

A CROSSLINGUAL COMPARISON OF TRUST ILLOCUTION ACTS BETWEEN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article analyzes the linguacultural features of illocutionary acts of faith in the Uzbek and English languages. J.L. Based on speech act theory developed by Austin and John Searle, expressions of belief in both languages are studied phonetically, lexically, and grammatically. Cultural influences and translation issues are examined, and differences and similarities between the two languages are highlighted. This analysis helps representatives of the two languages better understand each other and establish effective communication.

Key words: illocutionary acts of belief, theory of speech acts, Uzbek language, English language, linguistic features, cultural influences, translation problems.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются лингвокультурные особенности иллокутивных актов веры в узбекском и английском языках. Дж.Л. На основе теории речевых актов, разработанной Остином и Джоном Сирлом, выражения убеждений в обоих языках изучаются фонетически, лексически и грамматически. Рассматриваются культурные влияния и проблемы перевода, а также выявляются различия и сходства между двумя языками. Этот анализ помогает представителям двух языков лучше понять друг друга и наладить эффективное общение.

Ключевые слова: иллокутивные акты убеждений, теория речевых актов, узбекский язык, английский язык, лингвистические особенности, культурные влияния, проблемы перевода.

INTRODUCTION

Illocutionary acts of belief are one of the speech acts used to express the speaker's personal beliefs in communication. Through these acts, the speaker expresses his worldview, thoughts and beliefs. J.L. In the speech act theory developed by Austin and John Searle, belief acts are classified as assertive illocutionary acts because they express assertions about truth.

Comparing the expressions of faith between the Uzbek and English languages helps to determine the linguistic and cultural characteristics of these languages. Expressions of faith in both languages have phonetically, lexically, grammatically and pragmatically different forms, and these differences are also related to cultural influences. Therefore, the analysis of illocutionary acts of faith in Uzbek and English languages helps to establish successful communication in the process of translation and international communication.

This article examines the differences and similarities between the illocutionary acts of faith in Uzbek and English. It is analyzed in terms of linguistic features, cultural influences and translation problems. This analysis helps the representatives of two languages to better understand each other and to establish effective communication.

- **Uzbek and English Languages: Overview**

Uzbek and English languages belong to different language families and have their own phonetic, lexical and grammatical features. The Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic language family, and the English language belongs to the Germanic language family. The differences between these languages are also reflected in the expression of illocutionary acts of trust.

Expressions of Confidence in the Uzbek Language

The following expressions are often used to express confidence in the Uzbek language:

- "Men ishonaman"
- "Menimcha"
- "Mening fikrimcha"
- "Menga ko'ra"
- "Taxminimcha"

These phrases show the speaker's personal confidence openly and clearly. In Uzbek culture, politeness and respect play an important role in expressing trust, which makes expressions more polite and subtle.

Expressions of Confidence in English

In English, the following expressions are common when expressing confidence:

- "I believe"
- "I think"
- "In my opinion"
- "It seems to me"
- "I suppose"

In expressing confidence in English, modal verbs ("might", "could", "should") are also often used, which help to determine the level of confidence. English culture values directness and openness in expressing confidence, which makes expressions more precise and direct.

- **Cultural Influences**

Uzbek culture

In Uzbek culture, politeness and manners play an important role in expressing confidence. In the Uzbek language, hedging is widely used to express confidence. For example:

- "Men taxmin qilaman"
- "Ko'rinishi bo'yicha"
- "Chunki shunday deb o'ylayman"

These expressions help the confidence to be softer and less confrontational, try to take into account the feelings of the listener.

English culture

English culture values openness and directness in expressing confidence. Hedging is also present in this culture, but it is usually used to express uncertainty or to show politeness. Examples:

- "I suppose"
- "It appears that"
- "Apparently"

These expressions help to make your conviction clearer and stronger, but it is also important to maintain respect for the listener.

Cross-Language Translation Problems

There may be some translation problems when expressing confidence between Uzbek and English. For example, the Uzbek phrase "Men izhanaman" is translated into English as "I believe", but due to context and cultural differences, these expressions may not always have the same effect. Interpreters must take into account the context, cultural background, and the manner in which the belief is expressed.

Differences in application

Expressions of confidence in Uzbek are more soft and gentle, while expressions in English can be more precise and direct. These differences can lead to misunderstandings in communication, especially when speakers of two languages communicate with each other.

- Linguistic features

Phonetic Features

Uzbek language has more phonetically softer sounds and accents, which makes expressions of confidence sound softer. In English, however, the variety of sounds and stress patterns provide more specific expressions of confidence.

Lexical Features

Lexical units used to express confidence in the Uzbek language are often simple and traditional expressions that show the speaker's personal point of view. In English, lexical choices are more diverse and include modality and intensification.

Grammatical Structures

In the Uzbek language, declarative and conditional sentences are widely used to express confidence. In English, along with declarative sentences, interrogative sentences and subjunctive mood are used to express confidence.

CONCLUSION

This comparison helped to understand the differences and similarities between the illocutionary acts of trust in Uzbek and English languages. In the Uzbek language, politeness and respect play an important role in expressing confidence, which makes expressions more polite and delicate. English, on the other hand, values direct and open expressions of confidence, which help convey confidence more clearly and strongly. The cultural and linguistic context of both languages is important in the understanding of expressions and helps to maintain logical and natural respect in translation and communication. This comparison is the basis for an independent and deeper understanding in the study of illocutionary acts of trust in the Uzbek and English languages.

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