

Exploring Communicative-Pragmatic Dimensions Of 'Mood' In English And Uzbek: A Comparative Analysis

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How to cite this article: Begoyim Abdusattorova, Abdujabborova Shohista, Nazarova Sevara, Qosimova Xusnura, Anvarbekova Oydinoy, Mirzakamolov Umidjon, Mamatova Nasiba (2024). Exploring Communicative-Pragmatic Dimensions Of 'Mood' In English And Uzbek: A Comparative Analysis. *Library Progress International*, 44(3), 13636-13644.

ANNOTATION

In this article the communicative-pragmatic types of verbalizers related to the concept of "mood" in English and Uzbek are revealed and how cultural and linguistic differences influence the expression of mood in both languages, utilizing examples from literature, everyday communication, and idiomatic expressions are given. The study aims to enhance understanding of mood as a linguistic phenomenon and its pragmatic implications in cross-cultural communication.

Keywords: mood, state, communicative-pragmatics, verbalizers, mental domain, English, Uzbek positive, negative, cross-cultural communication.

Introduction

One of the key aspects of language planning in Uzbekistan is the promotion of English as a foreign language. English has gained significant importance as a global language of communication, commerce, and technology. In Uzbekistan, the government has recognized the importance of English proficiency for international communication and has implemented various policies to promote the learning of English as a foreign language (Rahmanova & Shahabitdinova, 2024)¹. In modern linguistics, the idea is intensively applied in the fields of linguocultural and linguocognitology. Because it displays both the national attitude and the method of each individual author, the direct text can serve as a representative example of the notion. There are two facets to the idea. Concepts are the first way that culture enters a person's mental domain, and conceptions are the first way that a person enters culture. The ideas of culture are examined independently in linguistic culture and have a significant role in the collective language's consciousness. Several reports claim that the mood is both positive and negative and that it lasts for a fair amount of time. Taking into account the importance of English in the world and its necessity in all spheres, the English language is taught in all educational institutions as a foreign or second language (Rahmanova *et al.*, 2024)².

The objectives of this article are as follows:

I. Identifying human emotions and interactions in oral and written communication focuses significantly on the idea of "mood."

II. In linguistics, mood refers to both the grammatical constructions that express emotional states and the cultural details that influence the representation of these emotions.

¹ Rahmanova, G., & Shahabitdinova, S. (2024). English Language Policy And Language Planning In Uzbekistan Context: Challenges And Considerations. *Educational Administration: Theory and Practice*, 30(6), 3043-3046.

² Rahmanova, G., Eksi, G., Shahabitdinova, S., Nasirova, G., Sotvoldiyev, B., & Miralimova, S. (2024). Enhancing Writing Skills with Social Media-Based Corrective Feedback. *World Journal of English Language*, 15(1), p252. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.5430/wjel.v15n1p252>

III. The communicative-pragmatic verbalizer categories linked to the concept of mood in Uzbek and English are examined in this essay. We hope to gain an understanding of how various cultural contexts affect mood expression by an analysis of these languages, which could shed light on interpersonal relationships and social norms.

IV. Previous linguistics research on mood has shown that it is multifaceted. Experts like Palmer (2001) have studied how varying degrees of emotional depth and belief are apparent in the use of modal verbs in English.

1. Literature Review

This study used a mixed-methods approach:

1. Analysis of a wide range of English and Uzbek texts, including literature, newspapers, and conversational transcripts. This enabled a thorough analysis of mood verbalizers in both languages. The corpus was examined for the frequency and context of mood expressions, with an emphasis on how these expressions functioned in various communicative situations.

2. Interviews: We conducted semi-structured interviews with each languages' native speakers. Open-ended questions about the ways that participants communicate their mood in social, professional, and personal contexts were posed to them. The practical goals of mood expressions and the cultural norms that support them were clarified by this qualitative data.

3. The analysis classified mood verbalizers based on their grammatical type (e.g., verbs, adjectives) and pragmatic intent (e.g., expressing certainty or politeness). Due to evolving objectives, the Uzbek government has issued several decrees and documents regarding language planning. This initiative reflects the government's commitment to fostering connections with the global community and preparing professionals to meet the standards required in the international market (Rahmanova & Ekşi, 2023)³.

