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### PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF UNITS EXPRESSING SURPRISE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Аннотация

Language is a complex and multifaceted system that enables individuals to communicate and express a wide range of emotions, thoughts, and ideas. One of the key aspects of language is its ability to convey surprise, a universal human emotion that is often expressed through verbal and nonverbal means. In this article, we will examine the pragmatic features of units expressing surprise in both the English and Uzbek languages, and explore how these features contribute to the overall communicative effectiveness of each language.

**Key words:** surprise, pragmatic features, emotion, shock, implicature, articulations.

### ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЕДИНИЦ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ УДИВЛЕНИЯ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация

Язык сложная и многогранная система, которая позволяет людям общаться и выражать широкий спектр эмоций, мыслей и идей. Одним из ключевых аспектов языка является его способность передавать удивление — универсальную человеческую эмоцию, которая часто выражается вербальными и невербальными средствами. В этой статье мы рассмотрим прагматические особенности единиц выражения удивления как в английском, так и в узбекском языках, а также выясним, как эти особенности способствуют общей коммуникативной эффективности каждого языка.

**Ключевые слова:** удивление, прагматические особенности, эмоция, шок, импликатура, артикуляции.

### INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA HAYRATLANISHNI IFODALOVCHI BIRLIKLARNING PRAGMATIK XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya

Til murakkab va ko‘p qirrali tizim bo‘lib, odamlarga turli xil his-tuyg‘ular, fikrlar va g‘oyalarni muloqot qilish va ifodalash imkonini beradi. Tilning asosiy jihatlaridan biri uning hayratlanarliligini, ko‘pincha og‘zaki va noverbal vositalar orqali ifodalanadigan universal insoniy tuyg‘uni yetkazish qobiliyatidir. Ushbu maqolada biz ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida hayratni ifodalovchi birliklarning pragmatik xususiyatlarini ko‘rib chiqamiz va bu xususiyatlar har bir tilning umumiy kommunikativ samaradorligiga qanday hissa qo‘shishini o‘rganamiz.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** hayratlanish, pragmatik xususiyatlari, hissiyot, hayratda qolish, implikasiya, artikulyatsiya.

**Introduction.** Language is a powerful tool for expressing emotions and attitudes, and one such emotion is surprise. Surprise is a universal human emotion, and its expression varies across different cultures and languages. Expressions of surprise play a crucial role in everyday conversations, as they allow individuals to convey their unexpected reactions to various situations. The pragmatic features of units expressing surprise in different languages provide intriguing insights into the cultural and linguistic diversity of human communication.

In modern linguistics, the term “pragmatics” (from Greek “action” or “affair”) was coined in the 1930s by psychologist and philosopher Charles Morris. Pragmatics was developed as a subfield of linguistics in the 1970s. According to Morris, pragmatics studies the relationship between a sign and its users [1]. Pragmatics is a vital branch of linguistics that investigates how meaning is constructed and conveyed in context. It examines how speakers use language to achieve their communicative goals and considers the social and cultural factors that influence language use.

Pragmatics is a systematic way of explaining language use in context [2]. It encompasses the social and cultural aspects of communication, and how language is used to achieve specific goals within a given context. According to Levinson, pragmatics between language and context embedded in grammatical structure studies dependence. [3]

It can be understood as a concise statement about the relationship between pragmatics, language, context, and grammatical structure in the study of dependence.

Uzbek scientists also contributed to the development of the science of pragmatics. The foundations of Uzbek pragmalinguistics are laid out by dedicated scientists Sh. Safarov, M. Khakimov, and others. The scientist, professor Sh. Safarov “pragmatics is a special field of linguistics, in which the selection of linguistic units in the process of communication, their use and the influence of the units in this use on the participants of the communication are studied” [4].

