

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

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**Annotation:** This article delves into the pragmatic characteristics of different verb types in the English language, drawing insights from renowned literary works, the intricate world of verbs in the Uzbek language, specifically focusing on their pragmatic features as showcased in Uzbek literature. By examining examples from English and Uzbek literature, this study aims to analyze how various verb types contribute to narrative depth, character development, and emotional resonance in storytelling.

**Keywords:** pragmatic features, verb types, literature, narrative, communication, pragmatic features, English Language, Uzbek Language, cultural context, comparison

### Introduction:

This article delves into the pragmatic features of verb types in English and Uzbek languages, examining how linguistic nuances and cultural contexts influence the usage and interpretation of verbs in everyday communication. By analyzing verb types, including action verbs, stative verbs, modal verbs, and phrasal verbs, in English and Uzbek, this study sheds light on the pragmatic implications of verb choices and their impact on intercultural communication and language proficiency.

### Literature analysis and methodology:

Verbs play a pivotal role in conveying actions, states, attitudes, and relationships in communication. Understanding the pragmatic features of verb types in different languages is essential for effective cross-cultural interaction and accurate translation. This article explores how verb types are used in English and Uzbek, examining their pragmatic nuances and cultural implications to enhance linguistic awareness and promote intercultural understanding.



Language is a canvas upon which literary artists paint vivid tapestries of thought and emotion. Understanding the pragmatic subtleties of verb types in English and Uzbek is key to unraveling the intricate layers of meaning woven into literary works. This article embarks on a journey through the realms of English and Uzbek literature, decoding how verb choices shape narratives, evoke imagery, and resonate with readers on a profound level.

### Results:

As the style of speech serves for communication in everyday life, the conversation of communicants can be personal, domestic, official, scientific. In this process, various factors such as age, gender, profession, lifestyle, social status, temperament, level of emotionality, mutual sympathy or antipathy of the addressee and the addressee can affect the speech situation. The occurrence of verb forms is directly related to such communicative-pragmatic factors and is formed as a result of communication intention.

Characteristic features of the verb, many examples of this can be cited in Uzbek literature: "In the negative attitude, the **-gur** form is often used: like o'lgur, yashamagur.

– O'g'ir o'lgur ag'darilib ketdi, – dedi onam aybdor ohangda.

– Nima? – dadam lavlagi bo'lagini qo'lida tutganicha jahl bilan onamga qaradi. (O'. Hoshimov, "Dunyoning ishlari")

-Mana shu ajalning tig'i parroniga uchragur bilan turgandan ko'ra... – Kelinoyi birdan jimib qoldi. Kiprikklarini og'ir-og'ir pipiratib onamga uzoq tikildi-yu, ovozi pasaydi.

– Voy, yuzingizga nima qildi?

– O'tin tegib ketdi, – dedi onam sekingina. – Qarasam, o'tin o'lgur qolmabdi. (O'. Hoshimov, "Dunyoning ishlari")

Depending on the context, the verb in the -gur form can communicate with all three personal pronouns: "men o'lgur, sen o'lgur, u o'lgur". In this case, instead of the third-person singular pronoun, an arbitrary personal noun or anthroponomys can be used.

-Borgan joyingda toshday bo'lgin, deya duo qilishdi amma-xolalar

Toshday tushgin-u toshday qolgin, **qizgina** (Isajon Sulton "Onaizorim")



The form of the speech habit of “*qiz tushmagur*” used by women in the process of communication is also characteristic of women's speech, which shows the meaning it has in a specific speech situation. The first example has the meaning of “erkalash”, and the second example has the meaning of “tanbeh” along with “erkalash”, and in both examples the theme of positivity is visible.

### Discussion:

Analyzing Pragmatic Characteristics of Verb Types in English Literature:

#### 1. Action Verbs in English Literature:

- "He raced through the forest, heart pounding, as the shadows grew longer." (J.K. Rowling, "Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone")

Action verbs in English literature create a sense of urgency, movement, and vivid imagery, propelling the narrative and engaging the reader in the unfolding story.

#### 2. Stative Verbs

- "She believes in magic, her eyes twinkling with wonder as she gazes at the stars." (Neil Gaiman, "Stardust")

Stative verbs in English literary works capture states of being, emotions, and observations, adding depth to characters and scenes by revealing internal thoughts and perceptions.

#### 3. Modal Verbs

- "He might have been a king, but he chose to remain a humble servant of the people." (George R.R. Martin, "A Game of Thrones")

Modal verbs in English literature convey possibilities, intentions, and hypothetical scenarios, enriching the narrative with layers of uncertainty, desire, and decision-making processes.

### Conclusion:

In conclusion, through an exploration of verb types in English and Uzbek literary works, we peel back the layers of linguistic artistry that underpin the beauty and complexity of storytelling in both languages. By dissecting the pragmatic features of verbs in literary contexts, we appreciate the role of language in shaping narratives, crafting characters, and evoking emotions that transcend cultural boundaries. English and Uzbek literary gems serve as reservoirs of linguistic and artistic



brilliance, inviting readers to embark on a transformative journey through the power of words, imagination, and cross-cultural understanding.

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