

FUNCTIONAL AND STYLISTIC FEATURES OF EXCLAMATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract: *The article highlights the stylistic features and methodological tasks of exclamations in English and Uzbek. The use of exclamations in speech styles was analyzed based on a comparison in English and Uzbek.*

Keywords: *nudging, conversational style, artistic style, formal style, journalistic style, scientific style, linguistic universals, emotional expressiveness, dialogue and monologue*

INTRODUCTION

Although the exclamation is not grammatically related to the other parts, it is related in content. In this regard, they are 'like a story that permeates the body' (Peshkovsky). Exclamations may not be grammatically related to other parts of a sentence in a sentence, but have the same stylistic features as other independent parts stylistically. Exclamations exist in all styles of speech except scientific: colloquial, artistic, formal, and journalistic.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Exclamations are inherent only in the spoken style and are used in other styles of speech as synonyms of this style. Almost the entire language unit is initially created in spoken language and converted into written language. Exclamations are more often used in colloquial, artistic and journalistic style, much less often in formal business style. Exclamations acquire a predominantly emotional and expressive coloring in colloquial, artistic and journalistic styles. On the other hand, a lot is used in negations and appeals.

In the Uzbek language, an exclamation reveals its character or expresses the speaker's attitude, referring to the person or thing that his speech is directed at. In exclamations, the speaker will be able to express affection, discontent, anger and other feelings towards the listener. Due to this feature, poets and writers use it in artistic speech for various stylistic purposes.

Exclamations are mainly studied within the framework of artistic, journalistic and conversational styles, while scientific and formal styles remain out of sight. That is why the problem of positive ways of using motivation units in a formal and scientific style has not been studied as a separate research work because of their common unifying properties. In Uzbek and English, exclamations are not used in a scientific style.

Conversational, that is, in oral speech, exclamation sentences in Uzbek are used to attract the attention of a listening person or thing to the thought being expressed and express their attitude towards the interlocutor. For example:

- Know this, boy, know this: if you show a trick, that is, as if you notice something from your crafts, you will not leave the buffet until Christmas! (J.K.Rowling).

In spoken English, the main function of an exclamation is to attract the attention of the listener or indicate who the text of the message is directed at.

- Good luck, Harry Potter, said Firenze.

In spoken English, exclamations are more often used in monologues than in dialogical conversations, and the sentence comes in the form of a more incomplete sentence or short sentences are used. For example:

-So-back again, Harry?

- Come on, dear.

Sometimes linguistic universals are used in colloquial speech. This case is often used in colloquial speech. For example:

- Thank you, amigo.

- Thanks, friend.

The use of exclamations using linguistic universals is used equally in both languages: Uzbek and English.

Motivation is also widely used in artistic style. When analyzing it, attention should be paid not only to samples of modern Uzbek literature, but also to fiction in the old Uzbek language. The reason is that exclamations are a linguistic phenomenon that was actively used in both modern Uzbek and old Uzbek. In written speech, the exclamation was used much more widely to draw the attention of the listener and readers to the main idea, as well as to characterize the person or subject on whom the speech was focused.

In English, formal style exclamations can also be used during a formal conversation between the speaker and the listener. In the Uzbek language, exclamations are rarely used in the official style. It is mainly used in special correspondence, and the words "dear" or "dear" can be added to these exclamations. Unlike Uzbek, except for respectful or meaningful words Miss, Mister, etc. By gender (gender) of the listener: and by position of professor.... Words can be added.

- Shut up, Miss Patil....

- Be quiet, Miss Patil.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion that, in general, exclamations occur in all styles of speech, except scientific, is correct when analyzed within the framework of the language of an artistic work. In colloquial speech, exclamation marks are used to draw the listener's attention to the thought being expressed, as well as to express the speaker's attitude towards his interlocutor. And in the artistic style, especially in poetry, exclamations serve to impart imagery and emotionality to speech. The appeal worked a lot in monologue and dialogic speech, in appeals, slogans, orders, appeals, advertisements, newspaper headlines.

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