English, a widely spoken language, exhibits various pragmatic features when expressing surprise. These can include intonation patterns, lexical choices, and non-verbal cues. For instance, rising intonation at the end of a sentence, accompanied by expressions such as “Wow!” or “No way!” conveys surprise. English also employs phrases like “I can’t believe my eyes!”, “That’s incredible!” or “You’re kidding!” to express astonishment. These units often function as conversational markers, signaling the speaker’s emotional response to new information. Tone of voice, intonation, and facial expressions play crucial roles in conveying the degree and nature of surprise. Additionally, English speakers may use rhetorical questions like “Really?” or “Are you serious?” to express disbelief or astonishment.

Uzbek, a Turkic language spoken primarily in Uzbekistan, has its own set of pragmatic features for expressing surprise. Uzbek speakers may use different intonation patterns, word choices, and non-verbal cues compared to English. For instance, rising intonation and exclamatory particles can be employed to convey surprise. Additionally, idiomatic expressions like *"Bo'lsa bo'lmasa!"* (literally meaning "if it's, it's not!") are commonly used to express disbelief or astonishment[4].

**Literature review.** Numerous studies have investigated the pragmatic features of surprise expressions in English, highlighting the role of intonation, syntax, and contextual cues in conveying surprise effectively. Giora proposes the "Graded Salience Hypothesis," suggesting that the level of unexpectedness influences the choice of linguistic form in expressing surprise [5]. For instance, simple interjections like *"Wow!"* may suffice for mild surprise, whereas more elaborate phrases like *"I can't believe it!"* are reserved for greater astonishment (Aston-Jones & Cohen, 2005). Additionally, Clark.H.(1992) emphasizes the importance of shared knowledge and inference in interpreting surprise expressions, indicating that listeners rely on contextual information to infer the intended meaning accurately [6].

In contrast, research on the pragmatic features of surprise expressions in Uzbek languages is relatively scarce. However, studies on Uzbek linguistics offer insights into how cultural and linguistic factors influence the expression of surprise. Kadirova M. (2014) explores the use of interjections in Uzbek discourse, noting the prevalence of expressions like *"Rostdanmi?"* ("Really?") and *"Qanday?"* ("How?") to convey surprise and astonishment[7]. Furthermore, Mirzakhmedov M. (2007) discusses the role of politeness conventions in Uzbek communication, suggesting that expressions of surprise may be modulated by social hierarchies and relational factors [8]. However, as the Uzbek linguist M. Hakimov stated in his work: "All human social behavior in the objective world finds its place in his speech activity. Therefore, studying human speech allows to get acquainted with his spiritual world. Pragmatics is a new theoretical and practical branch of linguistics. He studies issues related to the speech process which reflects to the pragmatics" [9].

Cross-cultural studies comparing surprise expressions in English and Uzbek languages are limited but offer valuable insights into cultural variations in communicative norms and pragmatic strategies. Matsumoto Y. (1988) examines cultural differences in emotional expression, highlighting contrasts between individualistic cultures like those in Western societies, where surprise may be overtly expressed, and collectivistic cultures like Uzbekistan, where emotional restraint and social harmony are prioritized. Such studies underscore the importance of considering cultural context in analyzing pragmatic features of surprise expressions across languages [10].

**Research methodology.** Surprise can be separated into two fundamental classes: verbal and nonverbal. Verbal surprises are words or expressions that are utilized to convey shock, for example, *"Oh my God!"*, *"Really?"*, and *"I can barely handle it!"* Nonverbal surprise incorporate looks, motions, and non-verbal communication, like enlarging the eyes, causing a commotion, hurling the hands, dropping the jaw and panting.

In English, there is an extensive variety of verbal and nonverbal surprise that can be utilized in various settings. Probably the most widely recognized verbal surprise includes:

*Wow!* - Used to express astonishment or admiration.

Example: *"Wow! That's an incredible achievement!"*

*Oh my God!* - A common expression of surprise or shock, often used in more intense or dramatic situations.

