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Typology of expressive emotional lexical units (In English and Uzbek languages)

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Abstract: *The article deals with the problem of and emotional and causal units of the English and Uzbek languages. It justifies that the semantic meaning is based on the causative feature of the verb plays.*

Key words: *Emotional, Comparative, Interpret, Phenomenon, Express, internationalism, semantic, casual.*

One of the most important processes in the life style of the human being is the speech. In the process of speaking, there are emotional states, emotional relations between individuals. Emotions have a profound effect on a person's thoughts, feelings, and actions. Therefore emotions are studied and studied in various fields. Including psychology, linguistics and others. There are also many who consider emotionalism as an integral phenomenon. Thus, the comparative analysis of emotional units serves to disclose not only the way of expression in the languages spoken by languages but also the linguistic features of those languages. The typological structure of emotional lexicon is specific in each language being studied [1, 15]. Emotional Lecture in English and Uzbek languages is





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fundamentally different from that of its own structure and expression plan.

If the emotionality of the subject is expressed through the emotions of a person, emotional relationships can be regarded as an entity's emotions on an event, as well as the emotions of the subject of the subject, while emotional emotionality can be interpreted as the behavior of a person in compulsory emotional state. Emotional emotions from the emotional marks, which are the object of the analysis, have taken place. Conservative emotions are often regarded as affecting the subject of the subject. Conservative emotionality also has a negative and positive expression. Negative emotionality creates a situation where people are unloved (fear, anger, etc.). Syntactic explained "is an expeditionary syntactic object in the expression of emotion as an object" [3, 201-218].

In English, there are many tokens, coincidences, thumb writing that express some emotionality, which expresses inte- cialism as well as an emotion that creates negative (positive and positive). Also, emotional shortcomings that do not have intentional intentions can be added to the group of verbs such as disgust, to sadden, to anger, to irritate. For example:

1) *Coburn's words had cheered him a little (J. Krantz, 193);*

In particular, negative emotions in English are characterized by the specificity of certain group verbs. This group of verbs can be frightened, to tease, to dread, to horrify, to shame, to scare. Behavioral emotional responses constitute semantically microscopic and represent a negative and positive attitude of the subject to the addressee:

2) *Stash would not allow Francesca to set the pace, but brought her with infinite skill to an orgasm so stabbing, so victorious that it was frightened (J. Krantz, 25);*





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3) *I think we will stay well under it - I do not want to frighten Boris (J. Krantz, 37);*

4) *"No, Tatiana, darling, do not be silly I was teasing him and the little one got angry "(J. Krantz, 45);*

5) *To have so insulted the Prince (J. Krantz, 32).*

In these examples, the subject is a person who has been exposed to an emotion to an object (subjected to a person as an object) and a psycho-emotional state because of a certain external influenza. There is a lexical semantic sense of the verbal terminology between the causative and the causative. The negative emotional response expressed in the examples is evaluated as an outcome of a particular conversation. Behavioral structure has motif, purpose, object, process components. It should be noted that the verbal emotional reaction in the Uzbek language (particularly grief) has its own morphological form. Specifically, in the Uzbek language, such as -it, -at, -ir, have the characteristic of emotionally semantic expression. The verbs of the class of the verbs of the verb relates to semantic meanings, such as evaluating the subject's feelings outside an object. For example:

6) *As a river flowed into the river, a few thousand people were wary of Nosirbek (P. Kadyrov, 165);*

7) *Tears were frightening (old woman), frightened that she would die, she did not affect Odomboy (O'.Umarbekov, 32);*

8) *This question came from Babur (Primqul Kadyrov, 275);*

9) *This made the poorest people afraid and intimidated, (O'.Umarbekov, 34).*

Based on the analysis in the English and Uzbek languages, emotional verbs are derived from the immediate repercussions. The semantic features of persuasive emotional verb lexis are associated with syntactic administration [4], [2]. Thus, in





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many cases the expression of emotional complications affects th. The emotional anguish is not limited to the structure of the verb membrane.

10) *The Odomboy did not listen. He shook his hand and began to pluck the bull's smell (O'.Umarbekov, 35).*

The analysis of casual emotionality in English and Uzbek language shows that positive emotional emotions have some semantics of intensity. In addition, the susceptibility of the subject to the adult is also intentional emotional emotions. The emotional emotion expressed in these languages varies from the structural, morphological point of view (of course, emotional scathing can be understood by the differences in the lingvo culture of these languages, as we have not dropped in this analysis).

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