



## "CONCEPTUAL ASSUMPTION OF THE EXPRESSION OF HUMAN FEELINGS IN ENGLISH, UZBEK AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES"

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### ABSTRACT

*The conceptual assumption of the expression of human feelings in English, Uzbek, and Karakalpak languages is important because it highlights the cultural and linguistic differences in how emotions are expressed and understood. This knowledge can be particularly useful for individuals who are learning or working with these languages and cultures, as it can help them better understand and communicate with others. Additionally, understanding the nuances of emotional expression in different languages can promote empathy and cross-cultural understanding, which are important for building relationships and promoting positive interactions between people from different backgrounds. That's why, the article aims to present the comparison of conceptual assumption of the expression of human feelings in English, Uzbek, and Karakalpak languages.*

English is known for its rich vocabulary to express emotions. There are many words that describe different nuances of emotions, such as happy, joyful, ecstatic, content, pleased, and satisfied. English also uses idiomatic expressions and metaphors to convey emotions, such as "over the moon" to express extreme happiness or "heartbroken" to describe deep sadness [6, 110-115].

Uzbek and Karakalpak are Turkic languages spoken in Central Asia. These languages also have a range of words to express emotions, but they may not have the same level of specificity as English. For example, in Uzbek, "xursand" means happy or pleased, and "xafa" means upset or angry [3]. In Karakalpak, "quwnaq" means happy or joyful, and "qayg'ili" means sad or depressed [2].

In both Uzbek and Karakalpak, nonverbal communication is also an important aspect of expressing emotions. Facial expressions, body language, and tone of voice can convey emotions that may not be explicitly stated in words.

Examples of expressions of human feelings in English, Uzbek and Karakalpak languages"

English:	Uzbek:	Karakalpak:
- Happy	- Xursand	- Kewilli
- Sad	- Xafa	- Qapa
- Angry	- G'azablangan	- Ğázeplengen
- Excited	- Hayajonli	- Tolqinlangan
- Nervous	- Asabiy	- Ğázepli
- Jealous	- Hasadli	- Qizǵanshaq
- Frustrated	- Baxtsiz	- Baxtsiz
- Grateful	- Minnatdor	- Minnetdar
- Embarrassed	- Xijolatli	- Uyatli
- Content	- Muvaffaqiyatsiz	- Áwmetsiz

The conceptual assumption of the expression of human feelings in different languages can be influenced by a variety of factors, including cultural norms, social values, historical context, and linguistic structures [4, 201-208].

One factor that can affect the expression of human feelings is cultural norms. Different cultures may have different expectations for how emotions should be expressed and communicated. For example, some cultures may value emotional restraint and view overt displays of emotion as inappropriate or even shameful, while others may encourage more open and expressive forms of communication.

Social values can also play a role in shaping the expression of human feelings. Values such as individualism, collectivism, and hierarchy can influence how emotions are expressed and perceived in different contexts. For example, in a collectivist culture, emotions may be expressed in a way that emphasizes group harmony and social cohesion, while in an individualistic culture, emotions may be more focused on personal expression and self-fulfillment.

Historical context can also shape the expression of human feelings in language. Historical events such as wars, migrations, and cultural exchanges can lead to the adoption of new words and expressions related to emotions. For example, the English language has borrowed many words related to emotions from other languages such as French, Latin, and Greek.

Finally, linguistic structures can also influence the conceptual assumption of the expression of human feelings. Different languages may have different grammatical structures and vocabulary for expressing emotions, which can shape how emotions are perceived and understood. For example, some languages may have more nuanced distinctions between different types of emotions, while others may use more general terms to describe a range of emotional experiences.

**Conclusion.** Overall, the conceptual assumption of the expression of human feelings in different languages is shaped by a complex interplay of cultural, social, historical, and linguistic factors. Understanding these factors is essential for effective cross-cultural communication and for developing a deeper appreciation of the rich diversity of human experience

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