Example: *"Oh my God! Something is burning in the kitchen!"*

*No way!* - An informal expression of disbelief or skepticism.

Example: *"No way! You met the president?"*

*Oh my goodness!* - Used to express great surprise or shock.

Example: *"Oh my goodness! Did you see that car accident? I hope everyone is okay!"*

*Are you kidding me!* - Used to express disbelief or shock, often in response to something unexpected or unbelievable.

Example: *"You won the lottery? Are you kidding me?"*

*I can't believe my eyes!* - Used when something is so surprising or extraordinary that it's hard to accept or comprehend.

Example: *"I can't believe my eyes! I just won a trip to Dubai!"*

In Uzbek, there is likewise an extensive variety of verbal and nonverbal surprises that can be utilized in various settings. The absolute most normal nonverbal amazement articulations in Uzbek include: Broadening the eyes, causing a stir, panting, putting the hand over the mouth and shaking the head.

Probably the most well-known verbal shock articulations in Uzbek include:

*"Voy!"* - Used to express surprise or astonishment.

Example: *Voy! Oyi siz uyda edingizmi?*

*"Haqiqatanmi?"* - Used to express disbelief or shock, often in response to something unexpected or unbelievable.

Example: *Haqiqatanmi? Siz lotereyada mashina yutdingizmi? Bu ajoyib!*

*"Qanday?"* - An exclamatory phrase meaning "What?" or "How?" used to express surprise or disbelief.

Example: *Qanday? Bugungi muhim kunni unutishingiz mumkin?*

*"Hazillashayapsizmi?"* - A phrase conveying disbelief, shock or incredulity in response to unexpected information or events.

Example: *Hazillashayapsizmi? U mensiz hechqayerga ketolmaydi!*

*"Ajoyib!"* - An adjective meaning "Wonderful" or "Fantastic" often used to express positive surprise or admiration.

Example: *Ajoyib! Siz bu ishni ham qoyilmaqom qilib epladingiz!*

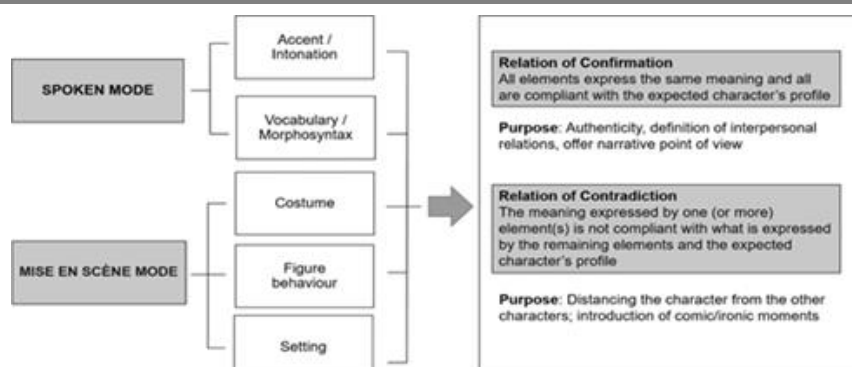
Settings of Purpose:

The settings wherein surprises are utilized can change across dialects and societies. As a rule, be that as it may, surprises are probably going to be utilized in the accompanying settings:

At the point when somebody encounters something surprising or novel

At the point when somebody gets new data that is in opposition to their assumptions

In English surprise is much of the time utilized in casual discussions, for example, between companions or relatives. They can likewise be utilized in additional proper settings, like in the work environment or in scholarly settings. Notwithstanding, the particular surprises that are utilized in a given setting will rely upon the social and social standards of that specific situation.



In Uzbek, surprises are additionally frequently utilized in casual discussions. In any case, they are less inclined to be utilized in proper settings, like in the work environment or in scholarly settings. This is on the grounds that Uzbek culture puts a high worth on good manners and regard, and it is viewed as discourteous to communicate shock in a manner that should have been visible as impolite.