Linguistic expressive means of "joy" semantics

In simple sentences: joy, happy, glad, cheer, to cheer, (V) merry, smile, enjoy;

In artificial words: joyous, joyful, happiness, happily, pleased, enjoyment;

In compound words: joy-ride, happy-going, khurram, good news, time, enjoyable;

Phrases: to make mercy, to have fun, to enjoy oneself, to be glad, to like happily, to grow merry, to give pleasure, a gladness of life; to be happy, to have fun, to be in a good mood, to get into the game;

Phraseological units: to be in pink, to be in the seventh heaven, ; to reach the sky with one's head;

Premias: No pleasure without pain; He who pleased everybody died before he was born; Happiness enters a house with laughter; If the moon is dark for fifteen days, it is bright for fifteen days;

2.LEXICAL VERBALIZERS

Lexical verbalizers include

1.Modal verbs: Those that imply a possibility, requirement, or duty.

For instance, "You have to do your homework." (Requirement)

Tonal patterns: Modifying pitch to evoke a feeling.

For instance, "Are you coming?" (raising voice in anticipation of a query)

Particular Vocabulary: Words have the power to express emotion.

As an illustration, "I wish you would come." (Implicit)

English Mood Types

1.Expressive Mood: Captures emotions and wants.

2.Descriptive mood: Describes conditions or behaviors.

3.Imperative Mood: Makes requests or directives.

3 Rahmanova, G., & Ekşi, G. (2023). English-Medium Instruction in Higher Education in Uzbekistan: Views on Effectiveness, Career Prospects and Challenges. *World Journal of English Language*, 13(5), p458. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.5430/wjel.v13n5p458>

Uzbek uses a variety of verbalizers to express mood, such as:

Verb forms: Various tenses to convey mood.

As an illustration, "Kelsangiz, yaxshi bo'lardi." (Having you here would be beneficial.)

Particles: Particular words that change the tone.

For instance, "Yana kelsangiz." (Should you return.)

- **English:** Mood is often expressed through adjectives (e.g., happy, sad) and adverbs (e.g., cheerfully, gloomily). Phrasal verbs also play a significant role (e.g., lighten up).
- **Uzbek:** Similar to English, Uzbek utilizes adjectives (e.g., xursand - happy) and adverbs. However, Uzbek also employs specific verbs that convey mood (e.g., his qilish - to feel).

Frowned, which indicates a change in facial expression (a nonverbal factor), in this sentence represents a negative adequacy that describes a bad mood. If "Darkly" is added to it, it becomes an intensifier of the emotional state and actualizes the sign of lack of internal harmony, i.e. implements the semantics of "negative mood". If we take the example of "She gave a cry of despair", the sentence includes the nominal lexeme of despair, which actualizes the cause of negative mood semantics. The physical expression of the internal state through the cry of the nominal lexeme shows the depth of the experienced phenomenon.

When expressing the feelings of joy and sadness based on the internal form of most phraseological units, an antonymy relationship is understood in English through the words cognitive metaphor down/up. For example: down in the dumps/mouth-sadness, despair, be at rock bottom- depression, down in the doldrums-depression; in depression. One of the most popular means of creating an image is the comparison of phraseological units and the characteristic of both is observed by comparing them through animals: (as) happy as a lark, (as) happy as a clam, be merry as a cricket, (as) happy as a possum up a gum tree, to look like the cat that got the cream.

