

**LINGUISTIC ANALYZES OF WORDS DENOTING INTERJECTION IN  
DIFFERENT LANGUAGES.**

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**Abstract:** Words that express emotion and command and do not grammatically connect with parts of speech are called exclamation words. Although the pronouns express emotions such as excitement and driving, there is no name for emotion and driving. While you can define interjection words as those usually used to express feeling, reaction or emotion, they do have a variety of other functions too.

**Key words:** phraseological units, phenomenon, euphemisms, extralinguistic, conventional, ideographic, stylistic, stylistic-ideographic, euphemisation.

Interjections do not have morphological features and cannot be made morphologically. However, by repeating and pairing the interjections, some interjections were formed: ehhe, voy-boy, voy-voy, e-ha, e-voh. The role of tone in urges is strong. Consequently, words express emotion only when they are uttered in a certain tone. For example, when o is simply said, the sound is represented. Oh, my friend is ignorant. I wish I could see you even though I'm blind. The o sound in the sentence does not have a strong emotional meaning, so it means "sadness," "regret."

Exhortations are of two kinds according to the nature of the meaning: emotional exhortations, command-exhortation exhortations. Excitement refers to different emotions, experiences: o, oh, e, eh, uh, ey, voy, dod, he, a, obbo, ha, oho, ehe, attang, vodarig, thank you, hello, ofarin, balli, barakallo, etc. Tone is important in the emotional expression of these types of urges.

Emotions have the following meanings in Uzbek language: 1. Joy and happiness. Wow, that's great. Who is the owner? - Obbo, great man! Four and a half hundred will come. 2. Represents sadness, fatigue, severe mental distress. Evoh! It was not in vain that he had long been afraid of the prince.

3. Represents the meanings of emphasis and surprise. Oh, my dear, my dear! Oh, repent! I wonder what he promised! 4. Represents the meanings of tradition. You go out to the office after you get some sleep, bye.

The correct interjection definition is that it's a word or phrase that expresses sudden or strong feeling. This word type is also defined as being grammatically independent from the words around it - it doesn't modify or get modified, like other parts of language. However, while a sentence will usually function fine if you take away the interjection, some of the emphasis or emotion will be lost. In English: To express pain - Ow, ouch. To express displeasure - Boo, ew, yuck, ugh, shoot, whoops, rats. To express surprise - Gosh, goodness. To express pleasure - Yay, yippee. To express congratulations Cheers, congratulations. To express commiseration - Oh well, oh no. To express fear - Eek, yikes.

Command-call calls are mainly used to call, drive, move, or stop animals and birds: beh-beh, bah-bah, tu-tu-tu, chu, ish, pisht, xi-xi, tur, (dog), chigi-chigi, hosh-hosh, kisht-kisht

Some command-and-control exhortations are also applied to man. In this case, pronouns are used instead of nouns to denote an appeal: hey, hey, hey, like. O nephew, you have put a curse on my head. (S.A.)

Information about metaphors.

Words that mimic the sounds, movements, and state of a person, object, or animal are called imitation words. Imitative words serve to express an idea figuratively, effectively. There are two types

of imitation words according to their semantic properties: words that imitate sound and words that imitate action.

Words that imitate the sound: qars-kurs, gumbur-gunibur, tap -tup, tapur-tupur, gurs-gurs, piqir-piqir, pix-pix. Words that imitate sound represent imitations of sounds as follows: 1. Imitates a human-like sound: squeak, squeak, squeak. 2. represents the sound of animals and birds: like meow-meow, ku-ku, gur-gur. 3. Represents the sound produced by the movement of objects and objects. such as pish-pish, qars-kurs, tars-turs, sharaq-shuriq, gusur-gusur

. Words that mimic the action of Shula are semantically as follows: 1. Words that mimic the appearance of Shula-action: lip-lip, yalt-yult. He walked silently as he stared out of the tram window at the lowrise courtyards. (O.U.) He took one in his hand and turned it over, and at the small dawn coming down from the window, a bright light began to shine. (O.U.) 2. The appearance of the object, the words that mimic its appearance: milt-milt, lapang-lapang, molt-molt. The mother's heart sank as she stared at him, tears welling up in her eyes. (S.A.) 3. Words that mimic the state of a person or object: lang, dong, hang-mang, pish-pish.