#### Social and Social Variables:

The utilization of surprise is impacted by various social and social variables, including:

**Accepted practices and shows:** The accepted practices and shows of a given culture will direct when and how shock articulations can be utilized. For instance, in certain societies it is viewed as rude to communicate shock in a manner that should have been visible as impolite.

**Power and status:** The power and status of the speaker and the audience can likewise impact the utilization of surprises. For instance, an individual of higher power or status is bound to have the option to communicate shock in a manner that would be viewed as rude in the event that it was utilized by a person of lower power or status.

**Orientation:** Orientation can likewise impact the utilization of surprises. For instance, in certain societies ladies are bound to utilize surprises than men.

#### Suggestions for Multifaceted Correspondence:

The different down to earth highlights of units communicating shock in English and Uzbek can have suggestions for culturally diverse correspondence. For instance, a speaker of English who is curious about the social and social standards of Uzbek culture might involve an unexpected articulation in a manner that is viewed as rude or ill bred. This could prompt misconceptions and struggle.

Speakers of various dialects genuinely must know about the different sober minded highlights of units communicating shock in their own language and in the dialects of individuals with whom they impart.

**Analysis and results.** In English, units expressing surprise often involve the use of intonation, stress, and lexical items. For example, a rising intonation at the end of a statement can indicate surprise, as can the use of emphatic stress on certain words. Additionally, lexical items such as "wow," "oh my goodness," and "I can't believe it" are commonly used to express surprise in English. These linguistic features work together to convey the speaker's emotional state and elicit a similar response from the interlocutor.

In contrast, the Uzbek language utilizes different pragmatic features to express surprise. Intonation and stress also play a role in conveying surprise in Uzbek, but the language also makes use of specific lexical items and grammatical structures to achieve this effect. For instance, the

use of the particle "e" at the end of a sentence can indicate surprise, as can the use of specific adverbs and adjectives that convey astonishment. Furthermore, Uzbek employs a range of idiomatic expressions and proverbs that are used to express surprise in a culturally specific manner.

Expressing surprise is a common communicative phenomenon in both English and Uzbek languages.

In both languages, intonation plays a crucial role in expressing surprise. Rising intonation or an upward pitch contour is often used to indicate surprise or disbelief. Certain words or phrases are commonly used to express surprise in both English and Uzbek. For example, in English, expressions like "Wow!" or "Oh my God!" are frequently used, while in Uzbek, phrases like "Vaov!" or "Yomon!" can convey surprise. **Facial Expressions and Body Language:** Non-verbal cues such as facial expressions, widened eyes, raised eyebrows, and open mouths can accompany the verbal expression of surprise in both languages.

The pragmatic features of units expressing surprise in English and Uzbek are shaped by the cultural and social norms of each language community. In English-speaking cultures, there is often an emphasis on directness and explicitness in communication, which is reflected in the use of lexical items and intonation to convey surprise. In Uzbek culture, on the other hand, there is a greater emphasis on indirectness and politeness, which is reflected in the use of specific grammatical structures and idiomatic expressions to express surprise.

It is important to note that the pragmatic features of units expressing surprise in English and Uzbek are not static, but rather dynamic and subject to change over time. As language evolves and adapts to new social and cultural contexts, the ways in which surprise is expressed may also change. Additionally, individual variation in language use means that different speakers may employ different pragmatic features to express surprise, based on their own communicative styles and preferences.

**Conclusion.** The pragmatic features of units expressing surprise in English and Uzbek are rich and varied, reflecting the cultural and social norms of each language community. Both languages employ a range of linguistic features to convey surprise, including intonation, stress, lexical items, and grammatical structures. Understanding these pragmatic features is crucial for effective communication in both languages, as it allows speakers to convey their emotional states and connect with their interlocutors in a meaningful way. As language continues to evolve, it will be interesting to see how the pragmatic features of units expressing surprise in English and Uzbek continue to develop and change in the future.

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