



Comparative Analysis of Interjections in the Contexts of Uzbek and English Languages

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ABSTRACT

The hereby article discusses the main differences and similarities of Uzbek and English interjections in terms of their usage, types, morphology, functions etc. All the findings are evinced with the valid examples taken from the reliable sources.

Keywords:

Interjections, derivational morphemes, exclamation, primary and secondary interjections, morphological approach, functional inyerjections.

I. Introduction

English and Uzbek interjections are often differentiated from surrounding discourses by pauses in phonology, and they can contain sounds not found in both languages otherwise. Inflectional and derivational morphemes are rarely used in English interjections. They tend not to form constituents with other words and are parenthetical rather than incorporated into the phrases in which they appear in terms of syntax. They have emotive or interpersonal connotations in terms of semantics, and their use is sometimes referred to as exclamatory. According to Cliff Goddard interjections provide "evidence for discrete basic emotions" including greeting (*hi, hey*), disgust (*bleck, yuk, ick*) and conveying agreement (*ah, ooh, yay*). So interjections are elements of speech that exhibit emphasis, usually to better convey of the speaker's or writer's strong feelings.

II. Literature review

Today a number of experts claim that paying more attention to the loud and forceful

parts of speech called interjections will help create a better understanding of how human beings actually communicate in an era of increasing communication via text messaging and social media which is often laced with interjections. They help create a better understanding of how human beings communicate at present. Traditionally, interjections have been considered one of the eight components of speech (or word classes). It's worth noting, though, that many interjections can serve as two or three different parts of speech. For instance, when widely-used words like *boy* or *awesome* come alone (in writing, commonly followed by an exclamation point), they work as interjections:

Boy! You have a solution to every problem.

My first paycheck was given to me by the crew chief. "Awesome!" I stated.

However one should consider that when the same words appear syntactically integrated in a phrase, they normally function as different parts of speech.

Be a good boy and get me my coat. Boy is used as a noun in the given case, not as an interjection.

III. Analysis

Interjections are frequently distinct from conventional sentences, retaining their syntactic independence defiantly. Inflection isn't used to indicate grammatical categories like tense or number. Interjections have recently gotten a lot of attention thanks to corpus linguistics and conversation analysis. Interjections have even been divided into two big groups by linguists and grammarians: *primary* and *secondary interjections*. *Primary interjections* are words that are only used as interjections; they are always first and foremost words (*oops, ouch!, huh?*) whereas *secondary interjections* are words from other categories that come to be used as interjections in virtue of their meaning (*Damn!, Hell*). *Secondary interjections* like *bless you, congratulations, good grief, Hey, Hi, oh my, oh my God, oh well* are exclamatory utterances frequently blend with oaths, swear words, and welcome formulas.

In the Uzbek language the category of pure interjections consists of *soʻz-gap* (*independent words*) that function as separate words in the sentences. This group of words includes emotional words such as *eh, voh, oy, barakalla, rahmat, ofarin* etc., explanatory interjections denoting order like *pisht, beh-beh, chuh* and words with the meaning of confirmation and denial such as *albatta, alhamdullilah* etc.

It's worth noting that how primary and secondary interjections are punctuated in writing is entirely dependent on the context in which they're employed. The phrase *ooh* is officially a primary interjection that is rarely used in syntactic constructs. It's frequently used by itself, and when it is, it's usually followed by an exclamation mark, as in *Ooh!* Indeed, the sentence could be reconstructed so that the principal interjection stands alone, followed by an explanation, as in: *Ohh! That is a lovely gown.*

IV. Discussion

The interjection *brr* can be followed major by a comma in the sentence. As a result,

the exclamation point does not appear until the end of the linked text. But again, the primary interjection could stand alone and be followed by an exclamation point as in: *Brr! It's cold in here.* Another example includes a separate interjection, *Oh, my God* or *Oh, my goodness* with both the interjection and the sentence ending in exclamation mark. *Secondary interjections* can also be used as part of a sentence:

Why did you let the dog in here, anyway?

Oh my goodness, I should've turned off the oven earlier!

Charlie Brown, oh my goodness! Just kick the ball around.

Uzbek interjections which serve for attracting people, animals and birds may be followed by comma if there are several interjections come at a time. For example: *Atrofdan beh-beh, tu-tu degan tovushlar eshtilardi.* However interjections coming alone in the sentence are not used with comma e.g., *Otliqlar gaplashmas, har zamon-har zamon otga bir qamchi bosib, chu deb qoʻyilardi.* Sometimes primary interjections may be followed by the comma as in the English language. For instance: *Eh! Shahrimiz naqadar gozal.*

V. Conclusion

Interjections are the most common units of everyday speech of all nations. They are either special words such as *ouch, oh, sh, gosh, hello, sir, ma'am, yes,* or else phrases (*secondary interjections*) often of peculiar construction, such as *dear me, goodness me, goodness gracious, goodness sakes alive, oh dear, by golly, you angel, please, thank you, good-bye*.

This article has summarized the most important aspects of interjections of both Uzbek and English languages on the basis of comparative analysis. The following evidences have been found while investigating this category of words: Interjections are usually followed by exclamation points, question marks, or commas in both English and Uzbek grammar.

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