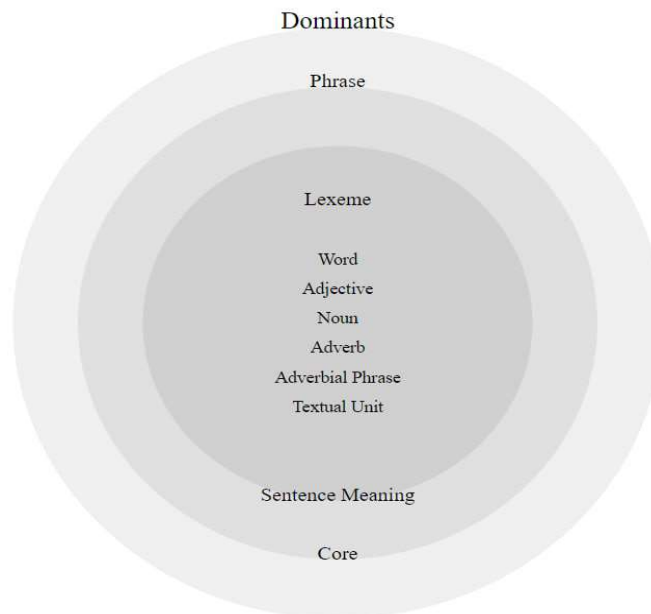
According to the results of our observations, it was found that this concept is expressed in speech by the following invariable universal means;

1. Phonological means: a) through phonemes (or soft, smooth or rough pronunciation of sounds expressing emotions), for example, eng.: Oh, listen, someone is calling; b) through intonemes, for example, eng.: Hey, brother, listen, loud things are being said!;
2. Morphological means: through morphemes, for example: ful(joyful, emphatic), ness,ment(joyfulness, enjoyment);
3. Lexical type: through lexemes: 1) through a noun; With simple nouns; worldly ambition, torture, pleasure, poverty and humiliation, fear, helplessness, ridicule (buffoonery).
4. With compound words; Notable drunkenness is joy, happiness
5. Through adjectives; In despair, unhappy, sad, unhappy and unequal; 3) Through verbs: a) through infinitive: To pity, to enjoy, to enjoy; 4) through a relative; To be sad, to suffer, to regret; 5) through an adjective; arrogant, grinning, upset; 6) through emotional words; a) words expressing surprise, joy, sadness, etc. b) Oh, words expressing regret or sadness.
2. Cultural Context: Uzbek culture is closely entwined with the ways in which emotion is expressed. As an illustration, at weddings, people show their happiness in unison, highlighting the happiness of the group. On the other hand, sharing one's sorrow during a funeral reflects a societal emphasis on grieving in unity.
3. Idiomatic Expressions: Uzbek idioms can also express different emotional states. Examples include: - "Yurakdan xursand" (to feel joy from the heart), emphasizing genuineness and profundity of emotion. These idioms demonstrate how important authentic emotional expression is in the culture. ⁴
4. Pragmatic Functions: Uzbek mood expressions frequently strengthen social ties. As an illustration:

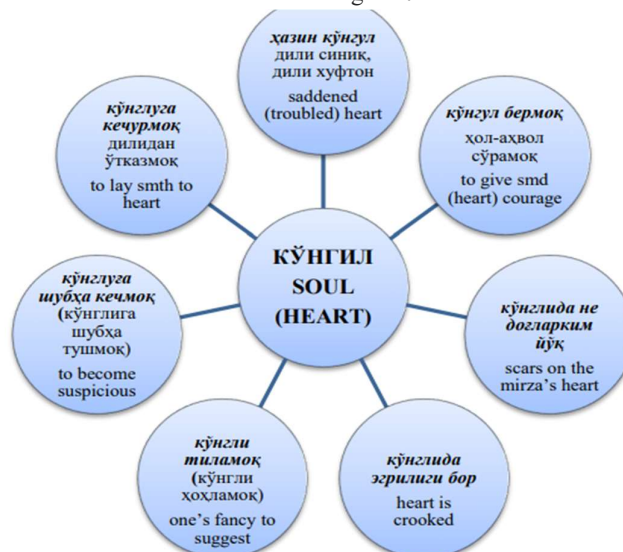
⁴ Annete Susannah Beveridge. Baburnama a memoir. Rupa publications India Pvt. Ltd 2017.- 491 p.

- Expressing delight during social gatherings is not only a matter of personal choice; it also helps to fortify group identification. English terms tend to be more individualized than this community approach.

Different circumstances call for different expressiveness in spoken communication. How incredibly amazing! That is wonderful; it is a commonly used boosted emotion (I am very grateful / Thank you so much) and compliment (Oh, thank you very lot). You are amazing. When expressing an emotion in English, hyperbole is used: great, excellent, magnificent, wonderful, brilliant, superb, fantastic.