Dildor took a blanket from the bed and covered it. He was sitting on his feet, asleep. (S.A.) (P.Q.) Imitative words are used singularly: shaq, qars, gurs, gup, lip, yalt, as well as in repetition. When metaphors are used repeatedly, the second part of the words can be changed phonetically: qars-kurs, hang-mang, paq-puq, garch-gurch. Imitative words are close to independent words in terms of syntactic function. Because metaphors come in the functions of all parts of speech in a sentence. Imitative words become possessive, complementary, determinative, hoi, cut when fired. The roar of ducks and hawks has taken over the world. (S.A.) Imitative words are used to form nouns, adjectives, and verbs: like applause, grunting, gleaming, flickering, guppilla.

Some quotes are meant to convey a specific emotion. For example, the urge to disagree can be a sign of disagreement or disagreement. A hoy urge is used to attract the listener's attention. Many of the slogans are spoken in different tones and serve to express different emotions. Such an event, which is interpreted as a different meaning of the call, is defined in the context of speech, in the context (environment). For example, if the vowel eh is used to express "joy", in one tone, to express "sadness" is used with a different tone. It is difficult to reflect in writing that the same urge expresses such a different emotion. As a result, non-verbal cues are used to determine the emotion of the exhortation: Oh, what a beautiful sight!

This multifaceted nature of pronouns makes it difficult to classify them according to their meaning. In the literature, pronouns are referred to as the second type of meaning of pronouns. These are very different from emotional units: they tell you not to do anything.

1) Encouragement to action to animals and birds relative to: chu, tss (horse), xix (donkey) etc.

2) Exhortations not to perform an action are also used mainly for animals and birds: dirr, tak (horse), ish (donkey), etc. There is a separate group of appeals - units of communication between people. The inclusion of these units, which have not yet become lexemes, but which have not yet become lexemes, is very conditional, and serves to convey the following meanings:

1) means to see, to say goodbye: assalomu alaykum, goodbye, etc. 2) means congratulations, wishes, gratitude and the answer to it: hormang - yes be healthy congratulations - service; thank you - as

worthless.

3) Highly positive evaluation of an activity: balli, barakallo, ofarin. K. Sapayev comments on the definition of "imitation words" as follows. Man imitates with his own voice the various sounds, ghosts, movements, and manifestations of things in existence, or creates a state in which they are thought to be sounds.

Any scientific research relies on certain methodologies and techniques. Just as every science develops on the basis of experience and research, so does the methodology of teaching the mother tongue develop on the basis of advanced experience and different opinions. Because it is difficult to cover all aspects of mother tongue teaching in a single case, teachers take a creative approach to mother tongue teaching at school, supplementing the ideas presented, taking into account the current situation and situation in the classroom.

There are many imitation words and phrases in our language that do not belong to either independent word groups or auxiliary word groups, and bringing students into the world of these words plays an important role in their speech development.

Improving students' vocabulary and speech development is important both in the study of pronouns and in working on their meaning groups. The given urges are semantically emotional urges (e.g., oh, eh, uh, o, e, wow, ura, ofarin, thank you, hormang, balli, hay-hay, bay-bay, well) and driving-. Divide into consonants (for example, kish, chuh, beh-beh, pösht-pösht), that is, to continue both lists independently, to determine whether they are used alone or repeatedly, and to interpret their spelling. Practical work, such as working on the subtleties of the meaning of a word, composing sentences or composing a text using them, and working on the use of narrowed meanings in speech, such as sighs, cries, and groans. important in increasing. It is especially important to find examples of encouragement from works of art and folk epics. Work on semantic groups of pronouns is combined with work on their spelling. In studying this topic, one of the age-old traditions of our people is to pay special attention to the introduction of words of gratitude, such as hormang, bor, thank you, thank you, barakalla, ofarin, balli.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

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