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INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDAGI EMOTSIONAL-EKSPRESSIV BIRLIKLARNING QIYOSIY TARJIMASI VA QO‘LLANILISHI

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola adabiy asarlarni to‘liq anglash uchun muayyan birliklarni ularning kontekstlarida tushunish muhimligini ta’kidlaydi. Unda aytilishicha, o‘quvchilar ushbu elementlarni anglab yetgan holda, adabiyotda uchraydigan hissiy ifodalarni yaxshiroq tan olishlari va qadrlashlari mumkin. Bundan tashqari, undahissiyifoda – bu madaniy chegaralardan tashqariga chiqadigan universal insoniy tajriba ekanligi ta’kidlanadi, bu esa madaniyatdagi farqlarga qaramay, adabiyotda ifodalangan asosiy his-tuyg‘ular butun dunyo bo‘ylab odamlarda aks sado berishi mumkinligini anglatadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: frazeologik birliklar, metafora, ifoda, til birliklari, hissiy-ifodali, til, madaniyat, visual sezgi, jihatlar, tushunchalar, madaniy kontekst, hissiy ifoda.

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОД И ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ЭМОЦИОНАЛЬНО-ЭКСПРЕССИВНЫХ ЕДИНИЦ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация

Эта статья подчеркивает важность понимания конкретных единиц в их контексте для полного восприятия литературных произведений. Она предполагает, что, осваивая эти элементы, читатели могут лучше распознавать и ценить эмоциональные выражения, содержащиеся в литературе. Кроме того, подчеркивается идея о том, что эмоциональное выражение является универсальным человеческим опытом, который преодолевает культурные границы, что подразумевает, что, несмотря на различия в культуре, основные эмоции, передаваемые в литературе, могут находить отклик у людей по всему миру.

Ключевые слова: фразеологические единицы, метафора, выражение, языковые единицы, литература, эмоционально-экспрессивные, язык, культура, визуально-сенсорные, аспекты, концепции, эмоционально-выразительные единицы, литература, культурный контекст, язык.

COMPARATIVE TRANSLATION AND USE OF EMOTIONAL-EXPRESSIVE UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Annotation

This article emphasizes the importance of understanding specific units within their contexts to fully appreciate literary works. It suggests that by grasping these elements, readers can better recognize and value the emotional expressions found in literary works. Additionally, it highlights the idea that emotional expression is a universal human experience that transcends cultural boundaries, suggesting that despite differences in culture, the fundamental emotions conveyed in literature can resonate with people worldwide.

Key words: Phraseological units, metaphor, expression, linguistic units, emotive-expressive, language, culture, visual sensory, aspects, concepts, cultural context, emotional expression.

This article aims to investigate the role and function of emotive-expressive units in both Uzbek and English literature, highlighting their significance in conveying emotions and fostering reader engagement. Through a comparative analysis, this study will examine the linguistic features, cultural reflections, and reader engagement strategies employed in both literary traditions. By doing so, it seeks to illuminate the universal nature of emotional expression while also acknowledging the unique cultural contexts that shape how emotions are articulated in literature.

The exploration of emotive-expressive units in literature serves as a vital lens through which we can understand the intricate relationship between language, culture, and emotional expression. Emotive-expressive units encompass a range of linguistic elements, including words, phrases, metaphors, and stylistic devices that convey feelings, attitudes, and emotional states. These units are essential in shaping the reader's experience and enhancing the depth of literary works.

In the context of Uzbek and English literature, the role of emotive-expressive units is particularly significant due to the distinct cultural, historical, and linguistic backgrounds of these two literary traditions. Uzbek literature, with its rich heritage rooted in the traditions of Central Asia, reflects the values, beliefs,

and emotional landscapes of Uzbek society. It often employs metaphors and symbols derived from nature and cultural practices, creating a unique tapestry of emotional expression that resonates deeply with its audience.

Conversely, English literature, characterized by its diverse influences and broad range of genres, utilizes emotive-expressive units to explore a wide array of human experiences. From the lyrical poetry of the Romantic era to the psychological depth of modern narratives, English writers have harnessed the power of language to evoke complex emotions and engage readers on multiple levels.

Ultimately, this research aspires to contribute to the understanding of how emotive-expressive units function as a bridge between language and emotion, fostering connections between authors and readers across different cultures. As literature continues to evolve, the exploration of these units will remain a crucial aspect of literary studies, offering insights into the enduring power of human emotion in storytelling.

This investigation will unfold in several chapters, each focusing on specific aspects of emotive-expressive units, their application in both Uzbek and English literature, and the implications for cross-cultural literary analysis. Through this approach, the dissertation will provide a comprehensive

understanding of the role of emotive-expressive units, enriching the discourse surrounding emotional expression in literature.

Results and discussions. Here are some emotional and pampering words in English for children from parents, categorized by feeling:

Love & Affection:

- Darling: A sweet and affectionate term of endearment.
- Honey: A term of endearment, often used in a playful way.

