

**THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF VERBS OF SOCIAL RELATIONS IN ENGLISH
AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

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Abstract. This article examines the theoretical foundations of verbs of social relations in English and Uzbek from cognitive, semantic, sociolinguistic, and comparative-typological perspectives. Verbs of social relations are defined as lexical units that encode interpersonal interactions, social hierarchy, and communicative intentions. The purpose of this study is to identify the structural, semantic, and pragmatic features of such verbs in both languages and to determine their similarities and differences. The findings show that although English and Uzbek share universal semantic characteristics, they differ significantly in expressing social meanings due to typological and cultural factors. These results contribute to a deeper understanding of cross-linguistic variation and provide useful insights for language teaching and translation studies.

Keywords: verbs of social relations, social interaction, semantic analysis, cognitive linguistics, sociolinguistics, comparative linguistics, English language, Uzbek language, typological differences, social meaning, pragmatic features, communication.

Introduction. Language functions not only as a system of communication but also as a reflection of social structure and interpersonal relationships. Verbs play a central role in expressing actions, processes, and interactions between individuals. In particular, verbs of social relations encode social hierarchy, interpersonal roles, and communicative intentions.

The comparative study of English and Uzbek is especially relevant because these languages belong to different typological groups. English is considered an analytic language, whereas Uzbek is an agglutinative language. This typological distinction significantly influences how social meanings are structured and expressed.

Verbs of social relations can be defined as lexical units that describe interactions between individuals within a social context. These verbs typically include semantic components such as authority, cooperation, communication, and evaluation.

The concept of social meaning refers to the ability of linguistic units to convey information about social relationships, including hierarchy, politeness, and social roles. This type of meaning is often context-dependent and influenced by cultural norms.

From a cognitive perspective, verbs of social relations are linked to mental representations of human interaction. These representations involve participants, intentions, and outcomes, forming structured conceptual models of social behavior.

Structural and Semantic Features

Verbs of social relations can be classified into several semantic groups. These groups include verbs of authority, such as to command; verbs of cooperation, such as to help; verbs of communication, such as to advise; and verbs of evaluation, such as to respect.

Such verbs often involve complex argument structures. Many of them are ditransitive and require both a direct and an indirect object. For example, the English sentence “She gave him advice” has a

corresponding structure in Uzbek: “U unga maslahat berdi.” Although the semantic roles are similar, their grammatical expression differs.

Comparative Analysis

The structural differences between English and Uzbek play a significant role in shaping the expression of social relations. English relies primarily on fixed word order, while Uzbek uses suffixes and morphological markers to indicate grammatical relationships.

Cultural factors also influence the use of verbs of social relations. Uzbek tends to express respect and social hierarchy more explicitly, reflecting cultural values of politeness and collectivism. In contrast, English often employs more neutral or indirect expressions.

Sociolinguistic Perspective

Verbs of social relations are closely connected to sociolinguistic variables such as age, status, and cultural expectations. The choice of verb may vary depending on the relationship between speakers and the communicative situation.

In Uzbek, respect is frequently expressed through specific verb forms and grammatical markers. In English, however, politeness is more commonly conveyed through lexical choices and pragmatic strategies rather than morphological changes.

Verbs of social relations constitute an important aspect of linguistic systems in both English and Uzbek. While these languages share common semantic foundations, they differ significantly in their structural, pragmatic, and cultural expression of social meanings.

These differences highlight the importance of considering both linguistic and cultural factors in the analysis of language. The findings of this study have practical implications for language teaching, translation, and intercultural communication.

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