

LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES OF EMOTIVE VERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK AND THEIR RELATION TO NATIONAL MENTALITY

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Abstract

This article analyzes the linguocultural features of emotive verbs in English and Uzbek languages and their relation to national mentality. The article focuses on semantic categories of emotive verbs, cultural connotations, and differences in emotional expression between English and Uzbek linguistic communities. Comparative linguistic analysis, descriptive methods, and contextual analysis are used to identify similarities and differences between emotive verbs in both languages. The results show that emotive verbs in English often emphasize individual psychological states, whereas in Uzbek language they frequently reflect social relationships, politeness, and collective cultural values.

Keywords: Emotive verbs, linguocultural analysis, national mentality, English language, Uzbek language, emotions, semantics, cultural linguistics.

Introduction

Language is closely connected with culture, worldview, and national mentality. It functions not only as a communication system but also as a reflection of the social and cultural experiences of a particular community. Emotional expression is an essential component of human interaction, and linguistic units that express emotions provide important insights into cultural values and cognitive patterns. Among the lexical means used to express emotions, emotive verbs occupy a significant place. These verbs describe psychological states, feelings, attitudes, and emotional reactions of speakers. Emotive verbs therefore perform both



semantic and pragmatic functions in communication. They allow speakers to express their internal experiences and to evaluate external events. The study of emotive verbs has gained increasing attention in modern linguistics, particularly within the framework of linguocultural studies. Linguocultural analysis investigates how language reflects cultural identity and social values. Emotional vocabulary is especially important in this regard because emotions are closely connected with cultural norms, social behavior, and interpersonal relationships. English and Uzbek languages represent different linguistic and cultural traditions. English language is often associated with individualistic cultural patterns, where personal feelings and subjective experiences are openly expressed. Uzbek language, on the other hand, reflects collectivist traditions and emphasizes respect, politeness, and harmony in social communication. The main objective of this research is to examine the linguocultural characteristics of emotive verbs in English and Uzbek languages and to identify how these verbs reflect national mentality.

Literature Review

The relationship between language and culture has been widely studied in linguistic research. Early theoretical foundations were established by scholars such as Edward Sapir and Benjamin Lee Whorf, who emphasized the role of language in shaping human perception and cultural worldview. According to their theoretical perspective, linguistic structures influence the way people conceptualize reality and interpret social experiences. Later linguistic studies focused more specifically on emotional language. Anna Wierzbicka conducted extensive research on emotional vocabulary across languages and cultures. Her semantic approach demonstrated that emotional concepts are culturally shaped and cannot always be translated directly between languages. Another important contribution was made by V. I. Shakhovskiy, who introduced the concept of emotive linguistics. His research focused on the linguistic mechanisms used to express emotions and highlighted the importance of emotional vocabulary in communication.

In Uzbek linguistics, scholars such as Sh. Safarov and A. Nurmonov have explored the relationship between language, culture, and national mentality. Their studies emphasize that Uzbek language reflects traditional social values such as



respect for elders, politeness, and collective responsibility. Despite these important contributions, comparative studies focusing specifically on emotive verbs in English and Uzbek languages remain relatively limited. Therefore, analyzing emotive verbs from a linguocultural perspective provides valuable insights into cultural differences in emotional expression.

Research Methods

The present study applies several linguistic methods to analyze emotive verbs in English and Uzbek languages. The comparative method is used to examine similarities and differences between emotive verbs in the two languages. This method allows identification of linguistic patterns related to emotional expression and cultural influences. The descriptive method is applied to classify emotive verbs according to their semantic characteristics. Emotional verbs are grouped into categories representing different psychological states such as admiration, fear, empathy, satisfaction, and disappointment. Contextual analysis is used to investigate how emotive verbs function in authentic communication. This method examines the pragmatic role of emotional vocabulary in different communicative situations. Finally, linguocultural analysis is used to interpret the cultural meanings associated with emotive verbs and to identify how emotional language reflects national mentality.

Results and Discussion

The analysis demonstrates that emotive verbs play a significant role in expressing emotional experience in both English and Uzbek languages. However, the linguistic realization of emotions differs due to cultural and social factors. One of the key observations is that emotive verbs in English frequently emphasize individual psychological states. Emotional expressions often focus on personal feelings, subjective evaluations, and individual reactions to events. Such linguistic patterns correspond with cultural tendencies toward individualism and personal self-expression. In contrast, emotive verbs in Uzbek language often reflect social relationships and collective cultural values. Emotional expressions frequently highlight interpersonal respect, gratitude, empathy, and social harmony. These linguistic patterns correspond with cultural traditions that emphasize community orientation and mutual respect. Another important finding



concerns the pragmatic function of emotive verbs in communication. In English discourse, emotional verbs are frequently used to express opinions, attitudes, and personal evaluations. They serve as a means of presenting the speaker's internal perspective and emotional response. In Uzbek discourse, emotive verbs often serve to maintain politeness and strengthen social relationships. Emotional expressions are commonly used to show appreciation, sympathy, or respect toward others. Such expressions contribute to maintaining harmony in social interaction. The semantic analysis also reveals that basic emotional concepts are present in both languages. Emotional states such as happiness, admiration, fear, regret, and compassion are universal human experiences. However, the linguistic representation of these emotions may vary according to cultural norms and communicative traditions.

The results confirm that emotive verbs represent an important intersection between language, culture, and cognition. Their usage patterns reflect the cultural worldview of speakers and illustrate how emotional experiences are structured within different linguistic systems.

Conclusion

The study of emotive verbs in English and Uzbek languages demonstrates that emotional vocabulary is closely connected with cultural values and national mentality. Although both languages share universal emotional concepts, their linguistic realization differs due to cultural influences. English emotive verbs tend to emphasize individual emotional experiences and personal psychological states. Uzbek emotive verbs, on the other hand, often highlight social relationships, politeness, and collective cultural values. The findings confirm that linguocultural analysis provides valuable insights into the relationship between language and culture. Emotive verbs function as important linguistic indicators of cultural identity and social norms. Further research may focus on other linguistic elements related to emotional expression, such as idiomatic expressions, metaphors, and phraseological units. Such studies would contribute to deeper understanding of intercultural communication and emotional conceptualization in different languages.



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