• Sweetheart: A term of endearment suggesting warmth and tenderness.

• My Love: A deeply affectionate and romantic expression.

• Precious: Describing someone or something as very special and loved.

• My Treasure: A term of endearment implying someone is extremely valuable.

• Sweetie: A casual and endearing term for someone you care about.

• Angel: A term of endearment suggesting someone is pure and innocent.

• My Sweet Pea: A sweet and affectionate term for a little one.

• My Little Pumpkin: A playful and endearing term.

• My Cuddle Bug: A term expressing love and the desire for closeness.

• My Sunshine: A term expressing joy and light someone brings into your life.

• My Precious: A term expressing that someone is extremely valuable and cherished.

• My Heart: A deeply affectionate term signifying that someone holds a special place in your heart.

Comfort & Solace:

• My Dearest: An expression of deep care and affection.

• My Sunshine: Describing someone who brings light and joy.

• My Star: A term of endearment suggesting someone is brilliant and inspiring.

• My Everything: A declaration that someone is irreplaceable.

• My Little Lamb: A term suggesting innocence and gentleness.

• My Little Star: A term expressing admiration and belief in someone's potential.

• My Little Angel: A term expressing purity and innocence.

• My Sweetheart: A term conveying warmth and tenderness.

• My Tiny Tot: A term expressing fondness for a small child.

• Hug: A physical gesture of comfort and love.

• Cuddle: A cozy and affectionate embrace.

• Snuggle: A close and comforting position of closeness.

Adoration & Appreciation:

• Wonderful: Expressing admiration and delight.

• Beautiful: Describing someone as aesthetically pleasing and captivating.

• Amazing: Expressing awe and wonder.

• Charming: Describing someone as attractive and delightful.

• Radiant: Describing someone as glowing with happiness.

• Magnificent: Describing someone as impressive and extraordinary.

• You're My Best Friend: A powerful statement of connection and love.

• You're So Smart: A compliment that encourages intellectual growth.

• You're Such a Good Kid: A statement of pride and approval.

• You Make Me So Happy: A declaration of the joy someone brings.

Words of Encouragement & Affirmation:

• You're Perfect: A statement of unconditional acceptance.

• I Believe In You: An expression of confidence and support.

• You're Doing Great: A positive affirmation for someone's efforts.

• You're Strong: A statement of resilience and inner strength.

• You Can Do It: An encouragement to persevere and achieve.

• You're Beautiful Inside and Out: A statement of inner and outer worth.

• You're Amazing: A simple but powerful expression of belief in someone.

• I Love You Just The Way You Are: A statement of unconditional love and acceptance.

• You're Special: A reminder that someone is unique and valuable..

• You're Strong: A reminder of inner strength and resilience.

There are many emotional-expressive units (hissiyotbirliklari) used in the Uzbek language. These include:

Caring feelings:

• Jigarim, jonim, azizim: Used for the closest and dearest people.

• Quyoshim, oyim, yulduzim: To express beauty and radiance.

• Bolajonim, shirinim: Words said to children with affection and love.

• Ko'zqorachig'im: Refers to someone very precious and cherished.

• Umrim, hayotim: Said to a person who is the meaning of one's life.

• Beg'uborim, pokizaim: Refers to a person with a pure and innocent heart.

Admiration, surprise feelings:

• Voy dod! Voy xudo! Subhanalloh!: Said in response to an unexpected event or something surprising.

• Barakalla! Ofarin! Qo'lko'taraman!: To express admiration and gratitude.

• Shuhratingziyodabo'lsin! Omadingbersin!: To express good wishes.

• Ko'ztegmasin! Tfu-tfu!: Words said to protect something good.

Other feelings:

• Rahmat, ko'prahmat, ming rahmat: To express gratitude.

• Kechiring, uzrso'rayman: To express regret.

• Xayr, salomatbo'ling: Words for parting.

• Inshaalloh, Xudoxohlasa: To express hope and trust.

• Astag'firulloh: To repent and seek forgiveness.

The meaning and use of these emotional expressions are dependent on the cultural context. Some words may express affection in one situation, while in another, they could be offensive. Therefore, it is very important to use them correctly and appropriately.

It is difficult to directly find the same emotional expressions used for pampering children in both Uzbek and English due to the differences between the languages and cultures. However, we can list words that have a similar meaning and are used in a pampering tone in both languages:

Common words used for pampering:

Asalim / Honey:

• Uzbek: Asalim (sweet, dear)

• English: Honey (sweet, dear)

• Both words are used to express sweetness and affection.

Jonim / Dear:

• Uzbek: Jonim (dear, beloved)

• English: Dear (dear, beloved)

• Expresses affection, but in English, "dear" can also be used as a more general term of address.

Azizim / Sweetheart:

• Uzbek: Azizim (beloved, dear)

• English: Sweetheart (beloved, dear)

• Both words convey a sense of being loved and cherished.

