IMPERATIVE SEMANTICS AND ITS FEATURES IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article deals with the semantic features of imperative statements in English and Uzbek languages. Also article emphasizes that the function of prompting to action is one of the oldest functions of the language. The language has various means of expressing this function. It is noted that the role of imperative statements in the language as a means of communication between people is exceptionally great. Their main function is to express a direct will, and they have specific grammatical features. Unlike declarative sentences, imperative sentences do not contain a message about some fact of objective reality, but an inducement of the addressee to a certain action.

Key words: imperative statements, utterance, negative imperative, affirmative imperative, incomplete sentences.

At present, the appeal to imperative statements is due to the fact that researchers are focusing their attention on studying the semantic-pragmatic aspect of linguistic phenomena. In the process of working on the structure of imperative utterances, it was found that the main models of imperative utterances in both English and Uzbek are the following:

1) the affirmative form of an imperative sentence;

2) negative imperative sentence;

3) an imperative sentence about let;

4) verbless imperative sentence;

5) emphatic imperative sentence.

The considered models of imperative statements lead to the conclusion that each model of an imperative sentence is characterized by grammatical formality and independence. The leading model of imperative sentences in both compared languages is a verbal model denoting an action, the execution of which depends on the will of the person - the actor. It is characterized by the highest frequency in texts, freely forms all paradigmatic forms and allows all kinds of structural modifications. The study showed that imperative constructions do not necessarily have to include a second component (i.e. subject) in both. An analysis of examples of fiction in both English and Uzbek languages demonstrates a clear predominance of single-component imperative non-trusions. [8]

Imperative sentences require great and close attention also because they play a big role in the field of speech communication. Practically in all areas of human activity (literature, art, medicine, technology, linguistics), a person's expression of his will is found. Therefore, in the general structure of the language and its use in communication, the system of forms expressing motivation is far from the last place. [5]

In Uzbek language, according to the the communicative task, the imperatives can used in the meaning of please, is an expression of advice (for example, "hammasini aytib ber", "menga uzatib yuboring", "siz o'g'lim, otangizning aytganini qiling"). Commands also have a tendency ("ayt", "aytsin", "aytgin", "ayting"), which means to command, to urge, to want to fail to perform an action. Command sentences often have a command verb or a special command intonation in the cut function (for example, "Sen suv sep, sen supur", "Ko'cha harakati qoidalariga rioya qiling!"). The command may be directed to the object or to the subject (speaker) itself, for example (for example, "har bir o'tgan, ketganni kuzatib tur", second person "Zokir o'ziga o'zi shunday dedi: buni hech kimdan yordam olmay o'zing uddala!"). Sometimes, the command is directed at a person who is not involved in the conversation at all ("Bolalar futbol, qizlar tennis o'ynasin!").

Imperatives are understood as statements as units of speech communication, in the syntactic structure of which the position of the predicate is occupied by specialized synthetic or analytical imperative word forms without negation or about negation. And incomplete sentences of imperative semantics without specifying the addressee. This type of incomplete sentences is represented in the analyzed novel by sentences both in the affirmative and in the negative form:

- affirmative form:

"Pass that by for now. Just pass it"- Uzbek translation - "Keling, bunga vaqt sarflamaylik!".

"Come this way"- Uzbek translation -"Bu tomonga kel!".

"Take the money" - uzbek trans.- "Pulni oling! ".

"Be quiet and listen" - uzbek trans. - "Jim bo'l va meni tingla!".

"Keep out" - uzbek trans. - "Uzoqroq turing!". [10]

In sentences of imperative semantics, there is no subject, and the infinitive without the particle "to" is used as a predicate. Incomplete sentences in the affirmative form are used with the meaning of orders, requests or orders. For example, in the sentence "Take the money". Here, one of the characters named Al (a minor character) offers the protagonist of the novel, Jake - negative form:

"Don't lose it" - uzbek trans.- "Yo'qotmang!".

"Don't get down on yourself." - uzbek transl.- "O'zingizni ayblamang!".

"Don't forget it" - uzbek trans.- "Bu haqda unutma! ".

"Don't look back" -uzbek trans. - "Orqaga qarama!".

"Don't relax" - uzbek trans.- "Bo'shashmang!". [7]

To express a negative meaning, the auxiliary verb "do" and the negative particle "not" are used. Incomplete sentences in the negative form are used with the meaning of prohibition or advice not to do something. For example, in a sentence, Al uses a negative form to express a prohibition-prevention:

"Don't forget it" is for protagonist Jake Epping not to forget about his instructions while traveling through time, and in the sentence "Don't look back", Al advises Jake

not to look back no matter what, and continue your journey through time. The protagonist addresses the replica "Don't relax" to his friends so that they are not distracted by other things and adhere to the plan to save John F. Kennedy. [4]

When the speaker's orders or requests are addressed to a person who is absent at the moment of the conversation (third person singular or plural), imperative sentences are formed using the semantically weakened verb "let" and the corresponding pronoun in the oblique case "him", "her", "them" etc.

"Let him talk to her" - uzbek trans.- "U bilan gaplashishiga ruxsat bering".

"Let them come up" - uzbek trans.- "Ular kelsin!".

"Let him back" - uzbek trans.- "U qaytib kelsin!".

"Let her go, Clayton"- uzbek trans.- "Uni qo'yib yuboring, Kleyton!".

If the speaker includes himself in the performance of the action, then the construction "let + us" is used or reinduced "let's + verb". This incentive form involves the joint implementation of the required action. As a rule, the "let's" construction is used for commands, calls to action from the first the first person is plural.

"Let's get his good side" - uzbek trans.- "Keling, uni eng yaxshi tomondan suratga olaylik!".

"Let's eat" - uzbek trans.- "Keling ovqatlanamiz!".

"Let's see" - uzbek trans.- "Tomosha qilaylik!".

"Let's look in the trunk. I want to check the spare" - uzbek trans.-"Keling, yukxonaga qaraylik. Men zaxira g'ildirakni tekshirmoqchiman". [1]

It should be noted that the form "let + me" dominates in the corpus of factual material. This circumstance can be explained, in our opinion, by the desire for language economy, which is especially relevant in direct speech, dialogues.

"Let me tell you"- uzbek trans.- "Men sizni ishontirib aytamanki!

"Let me catch my breath"- uzbek trans.- "Men o'zimga kelishim kerak!".

The essential temper expresses a command or a request to operate an motion addressed to somebody, but now not the motion itself. As it does not certainly denote a unique motion it has not worrying category; the motion always refers to the future.

Aspect distinctions and voice distinctions are no longer attribute of the indispensable mood, even though forms such as, be writing, be warned sometimes occur.[2]

Do is also used in commands or requests to make them make emphatic:

Do come and stay with us. - uzbek trans.- "Kelib biz bilan qol!".

Do be quiet. -uzbek trans.- "Jim bo'l!". [3]

To conclude, the comparison of the semantics of English and Uzbek imperative constructions clearly shows that this category has corresponding analogues in both languages, causing a typological commonality. In those cases when the corresponding equivalents are not found in the English language, then other lexical and grammatical means inherent in this language are used to convey the necessary meaning, equivalently conveying the motivating meanings of subjective expression. This shows the typological originality of this category. Imperative sentences require tremendous and shut interest additionally due to the fact they play a big position in the subject of speech communication. Practically in all areas of human recreation, a person's expression of his will is found.

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