
**COMPARATIVE STUDY OF LINGUOPRAGMATIC AND
LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL FEATURES OF INTERJECTIONS IN MODERN
ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN**

Toshtemirov Elyor Nuraliyevich

Senior teacher, Andizhan state institute of foreign languages, Uzbekistan

Abstract. *The article presents a comparative analysis of the linguo-pragmatic and lingo-cultural characteristics of the interjections popular in the modern English and Russian languages.*

Key words: *interjections, emotion, joy, surprise, loan words.*

Knowledge of interjections and their grammatical meaning is part of our knowledge of the language. Nevertheless, interjections belong to the least studied parts of speech, and, according to some, rightly so; considering that interjection is one of the least important elements of speech. At first glance, there are good reasons for the lack of interest in interjections. From a syntactical point of view, their behavior does not seem particularly interesting. They look like syntactic isolates that are not related to other categories within the sentence. Also semantically, interjections differ from lexical categories such as nouns, verbs, and adjectives. They are often, though not always, as we shall see, used to express particular emotions or feelings on the part of the speaker. The nature of this emotional meaning seems to be harder to grasp than the meaning of nouns, verbs, and adjectives.

Interjections are an extremely interesting and little-studied part of speech. So, there are borrowed interjections that tell about the history of language and culture. Interesting interjections in English, borrowed from different languages.

The interjection, probably the most daring part of speech, is used to verbalize curses, expressions of joy, congratulations, and even pseudo-magical incantations. There are interjections that should be used more often.

1. *Abracadabra* - although spells are words that were used while performing tricks, it is now also widely used to mean surprise or something out of the ordinary. The word actually comes from the 4th century.

2. *Aloha* - what could be better than this greeting? This Hawaiian word can be used as a greeting and goodbye, as well as "wish you well", "love" and "affection". The word comes from "aroha", which means "love, affection, sympathy"

3. *Bada-bing* - used to emphasize that something will happen effortlessly and as expected, this word was popularized by Francis Ford Coppola in the 1972 film *The Godfather*: "you have to get up stand up close like this and say bada- bing!".

4. *Banzai* is probably a famous word in English for its use in World War II as a Japanese battle cry, the word was originally used as a form of greeting to the Japanese emperor. The word *Banzai* literally means "ten thousand years (of your life)".

5. *Cowabunga* - although the word has a backstory - it was originally popularized as a welcome call on television shows. This humorous word is usually used to express delight and satisfaction.

6. *Eureka* is one of the most famous interjections of all time. *Eureka* comes from the Greek *heurēka* ('I found it'), and was spoken by Archimedes upon his discovery of the purity of gold. Archimedes reportedly made the discovery when he climbed into the bathroom and noticed that there was more water; he realized that the volume of water should be equal to the part of his body that was submerged. Thus, he let out a cry of joy or satisfaction at the discovery of something.

7. *Geronimo* - used as a battle cry by our paratroopers. "Geronimo" became an association for a cry of jubilation. The word comes from the name of an Apache Indian chief (1829-1909), although there is no consensus on the reason for this usage.

8. *Hasta la-vista* is a legendary phrase from a Hollywood movie (do I need to specify which one?), of course, *hasta la vista* is an actual borrowing from Spanish, in which the parting word literally means "until the next vision."

9. *Jolly hockey sticks* - This is a humorous interjection used mainly by upper class people. Often used by British public girls' school, and often used to express irony.

10. *Mother-of-pearl* - literally, refers to the smooth, inner layer of the shell of some molluscs. In a figurative sense, the term was used as an interjection expressing surprise, disbelief, or confusion.

11. *Open sesame* (*Sizam, open*) - in the tale of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, "Sizam, open" is a magic phrase that opens the door of the robbers of the cave. The next time someone opens the door for you, feel free to add some magic to the action.

12. *Shazam* - this magical interjection is not at all as ancient as "abracadabra". The birth of the interjection dates back to the first part of the 20th century, and probably originated from children's slang. This interjection especially came into use thanks to comics. In Russian, there are not so many borrowed interjections as in English. The main borrowings come from English, as there has been a boom in the study of this foreign language. Almost all schools teach English, and this leaves its mark on the borrowing of certain words, including interjections. In addition to English influence, there are also borrowings from French and German. This is a historical influence when, during the time of the emperor, the nobility spoke French and German as their mother tongues. So, borrowings

of interjections in Russian:

1. "Bay" ("Wow") - originally it was an English interjection, which meant the barking of a dog. Over time, this turned into a sign of surprise. Analogues of Russian interjections: "Wow!", "Wow!"

2. "Упс" ("Oops") - the reason for borrowing this interjection can be that, unlike Russian counterparts (oh, oh, damn it), there is no negative connotation in "oops". This is more of a game, something that can be quickly corrected, and hardly anyone will strongly condemn.

3. "OK" - the reason for borrowing (initially a word, and then an interjection) is a slight agreement. This interjection is short and easy to pronounce.

4. "Есс!" (Yes) - some children think that this is an exclamation of joy, and only then

they find out that this is translated from English as “yes”.

5. "Bravo!" - borrowing from Italian, used as a manifestation of admiration for artistic manifestations (singing, drawing, the ability to perform on stage).

6. "Basta" - taken from Italian, used in case of a serious break in relations; to show the limit of emotional intensity.

7. “Адю” - a borrowing from French, used as an "arrogant" farewell, coquetry.

8. "Merci" - French borrowing. Gratitude for any action or service.

9. "Blah blah blah" - an interjection taken from the English language. Used frequently, shows indifference to any speech. Mostly when retelling someone else's speech as an indicator of indifference.

10. "Oh-oh" - an English interjection, which has an extremely wide variety of interpretations. So, for example, it can be used as a manifestation of awkwardness, shame; surprise calm; disappointment.

11. "Стоп!" - English interjection, used not only in everyday life, but also on the road. Means stop.

12. "Aufiderzein" - borrowing from German, which means "goodbye." Used as an informal farewell.

On the basis of a comparative analysis, a classification of interjections was identified:

a) interjections that require explanation and do not have a literal translation. These interjections were presented both in English and in Russian; b) interjections of surprise; c) interjections of negation and refusal; d) interjections of joy and happiness; e) interjections of disappointment and gloom. Interjections borrowed from other languages as a result of historical or cultural features were also noted and analyzed.

REFERENCES:

1. Воронцова Г.Н. Очерки по грамматике английского языка. — М.: Изд-во лит. на иностр. яз., 1960.

2. Ильиш Б. А. Строй современного английского языка. — 2-е изд. — Л.: Просвещение. Ленингр. отд-ние, 1971. — На англ. яз.

3. Fries C. C. The Structure of English. — New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1952.

4. Quirk R., Greenbaum S., Leech G., Svartvik J. A Grammar of Contemporary English. — London: Longman, 1972.