In the work of Boburnama, expressions related to the heart, soul, and heart are widely used, and they have different meanings. Saddened(troubled) heart; konglida ne doglarkarkim no'q-scars on smb's heart; kongli tilamaq-one's fancy to suggest; kongluga shubha kechurmaq-to become suspicious, kongluga kechurmaq-to lay something to heart by the author served to ensure the originality of the author's lexicon in showing the emotional states of the character of historical figures.



When considering the emotional means of English, it is also possible to differentiate according to the role of gender, since the description of the mood of a man and a woman often occurs with different linguistic means. Let's look at the difference between women and men through examples expressed by the following lexical units:

In women

2. Effects involving only emotionality; Indeed! Good! Monstrous! Devil! Fool!
3. The main logical-objective meaning of connotatives with emotional meanings:
 - a. Evaluative vocabulary: Wonderful! Perfect!
 - b. Emotionally Amplifying Vocabulary: Nonsense! Incredible! Horrible!
3. Expressives achieved due to increased emotional impact: Interesting! All right! burst out laughing, burst into tears, burst out crying.
4. Slangisms, jargons, vulgarisms: Bullshit!

According to the male type, emotional lexemes are represented by the following lexical units:

Affectives containing only emotional themes: Alas! Damn! Aha! Wash-wash! Oh!

To verbalize the semantics of "mood", stylistic devices are often used, designed to express more the mood of the subject.

She burst into a flood of tears.

Intonation parameters such as the frequency, intensity, tempo, pause, timbre of the main tone of the sound, which are closely related to each other in the implementation of the semantics of "mood", cannot be the same according to the tender index.

3.SYNTACTIC VERBALIZERS

- **English:** Sentence structure can indicate mood, particularly through the use of modals (e.g., might, should) and conditional clauses (e.g., If I were you, I would...).
- **Uzbek:** Uzbek syntax also reflects mood through conditional constructions and the use of particles that modify the verb (e.g., agar - if).

Pragmatic Markers

- **English:** Pragmatic markers such as "you know," "I mean," and "like" function to convey the speaker's attitude and emotional state.
- **Uzbek:** In Uzbek, pragmatic markers (e.g., bilasanmi - you know) serve a similar purpose, often indicating familiarity or emotional engagement.

The expression of mood in both languages reveals cultural attitudes toward emotional expression. English tends to prioritize individual emotional states, while Uzbek often emphasizes communal feelings and social harmony, reflecting broader cultural values.

Units of the functional-semantic field of emotionality are united on the basis of abstract categorical-lexical emotionality, which is present in the meaning of all members of the field.

The functional-semantic field of the emotion we are considering includes:

1. lexical and phraseological units that directly express the subject's emotional states and experiences;
2. Names of emotions such as curiosity, surprise, etc., which can be considered intellectual.

The organization of the functional-semantic field of emotion is the identification of semantic classes of emotions that differ according to the semantic attribute "the form of an emotional event". Vasiliev identifies three classes of emotional verbs:

1. emotional state predicates (anger, joy);
2. predicates of emotional experience (to suffer, to suffer);
3. Predicates of emotional attitude (love, hate).

The methods of verbal transmission of feelings, in turn, use lexical (with word combinations), affixal morphemes and syntactic (elliptical constructions, changing the order of words) morphemes. According to V. I. Shahovsky, the verbalization of feelings is carried out using the following linguistic means

- 1) nomination of emotions (lexical units containing only a certain concept emotions)

- 2) description (external descriptive expressions: face, eyes, lips, pantomime, tone of voice, intonations)
- 3) explication (direct expression of feelings through affectives, connotatives and potentials).

Some basic emotions such as joy, sadness, anger, fear, and disgust are considered universal across cultures. These emotions contribute to mood formation, and people all over the world share common experiences of these basic emotions. In addition, mood is often influenced by context. Different situations and environments can induce specific moods, and people may respond differently depending on their personal experiences and cultural backgrounds, and facial expressions, body language, and other nonverbal cues play a crucial role in conveying and interpreting moods, and they are the basis of emotional communication. emphasizes the universality of non-verbal.

