their roots is also of great importance while conveying the emotional acts and their purpose.

Even though it may sound a bit harsh it can be noticed that open demonstration of emotions, especially negative ones, are not welcomed by English culture, it may be considered evidence of a person's lack of maturity and bad manners and put others in an awkward position. Referring to this idea, Fox states that the English usually do not cry even at the funerals of their loved ones, for them tears are not a measure of grief. An abundance of tears is regarded as immoral and even as selfishness and injustice. It is believed that grieving relatives of the deceased who

---

<sup>3</sup> Martin, J. R., and P. R. R. White. *The Language of Evaluation: Appraisal in English*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005.

<sup>4</sup> Larina T.V. Pragmatics of Emotions in Intercultural Context // *Russian Journal of Linguistics*. - 2015. - N. 1. - P. 144-163.

do not cry at the funeral or cry very little, show respect and consideration to those around them, try to cheer them up, and do not expect attention to themselves.<sup>5</sup> However, in Uzbek culture it is shameful to behave in such a manner, the opposite case is true for Uzbek people. This comparison can give a clear example of how pragmatics throughout the context in Uzbek and English emotional acts may be distinguished from positive and negative presentation.

Generally, comparative analysis of English and Uzbek emotional words, expressions and states is yet to be studied in the future. The scarcity of high-quality corpora and detailed investigations on the field may prove its novelty and raise the importance of the topic in cross-cultural context. Therefore, this thesis can serve as a small scientific step towards the intended agenda and promising effort to reveal poorly studied aspects of the area in a more prolific way.

#### References:

1. Brown, P., & Levinson, S. C. *Politeness: Some universals in language usage*. Cambridge University Press, 1987.
2. Fox, Kate. *Watching the English: The Hidden Rules of English Behaviour*. Hodder & Stoughton, 2005.
3. John Searle, *Speech Acts*, Cambridge University Press 1969.
4. Larina T.V. Pragmatics of Emotions in Intercultural Context // *Russian Journal of Linguistics*. - 2015. - N. 1. - P. 144-163.
5. Martin, J. R., and P. R. R. White. *The Language of Evaluation: Appraisal in English*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005.

---

<sup>5</sup> Fox, Kate. *Watching the English: The Hidden Rules of English Behaviour*. Hodder & Stoughton, 2005.