IMPERATIVE SEMANTICS AND ITS FEATURE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation

The semantic characteristics of imperative sentences in English and Uzbek are the subject of this essay. The essay also highlights the fact that language's ability to elicit action is among its oldest uses. There are several ways to express this function in the language. It is acknowledged that urgent language plays a particularly significant role in interpersonal communication. They have particular grammatical characteristics and serve primarily the purpose of expressing a direct will. Contrary to declarative statements, imperative sentences encourage the addressee to take a certain action rather than communicating some fact of objective reality.

Comparing studied and taught languages was necessary for learning and teaching foreign languages. The development of typology is receiving a lot of attention since Uzbekistan is seen as a multilingual nation and because it is impossible to build political, economic, and cultural links with nations where other languages are spoken without learning those languages.

The use of imperative statements is prevalent at the moment because academics are concentrating on researching the semantic-pragmatic side of linguistic phenomena. Working on the structure of imperative utterances, it was discovered that the following are the primary imperative utterance models in both English and Uzbek:

1. the affirmative form of an imperative sentence;

2. negative imperative sentence;

3. an imperative sentence about let;

4. verbless imperative sentence;

5. Emphatic imperative sentence.

A comparison of syntactic level units is conducted using the syntactic typology. The word combination and the phrase serve as the fundamental comparison units. The comparison of units inside a word combination, the level of the sentence, as well as the comparison of units at other levels with regard to their syntactic functioning, are some examples of the Syntactic Typology. Typically, the Syntactic Typology compares languages using transformational syntax. Languages' syntaxes examine the more complex building blocks than words. These are the phrase and the sentence, as well as its mixtures, types, sentence structures, and sentence components.

Because they are so important in the area of speech communication, imperative phrases need a lot of attention. A person's manifestation of his will can be found in almost every aspect of human endeavor (writing, art, medicine, technology, languages, etc.). The system of forms expressing motive is therefore far from being at the bottom of the language's overall structure and its usage in communication.

Comparative-typological analysis can be used to investigate the similarities and differences between the English and Uzbek languages. Idioms are produced by two or more words and are semantic and structural constant unities in both of the languages that are being compared. They contain strange morphological and syntactic structures, and the way the words are connected grammatically and semantically give them a complete meaning. Idioms diverge significantly from normal speech patterns even though they sometimes take the shape of word combinations or even complete sentences. They resemble words the most as a lexical unit, and idioms share many characteristics with words. Idioms are not created during speech like a word combination or sentence, but rather they are a language's pre-made pattern of words.

An essential component of speech, a phrase expresses a statement, a question, or an invitation with the aim of facilitating communication. The sentence makes a prediction; it indicates whether an event is true or false, desirable or necessary, stated as true or a question, etc. The sentence may include one or more fictitious words. The sentence is considered the smallest communicative unit in Uzbek and has the following characteristics. It has predication which consists of modality and time. It may have the meanings of person and number:

1. It is addressed to a hearer.
2. It has new information.
3. It has the speaker's intention.
4. It is related to certain speech situation.
5. It has definite intonation.

Phrases and sentences are universal linguistic phenomena. Their structures can be used as a basis for typological comparison. For identifying the type of a phrase, the following criteria have been established:

a) The type of syntactical connection in a phrase.
b) The means of expressing the syntactical connection.
c) The position of the elements of the phrase.

A phrase might have equal or unequal syntactic weight for its constituent parts. In the first scenario, neither factor changes the other. Without altering the meaning, we can shift their position. Equipotent combinations include father and son and son and father. If there is a syntactic imbalance between the elements, one modifies the other.

The following traits, such as the presence of two or more subjects and predicates in compound and complicated sentences in two languages, can also be seen as similarities. English interrogative pronouns can also be used to form a subordinate sentence, which is where the difference can be seen. However, in Uzbek, statements like "A scientist is a person who studies a lot" are regarded as basic. Uniquely, in the English language, the plural form of verbs is utilized for both singular and plural subjects in the unreal conditionals. However, this phenomenon does not exist in Russian or Uzbek (if he were here, he would assist us).

The word order in English is fixed, and various techniques are used to portray semantic nuances of meaning. You won't comprehend this is one possible English phrase, although it can also be said with a different accent.

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To conclude, this category has analogs in both languages, resulting in a typological similarity, as demonstrated by a comparison of the semantics of English and Uzbek imperative formulations. When the English language lacks the comparable equivalents, additional lexical and grammatical devices are used to convey the necessary meaning, which is equivalent to transmitting the driving meanings of subjective expression. This demonstrates this category's typological originality. Because they play a significant role in spoken communication, imperative phrases necessitate intense and close attention. Practically every aspect of human recreation involves a person expressing their will.

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