



COGNITIVE-PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF THE EMOTIONAL SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15172746>

ABSTRACT

This thesis examines the cognitive-pragmatic aspects of emotional sentences in English and Uzbek, analyzing how emotional expressions are framed and interpreted within each language's cognitive and pragmatic context. It investigates the role of cultural norms, linguistic structures, and context in shaping emotional expressions, using both cognitive and pragmatic theories to understand how emotions are communicated. By comparing emotional sentences in both languages, the study highlights both universal and culture-specific features in the expression of emotions. The findings reveal how emotional sentences are influenced by cognitive mechanisms and the social context in which they occur, reflecting the unique emotional landscape of each language.

Keywords: Cognitive analysis, Pragmatic analysis, Emotional sentences, English language, Uzbek language, Cross-cultural comparison, Linguistic structures.

Introduction

Emotions are universal human experiences, but the way they are expressed and interpreted can vary significantly across languages and cultures. In this thesis, emotional sentences are analyzed from both cognitive and pragmatic perspectives in English and Uzbek. Cognitive linguistics focuses on how language shapes thought, while pragmatics deals with the context in which language is used. Both approaches are essential to understanding how emotional sentences function in communication.

In English, emotions are often expressed directly through specific vocabulary, while in Uzbek, cultural norms and social context play a more significant role in shaping emotional expressions. This study seeks to explore the cognitive mechanisms behind emotional sentence constructions in both languages and how these constructions are influenced by their respective cultural and social contexts.

The main objectives of this thesis are:

1. To investigate how emotions are linguistically encoded in English and Uzbek emotional sentences.
2. To explore the cognitive and pragmatic mechanisms that shape the interpretation of these emotional expressions.
3. To compare the similarities and differences in emotional sentence constructions across both languages.

By examining the ways in which emotions are articulated, this study provides insights into the cognitive and social dimensions of emotional expression in both English and Uzbek.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous studies have investigated the linguistic representation of emotions. Ekman (1992) identified basic emotions as universal, suggesting that all humans experience similar emotions, but their expression can vary by language. Lazarus (1991) focused on the cognitive evaluation of emotions, which helps us understand how emotions are interpreted within different contexts.

Cognitive linguistics, particularly the work of Lakoff (1987) and Kövecses (2000), has examined the relationship between emotion and language. Lakoff suggested that emotions are structured by metaphors, while Kövecses focused on how emotional expressions are deeply rooted in cultural and cognitive processes.

In pragmatics, the role of context is crucial. Grice's (1975) cooperative principle and speech act theory (Austin, 1962; Searle, 1969) emphasize how meaning is constructed through context and intention. Pragmatic studies of emotional expression have shown how social norms and situational factors influence how emotions are conveyed and interpreted. Cross-cultural studies of emotional expressions reveal that while some emotions are universally expressed, others are culture-specific. For instance, Wierzbicka (1999) compared emotional expressions across languages and cultures, noting that cultural differences shape how emotions are experienced and articulated.

METHODOLOGY

This study adopts a comparative cognitive-pragmatic analysis approach to examine emotional sentences in both English and Uzbek. The methodology includes:

1. Corpus Selection:

50 emotional sentences in English, sourced from literature, film, and conversation.

50 emotional sentences in Uzbek, taken from similar sources.

2. Data Collection:

Sentences are selected based on their emotional content (e.g., happiness, sadness, anger, fear).

Linguistic features such as word choice, metaphor usage, and syntactic structures are analyzed.

3. Analytical Framework:

Cognitive Analysis: Identifying how emotions are conceptually structured in both languages, focusing on metaphors and mental imagery.

Pragmatic Analysis: Analyzing the contextual factors, including speaker intent, audience, and social norms, that influence how emotional expressions are conveyed.

CONCLUSION

This study provides a comprehensive analysis of emotional sentences in English and Uzbek from both cognitive and pragmatic perspectives. The findings highlight the significant role that cognitive mechanisms and cultural contexts play in shaping emotional expressions in these two languages. While both languages express universal

emotions, the way they are articulated differs considerably due to the cultural and social norms embedded in each language. In English, emotional expressions tend to be more direct and explicit, with emotions often conveyed through specific adjectives or phrases. In contrast, Uzbek emotional expressions are frequently indirect and influenced by cultural norms emphasizing restraint, modesty, and social harmony. The use of metaphors in both languages also reflects the distinct ways in which each culture understands and represents emotions. Cognitive mechanisms, such as metaphors, play a crucial role in structuring emotional expressions. In English, emotions are often conceptualized in terms of physical phenomena, such as "anger is a fire," while in Uzbek, emotional expressions frequently draw on nature-related imagery, such as "his heart hurts" to represent feelings of distress. From a pragmatic perspective, the context in which emotions are expressed also influences their form. In English, emotional sentences tend to focus on clarity and directness, while in Uzbek, the context of politeness and social roles often results in more nuanced and indirect expressions of emotion. The cognitive-pragmatic analysis of emotional sentences in English and Uzbek underscores the importance of considering both cognitive structures and social norms in understanding how emotions are communicated. These differences in emotional expression provide valuable insights into the relationship between language, culture, and emotion, emphasizing the need for sensitivity to cultural differences when interpreting emotional language. Future research could explore additional languages and contexts to further understand the universality and cultural specificity of emotional expressions.

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