Verbal expression of mood in English can involve certain politeness and formality. For example, people may use indirect language or mitigating expressions to convey negative emotions in a more socially acceptable way. Cultural norms and traditions in Uzbekistan can affect the level of formality or politeness in expressing emotions. Verbalizers may use specific linguistic strategies to maintain interpersonal harmony and show respect. Common emotions that are thought to be present in all cultures are joy, sadness, anger, fear, and disgust. These feelings are essential for the development of moods and enable people to relate to one another on a global scale. Though these feelings may be felt by everyone, how they are expressed and understood will differ greatly depending on the situation. Certain situations, such as disagreements, losses, or celebrations, might elicit particular moods, and people's reactions can vary based on their cultural and personal influences. This variation highlights the significance of nonverbal cues—such as body language, facial expressions, and other indicators—which are essential for expressing and deciphering moods. The emphasis of nonverbal communication is on the universality of emotional expression, which helps individuals from different backgrounds understand one another despite language difficulties.

4. EXPRESSION VERBALLY IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

English speakers frequently use a variety of linguistic techniques that represent formality and politeness when verbalizing mood. For instance, people may utilize mitigating or indirect phrases to communicate bad emotions in a way that is acceptable in society. This inclination can be demonstrated by using phrases like "I'm feeling a bit down" rather than "I'm sad," which helps speakers avoid awkward situations and preserve interpersonal harmony.

On the other hand, Uzbek culture has a substantial variation in the linguistic manifestation of emotions. The degree of formality and politeness in emotional displays is determined by cultural norms and customs. Uzbek speakers may use particular linguistic techniques that put social cohesiveness and respect first.

Analysis of a large number of units with emotional semantics and their activity in artistic and natural speech communication revealed three semantic states of emotionality:

- 1) forced (denotative) state of emotionality; this is actually the emotive meaning of the word, the only component of its lexical meaning;
- 2) the state of discretion, emotionality in relation to the logical-substantive component of the meaning of the word; it constitutes the true meaning of the word;
- 3) the status of potential emotionality, which constitutes the emotional potential of the word. This classification of emotions shows that such units are an expression of strong feelings of the speaker.

This category of emotionality can be described by words, vulgarisms, emotional-evaluative additions and adjectives. Examples include sugarpie, chicken, sweetheart, honey, terrific, bloody, stinking, smashing, horrid, awful, old girl/boy, confounded, blast, Oh! we can get the words.

The semantics of "mood" is universal, conceptually expressed, and the mental state category "mood" is the basis of the lexical-semantic field. In general, all sources interpret the concept of "mood" as an emotional state or a mental state expressed by emotions. A mood is a relatively long-lasting, stable state of mind. It appears in moderate or weak intensity, positive or negative.

As a result of the study of the semantics of the defined concepts, the monopolar dominants, which are universal in all studied language cultures:

- 1) sensation/state/emotion (feeling of satisfaction);
- 2) emotion as a process/movement;

- 3) cause/source of emotion (grace);
- 4) the intensity of the manifestation of emotions (with great joy);
- 5) the form of manifestation of emotions;
- 6) binary association with opposite emotion (joy/sadness).

"Emotional nature" (joyful, joyful, satisfied), "emotional cause" (something happened - something happened; what you enjoy doing - you do what you enjoy), "character events" (good - good, good); "object of joy" (someone - someone, individual) Accordingly, the name of this emotional subsphere - in addition to the lexeme of joy, it can also be a nominative means of linguistic expression in English.

5. RESULTS

Mood is a dynamic concept that represents people's constantly shifting emotional states. It encompasses a range of feelings, from happiness to hopelessness, and can quickly change in response to both internal and external triggers. Many verbs in the English language are used to convey mood swings. Examples of verbs that eloquently convey emotional state shifts include "to brighten up," "to darken," and "to lighten."

Verbalizers of mood in English

In English, mood is expressed using a variety of language mechanisms:

1. Modal verbs express mood. For example:

- The phrase "I could be happy if..." expresses ambiguity.
- The phrase "I should be happy" suggests an expectation of happiness based on society norms or personal circumstances.