Quyuncham / Bunny:

• Uzbek: Quyuncham (pampering, affection)

• English: Bunny (pampering, affection)

• Animal-related terms of endearment are found in both languages.

In English, terms of endearment are often referred to as "pet names," and their use depends on the cultural context. • In Uzbek, such terms are more commonly used between family members and close friends.

These words are common examples of expressions that can be used for pampering and showing affection towards children in both languages.

I made research into two literary works in Uzbek and English literature. In this research I picked up "Sariq devniminib" by Xudoyberdi To'xtaboyev from Uzbek literary work and in English I selected "Little women" by Louisa May Alcott.

In Uzbek literature I found the following emotional expression:

Oppoqqinam, jonimninghuzuri, puchuqqinam, Hoshimjon, oyijon, akajon, barakalla, o'g'lim, jonidilim danyaxshiko'rganim, buvi-buvijon, bechora, jonajonim, Hoshimboy, obboo'g'lim, obbotoylog'imey, mushumdek bolaya

Briefly, Uzbek people use the emotive expression word "barakalla" more than other units. They tend to add the suffixes "-jon, -xon, -voy" to the names of person to express their attitudes to this person. More mothers add "-jon" to their children whereas friends and non-relatives add "-voy" to call this person emotionally.

In English literature I encountered the following expression: poky old woman, poor Jo, a goose (gullible), a mouse (a pet of the family), you are dear, my dears, my dearies, my girls, baby, little daughters, bless the child, my little Shakespeare, my little tranquility, my angel, my honey

The most interesting one is that English nations also have a habit of shortening the name of the person like Uzbek nations.

In the novel "Little women" by Louisa May Alcott the name Margaret is shortened like Meg, the name Josephine is shortened like Jo, Elizabeth is shortened like Beth, Emilie is shortened like Emmy. In daily Uzbek speech Uzbek people have also such tendency to shorten the name of the person such as Aziza-Azi, Bahodir-Boho, Iroda-Iro and etc.

Emotive-expressive units are linguistic elements that convey emotions, feelings, and attitudes. They play a significant role in literature, allowing authors to express their characters' inner thoughts and evoke emotional responses from readers. This analysis explores the role and comparison of these units in Uzbek and English literature.

Definition and Significance

- Emotive-Expressive Units: These include words, phrases, idioms, and stylistic devices that express emotions. They can be found in dialogue, narrative descriptions, and character development.

- Significance: They enrich the text, making it more engaging and relatable. They help in building a connection between the reader and the characters.

Role in Uzbek Literature

- Cultural Context: Uzbek literature is deeply rooted in the cultural and historical context of Central Asia. Emotive-expressive units often reflect the values, traditions, and emotional landscapes of Uzbek society.

- Examples: Poetic expressions and proverbs are prevalent, where emotions are conveyed through metaphors and similes. For instance, the use of nature imagery to express love or sorrow is common in classical Uzbek poetry.

- Contemporary Literature: Modern Uzbek writers continue to utilize emotive-expressive units to address social issues, personal experiences, and national identity, often blending traditional forms with contemporary themes.

Role in English Literature

- Diverse Influences: English literature encompasses a wide range of styles and genres influenced by various cultures and historical periods. Emotive-expressive units are employed to reflect a broad spectrum of human experiences.

- Examples: In English poetry and prose, devices such as alliteration, assonance, and vivid imagery are used to evoke emotions. For example, Shakespeare's plays are rich in emotive language that explores themes of love, jealousy, and ambition.

- Modern Usage: Contemporary English literature often employs emotive-expressive units to explore complex psychological states and social issues, reflecting the diversity of human emotions in a globalized context.

Comparison of Emotive-Expressive Units

- Linguistic Features:

- Uzbek Literature: Often uses metaphors and similes deeply rooted in nature and cultural symbols. The expressions may carry traditional connotations that resonate with local audiences.

- English Literature: Utilizes a broader range of stylistic devices, including personification and hyperbole, allowing for varied emotional expression and greater flexibility in language.

- Cultural Reflection:

- Uzbek Literature: Emotive-expressive units often reflect collectivist values, communal emotions, and the significance of family and tradition.

- English Literature: Emphasizes individualism, personal experiences, and a wide array of emotional states, reflecting more diverse cultural narratives.

- Reader Engagement:

- Uzbek Literature: The emotive-expressive units create a sense of nostalgia and connection to cultural heritage, engaging readers through shared experiences.

- English Literature: The use of emotive language invites readers to explore personal and universal themes, often leading to a deeper psychological engagement.

Conclusion. The role of emotive-expressive units in both Uzbek and English literature is crucial for conveying emotions and connecting with readers. While there are distinct differences in their usage and cultural significance, both literatures demonstrate the power of language to express the complexities of human emotions. Understanding these units in their respective contexts enhances the appreciation of literary works and highlights the universal nature of emotional expression across cultures.

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