

SIMILAR AND DIFFERENT FEATURES OF VERBAL EXPRESSIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK COMMUNICATION

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ABSTRACT

The article focuses on the comparison of distinctive features of verbal expressions, their similar and dissimilar peculiarities in English and Uzbek communication. The examples are provided in the English and Uzbek languages concerning culture specific verbal expressions. In this study we also mention some of researcher's work, such as the contribution of Uzbek scholar to the study of verbal means in Uzbek communication.

Keywords: communication, verbal communication, verbal means, verbal expressions, culture, polite, feeling;

It must be mentioned that communication is regarded as an essential part of our life with a view to operating our life and opening way in relationships. In almost all cases information sent by people is orally or in writing which refers to verbal communication. In fact, there are load of rules or factors to achieve an effective verbal communication, but here we will take a look across cultures such as English and Uzbek confirming the way people communicate is not the same.

The Uzbek tend to give a great load of information. However, they avoid an open expression of discontent. If you pay attention to Uzbek communication, you will often realize no direct answers in most cases. What Uzbek think is often expressed in polite way. For instance, "no" answer to a partner is supplemented by "Yes, but..", continuing with a reason. "Gapingizda jon bor, lekin...", "Siz haqsiz, to'g'ri aytasiz, ammo...". People in conversation are considered as interlocutors who can use several words with emotional expressiveness. In face-to-face conversation people have a great chance to the use of high expressiveness.

We can achieve expressiveness through lexical items which communicate emotions or implicitly. The example for explicit expression is *I hate you*. The example for implicit expression includes metaphors You're a pain in the neck or lexemes with a strong axiological or emotional load. Other devices include exclamations (How lovely), interjections and intensifiers (She is wearing such a lovely dress), which show the speaker's involvement; humour, irony and sarcasm which may be bonding or

biting; complements which set the friendly frame for further interaction (Hi! You look great!). In Uzbek “Ko‘rinishing ajoyib!”, “Buncha chiroyli!”, “Ajoyib!”, “Zo‘r!”, “Gap yo‘q!”.

There are some verbal expressions for offering help.

English	Uzbek
Would you like me to do it for you?	Yordamlashib yuboraymi?
Shall I do it for you?	Yordam kerak emasmi?

Now we hereby see responses to offer of help in English and Uzbek.

Positive responses

English	Uzbek
That’s very kind of you.	Yaxshi bo‘lar edi.
Thanks a lot.	Mayli. (Katta) Rahmat.

Negative responses

English	Uzbek
No, I don’t bother.	Ovora bo‘lmang. Rahmat.
No, thanks. I can manage.	Yo‘q, shart emas. Rahmat.

Besides, both the English and Uzbek languages make use of fillers with a view to helping speakers think before they answer, “So”, “You see”, “OK”, “Well” are considered fillers in English communication. “Xo‘sh”, “Anaqa”, “Xo‘p” are commonly used words by the Uzbek before starting speaking and communicating. In conversation these fillers follow the communicative strategy.

It is true that speech etiquette exposes peculiar features of nations. For instance, the way they behave, address, greet, apologize, show thankfulness or farewells are based on speech etiquette of culture. English and Uzbek lifestyles, their national traditions make speech etiquette different from each other. From their cultural, religious and language background, Turkish and Uzbek cultures share some homogeneous features, while English or British culture is different in this respect, and may seem to be more modernized or westernized [1. P.185].

In communication we may make active use or at least, hear such terms of endearment in both cultures. We may hear them between family members and close friends. For example, lexemes standing for “darling”: love, dear; lexemes involving sweetness: honey, hon, sugar, sweetheart, sweetie, baby-cakes and few animal names lamb, duck, pet, lovey-dovey, honey-bunny [2. P.6].

The greetings are usually informal in social cases in both the UK and Uzbekistan. They both make use of first names in social introductions. The British do not usually

ask too many questions upon meeting someone as this can be seen as prying. That being said, it is still best to ask a person whereabouts in the UK they are from upon meeting them. This prevents from mistaking them as English if they are Scottish and so on [3]. From perspective of English people, the questions asked by the Uzbek in daily communication may seem to be bothering and prying. Whereas in Uzbek culture it is a normal case to ask about the health of people, their family members, relatives, job, things they are busy now, and sometimes neighbour as well.

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