

## IMPERATIVE SEMANTICS AND ITS FEATURES IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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### Abstract

In this article, we tried to illustrate main points of linguocultural analysis along with their understanding in Uzbek and English languages. How culture influences on people's cognitive understanding changes according to their culture, explanation of imperative mood in both given languages are being discussed also. What differences between Uzbek and English languages carry terms of moods, especially, imperative is further described.

**Keywords:** imperative mood, mood category, linguoculture, cognitive linguistics, linguocultureme, linguocultural analysis.

### INTRODUCTION

By the beginning of the 21st century, linguoculturology has become one of the leading disciplines in world linguistics. Linguoculturology is the study of language as a cultural phenomenon, in which interrelated language and culture are the subject. In particular, VN Telia writes: "Linguoculturology is a science that studies the human, more precisely, the cultural factor in man. This means that the Center for Linguoculturology is a set of achievements inherent in the anthropological paradigm of man as a cultural phenomenon." According to GG Slishkin, "Linguoculturology focuses on the human factor, more precisely, the cultural factor in man. The fact that the center of linguoculturology consists of a cultural phenomenon indicates that the science of man belongs to an anthropological paradigm." Although there is a consensus on the object of study of linguoculturology, there are some controversial views. For example, according to V.N. Telia, linguoculturology studies only the synchronous connection of language and culture. V.A. Maslova believes that this field studies the language both synchronously and diachronically. V.N. Telia also emphasizes that the object of linguoculturology is universal, while V.A. Maslova emphasizes the need to study the linguocultural features of the language of a particular people or fraternal peoples. One of the challenges is that a number of

training manuals have been developed in this regard. Linguists admit that the most famous of them is the textbook created by V.A. Maslova. This textbook describes the methods, object and subject, directions in the field of linguoculturology, examples of linguoculturological analysis of a particular language unit.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

When the content of the sentence differentiates command, anger, and irritation, the tone is correspondingly strong. An exclamation point is placed at the end of the sentence. If the meaning of advice or request is in the foreground, the tone is weak and close to the intonation. A full stop is placed at the end of such sentences. Imperative devices have a very wide range of expressive possibilities: depending on the purpose and desire of the speaker or the owner of the speech, a certain idea can be conveyed to the listener in the form of a command, request, advice, or other forms. Research, result, and discussion. Regarding the expression of command and desire, O.G. Belyaeva, M.Ya. Bloch, A.V. Doroshenko, L.P. Chakhoyan, J. Lyons, and their supporters conducted serious functional-semantic analyses. As a result, it was possible to identify different semantic types of imperative sentences and to study their thematic-rhematic relations. In the literary text, there is a close semantic-functional and pragmatic connection between the speech of the characters in the imperative content and the author's statement, because they are interconnected based on one communicative task. At this point, it can be said that imperativeness exists as a possibility in language. Specific linguistic mechanisms are used to translate them into speech. Such devices are formed in each language based on national culture. Imperative devices have a very wide range in the Uzbek language: according to the purpose and desire of the speaker or the owner of the speech, a certain opinion is expressed in the form of an order, request, advice, recommendation, encouragement, or other forms. The listener understands the thought to be expressed not according to its form, but according to its content. This sometimes creates misunderstandings in communication.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The emphasis on the concept of the imperative situation by linguists is significant because it is related to the solution to the same problem.



By approaching the imperative constructions in the literary text based on linguopoetic, linguopr pragmatic, and linguocultural principles, it is possible to reveal the undiscovered aspects of such devices. In the rapidly developing Uzbek linguistics, it is necessary to research similar phenomena using the achievements of modern linguistics. Language and culture is often the problem of the so-called speech cultural though associatively remembered, the identity of the culture in these two countries does not show at all. Language and culture usually mean language through this or that culture or, conversely, through the study of culture it is intended to explain language, more precisely, The meaning of culture in linguistic and cultural studies is mental-spiritual or economic not the level achieved in the activity, the level (speech culture), but the personality remain in the production, social and spiritual-educational life of society. It means the set of achievements (cultural history, Uzbek culture). After that, the learning problems of speech culture are different, the object of study of linguistic and cultural studies is completely different.

Imperative-Subjunctive mood of Uzbek language.

Imperative-subjunctive mood expresses command, and desire, urge, please in the process of performing an action.

For example: Listen carefully to what your father says! Please, pay attention to next exercise!

Addressing to the second person of the imperative-subjunctive mood means a firm command: For example: Are you ready?

So, take the load into a lorry. It refers to ask positive request, to please, and to urge. We will be on the way to Fergana.

Let my mother know about it.

Addressing to the third person of the imperative-subjunctive mood basically means the real command, as well as when it is said in a calm tone, it expresses please and urge like:

Do not hurry, let them come out; Let's take a break.

## CONCLUSION

Linguoculturology studies the interaction of language and culture, links our knowledge of language to our knowledge of man – a native speaker and the specific features of reflection of culturally significant phenomena in his/her consciousness



and linguistic competence. Unlike the approach of country-through-language studies, addressed mainly at description of semantic characteristics of culturally marked vocabulary and provision for encyclopedic information about it a linguoculturological analysis is also intended to demonstrate some specific features of functioning the given vocabulary in language and speech, these features being determined by the content of vocabulary units.

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