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## **Linguocultural Analyses of Imperative Mood in Uzbek Language**

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***Abstract:** We want to illustrate main features of imperative mood in Uzbek language along with how culture influence on comprehension of it by the users. If we speak in Uzbek, we can use most of our verbs with imperative meaning, so it is strongly depended on culture and society of people who is receiving us how to understand it. In this article, some of examples of this peculiarities will be highlighted.*

***Key words:** imperative devices, imperative situations, command sentences, emotional-expressiveness, communicativeness, functional-semantic category.*

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### **Introduction**

In the scientific literature on the research of the language of artistic work, the special role of the field of linguopoetics in revealing the aesthetic function of the language is reflected in the results of the research. Imperative constructions do not only have a command meaning but also express advice, request, suggestion, demand, scolding, threat, anger, insult, freedom, power, warning, insistence, and several other meanings, along with their artistic meaning emotional-expressive coloring, functional-stylistic and aesthetic features of the text were discussed.

### **Methods.**

The linguopoetic features of the rich and beautiful command units of the Uzbek language were shown with the help of the example of the works of Uzbek writers. It is known that sentences expressing command, request, advice, etc. are called command sentences: Эҳтиёт бўл! Кўзингга қараб қадам бос! (Be careful! Keep an eye out!) Imperative sentences express such meanings as command, advice, request, anger, and annoyance.

The participle of an imperative sentence is usually expressed in the imperative case. In the center of the sentence will be a listener. That is why the participle of such sentences is expressed by the second person form of the imperative mood. Sometimes the part of the imperative sentence is expressed by the first and third-person forms of the imperative mood. For example, Бир ёкадан бош чиқариб ишлайлик! Куй чалинсин! Қўшиқлар янгрasin! (Let's work together! Let the tune play! Let the songs play!) The participle of the command sentence is often observed in the form of action noun + need (necessary, obligatory, required). One of the most important distinguishing features of an imperative sentence is its pronunciation.

### **Results.**

When the content of the sentence differentiates command, anger, and irritation, the tone is correspondingly strong. An exclamation point is placed at the end of the sentence. If the meaning of advice or request is in the foreground, the tone is weak and close to the intonation. A full stop is placed at the end of such sentences. Imperative devices have a very wide range of expressive possibilities: depending on the purpose and desire of the speaker or the owner of the speech, a certain idea can be conveyed to the listener in the form of a command, request, advice, or other forms. Research, result, and discussion. Regarding the expression of command and desire, O.G. Belyaeva, M.Ya. Bloch, A.V. Doroshenko, L.P. Chakhoyan, J. Lyons, and their supporters conducted serious functional-semantic analyses. As a result, it was possible to identify different semantic types of imperative sentences and to study their thematic-rhematic relations.

In the literary text, there is a close semantic-functional and pragmatic connection between the speech of the characters in the imperative content and the author's statement, because they are interconnected based on one communicative task. At this point, it can be said that imperativeness exists as a possibility in language. Specific linguistic mechanisms are used to translate them into speech. Such devices are formed in each language based on national culture. Imperative devices have a very wide range in the Uzbek language: according to the purpose and desire of the speaker or the owner of the speech, a certain opinion is expressed in the form of an order, request, advice, recommendation, encouragement, or other forms. The listener understands the thought to be expressed not according to its form, but according to its content. This sometimes creates misunderstandings in communication.

### **Discussion.**

The emphasis on the concept of the imperative situation by linguists is significant because it is related to the solution to the same problem. By approaching the imperative constructions in the literary text based on linguopoetic, linguopragmatic, and linguocultural principles, it is possible to reveal the undiscovered aspects of such devices. In the rapidly developing Uzbek linguistics, it is necessary to research similar phenomena using the achievements of modern linguistics.

Language and culture is often the problem of the so-called speech cultural though associatively remembered, the identity of the culture in these two countries does not show at all.

Language and culture usually mean language through this or that culture or, conversely, through the study of culture it is intended to explain language, more precisely, The meaning of culture in linguistic and cultural studies is mental-spiritual or economic not the level achieved in the activity, the level (speech culture), but the personality remain in the production, social and spiritual-educational life of society. It means the set of achievements (cultural history, Uzbek culture). After that, the learning problems of speech culture are different, the object of study of linguistic and cultural studies is completely different.

Imperative-Subjunctive mood of Uzbek language.

Imperative-subjunctive mood expresses command, and desire, urge, please in the process of performing an action.

For example: *Listen carefully to what your father says!*

*Please, pay attention to next exercise!*

Addressing to the second person of the imperative-subjunctive mood means a firm command:

For example: *Are you ready?*

So, take the load into a lorry. It refers to ask positive request, to please, and to urge.

*We will be on the way to Fergana.*

*Let my mother know about it.*

Addressing to the third person of the imperative-subjunctive mood basically means the real command, as well as when it is said in a calm tone, it expresses please and urge like:

*Do not hurry, let them come out;*

*Let's take a break.*

Linguoculturology studies the interaction of language and culture, links our knowledge of language to our knowledge of man –a native speaker and the specific features of reflection of culturally significant phenomena in his/her consciousness and linguistic competence .Unlike the approach of country-through-language studies, addressed mainly at description of semantic characteristics of culturally marked vocabulary and provision for encyclopedic information about it a linguoculturological analysis is also intended to demonstrate some specific features of functioning the given vocabulary in language and speech, these features being determined by the content of vocabulary units.

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