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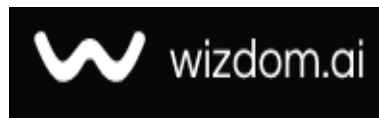
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## **Interjections in the Contexts of Uzbek and English Languages**

### *Interjections in the Contexts of Uzbek and English Languages*

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#### **Abstract**

The hereby article discusses the main differences and similarities of Uzbek and English interjections in terms of their usage, types, morphology, functions etc. All the findings are evinced with the valid examples taken from the reliable sources.

**Keywords:** Interjections, derivational morphemes, exclamation, primary and secondary interjections, morphological approach, functional interjections.

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## I. Introduction

Yeah, ouch, oh, mercy, yuck are examples of English interjections. They are distinguished by the infrequency with which they link with other words to form phrases, their loose connection to other sentence parts, and their inclination to express emotive meaning. These characteristics distinguish interjections from other lexical categories in English, such as nouns and verbs. Despite the fact that English interjections, like interjections in general, are frequently disregarded in language explanations, English grammarians do provide a basic description of the category.

So as it is seen from the above-stated facts about interjections this article aims at looking through at this category of words in more details and doing some analysis on the basis of comparison of two language contexts.

## II. Literature review

Interjections in English don't seem to inflect or form through derivation. Some other lexical categories in English do not inflect but retain inflectional morphemes linked with other categories; for example, English prepositions do not inflect but contain traces of the -ing suffix of present participle verb forms in the prepositions such as concerning. Interjections in English are the same way. The interjections heavens and bollocks, for example, still have the plural -s inflectional suffix from their previous lives as nouns.

Interjections or interjection phrases in English are frequently supplements, and as such, they are typically separated by a pause from the other utterances with which they may co-occur, establishing a prosodic unit in and of themselves. Punctuation like as commas, dashes, and parentheses is used to reflect this interruption in the clause's regular prosody. The dash in the preceding sentence, for example, denotes such a break.

It is common knowledge that in Uzbek language, according to K. Sapaev, interjections cannot make grammatical connections with other words in various types of discourse, so naturally they aren't able to perform any function as a part of speech in a sentence. Only if they receive the features of nouns or become noun interjections they may function as a main or secondary part of speech. In the examples and explanations provided below we can get more information about the application of noun interjections in both Uzbek and English languages.

## III. Discussion

Nouns interjections. There are a variety of religious interjections in English that are derived from nouns (for example, Jesus, Christ, God, heavens, and hell). The fundamental distinction between these interjections and their associated nouns is that the interjections have lost their original meaning and are no longer used to refer to the item that the noun originally referred to. The interjection Jesus, for example, does not always refer to a person or thing, although the noun does.

The Uzbek language also possesses noun interjections relating to the Islamic world such as Bismillah, Subhanallah, Allahu Akbar, InshaAllah, the Most Merciful, Allah, the Most High, if Allah Wish, the Most Gracious etc. It should be stated that such religious interjections mainly used by the old-age people as they get more experience and knowledge in religion. Also, in Uzbek culture children typically do not apply these words in their speech.

Uzbek religious interjections are applied in various contexts with different ways of expression. For instance, the word - Ё пирим is quite often used in the spoken discourse of the

elderly people when they urge themselves to move, get up, sit or raise something. In the Uzbek explanatory dictionary, it is mainly defined as a surprise or worship the saints of Islam.

Z. Karimova in her article about the "Classification of Uzbek and English interjections according to the age" introduces a very interesting example with the interjection Ё пирим: The "bachkanadoz" usually started his work at dawn and did not go anywhere till noon, but today he left the store before noon. He walked along the edge of a street filled with dirty snow and muddy water, sticking on the walls and keeping his big stick at every step he uttered "Ё пирим!" and hardly went out into the square (Oybek, Memorial Blood). In this example a hero expresses a sign of surprise and admiration.

The meanings of interjections can shift depending on the situation in which they're employed. For example, the word oh can convey surprise, disappointment, or delight:

Oh! I didn't notice you sat there.

Oh, I was hoping you'd be able to stay a little longer.

Oh! I'm so thrilled you showed up!

In the Uzbek language we can also have some changes in tone which help to identify the situation in which a particular interjection is used. For instance, in the statements "Oh", qanday go'zal manzara! (Oh, what a beautiful view!) and "Oh", zolim falak, yiqil boshinga (Oh, the cruel sky, fall on my head!) the interjection Oh is distinct in meanings.

In the following example, the word Ё пирим is used in a repeated way by this increasing the meaning of wonder. Usually, this expression is often implemented in contexts of women's speech: "I don't want to marry him, he is bald," she said. - Yo pirimey, yo pirimey! (Ё, пирим-ей, ё пирим-ей!). Who knows what may happen! Why do you worry about his baldness? Is his baldness the only problem? You think that if a man is not bald, he is intelligent; you are wrong. Some men are gifted with thick hair, some are not. That's what the creator did! (T. Murod, The Night When A Horse Neighed). In addition to the word Ё, пирим-ей the words Oh, Allah, O, Lord can be used either.

Verbal interjections. Words formed from verbs are another class of English interjections. When they occur with noun phrase complements, this derivation from verbs is most obvious. However, unlike with a subject, there is no subject present or intended in such circumstances. According to Cambridge Grammar of the English <sup>1</sup>It may be better to treat such words as uncommon interjections that combine with a noun phrase complement to generate an interjection phrase<sup>1</sup>.

In the Uzbek language we can see some exclamatory interjections which in some resources are called as the second meaningful type of interjections. This type of interjections is divided into 2 categories: 1) those which denote the actions used for some animals and birds. For example, the following list of interjections is used for calling the animals and birds: pish-pish (to the cats), beh-beh, tu-tu-tu (to the hens), bah-bah (to the dogs). The following interjections are implemented for driving the animals out e.g., hayt (the animals), pisht (the cat), kisht (the hen), chuh (the horse), xix (the donkey), qurey-qurey (the sheep). 2) The interjections which show the inactions used for both animals and birds such as dirr, tak (the horse), xush, xuush (the cow), huk (the ox), ishsh (the donkey), chix (the camel) etc.

Uzbek interjections are not made with the morphological method. However, they might be

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<sup>1</sup> Cambridge Grammar of English. 2006. Cambridge University Press



made up with the help of some verbal suffixes e.g., dod+la (shout), voy-voy+la, salom+lash (greet).

## IV. Conclusion

Interjections, unlike other parts of speech such as adverbs and prepositions, can be used alone or as part of a sentence. Without affecting the information, you can delete an interjection from a sentence, but the sentence will lose its emotional significance. This word type has recently developed as a result of the meteoric expansion of digital ways of communication, such as text messaging and instant chat. This is due to three key factors: Because digital communication is typically used casually, it is well suited to this word type. Because digital communication is designed to be brief and laconic, it lends itself well to these one-word statements. Interjections are commonly found at the beginning of sentences in English, although they can also be found in the middle or at the conclusion. In any event, interjections are used by authors and speakers to accentuate and communicate emotion. Interjections are rarely employed in academic or formal writing because of their function.

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