2. Adjectives and Adverbs: English has a diverse emotional vocabulary with many adjectives and adverbs to express mood. Examples include:

- Adjectives include "ecstatic," "melancholic," and "anxious."
- Adverbs like "happily" and "sadly" alter verbs to reflect.

3. Idiomatic Expressions: English idioms often express complicated emotions. For example:

- "On cloud nine" refers to intense euphoria, while "feeling blue" suggests sadness. These expressions improve the language's ability to articulate subtle emotions.

4. Pragmatic Functions: Mood expressions in English can help manage social interactions. For example:

- Using a modal verb can make a statement more courteous, such as "You might want to consider..." rather than "You should..."

Verbalizers of mood in Uzbek Uzbek mood expressions are distinguished by their own vocabulary and cultural importance.

1. Emotional Vocabulary: The Uzbek language uses certain words to indicate mood:

- Common expressions include "xursand" for happiness and "g'amgin" for sadness. These terms frequently have connotations that reflect cultural ideals, including collective delight.

The methods of verbal transmission of feelings, in turn, use lexical (with word combinations), affixal morphemes and syntactic (elliptical constructions, changing the order of words) morphemes.

Expression of thoughts and feelings of a person through language shows the direct connection of language with thinking and is also expressed by phonetic means. It is known that one of the most important units of the language is the ability of each speaker to convey his mood and feelings to the listeners through phonetic methods. So, in the process of speaking, emotionality, expressiveness of speech sounds, sonority in pronunciation, rules of their artistic application, phonetic stylistics are considered as the object of study.

The speaker expresses his inner experiences directly through phonetic means while delivering to the listener. Emphasis is very important in strengthening and weakening expressiveness in speech. Through accent, the speaker can use accent not only to single out a word or a certain syllable of the word, but also to express his attitude to the given idea.

TYPE OF MOOD	EMOTIONS	EXAMPLE
POSITIVE MOOD	JOY,HAPINESS	JOY, HAPPINESS, ELATION, DELIGHT
	POSITIVE EMOTIONS	(AS) HAPPY AS A LARK, (AS) HAPPY AS A CLAM
		BE MERRY AS A CRICKET, LOOK LIKE THE CAT THAT GOT THE CREAM
NEGATIVE MOOD	SADNESS, ANGER, DESPAIR	SADNESS, ANGER, DESPAIR, HATRED
	NEGATIVE EMOTIONS	DOWN IN THE DUMPS, BE AT ROCK BOTTOM, DOWN IN THE DOLDRUMS
		CRY OF DESPAIR, FEELING BLUE, FEELING DOWN

CONCLUSION

Uzbekistan, a nation with diverse cultural backgrounds, officially designates the Uzbek language as its sole state language. Russian, meanwhile, acts as a common language among the country's ethnic minority groups and is often spoken as a second native language. Nonetheless, following the country's declaration of independence, the prevalence of English has grown across various aspects of Uzbek society. (Rahmanova & Ekşi, 2023). **Page 459⁵**.

A comparative analysis of mood verbalizers in Uzbek and English vividly illustrates the complex and multifaceted relationship between language, culture, and emotion. It also reveals the distinctive ways in which different cultures articulate emotional states and emphasizes the importance of these expressions in fostering interpersonal connections and understanding. By exploring how mood is conveyed in different linguistic contexts, we can improve our understanding of the subtleties that underlie cross-cultural communication. For example, the specific vocabulary and expressions used to describe feelings can vary dramatically between languages, reflecting distinct cultural values and social norms. This understanding is crucial for promoting empathy and minimizing misunderstandings in our increasingly globalized world.

Additionally, this comparative analysis opens the door to a better understanding of the complex relationship between language, culture, and emotion. Studies on mood verbalizers in languages like English and Uzbek shed light on the complex relationship between language and emotional expression and highlight the importance of linguistic diversity in forming our emotional environments and experiences. For example, in English, speakers can express their emotions with precision and nuance thanks to a wide range of mood verbalizers; words like "elated," "melancholic," and "anxious" not only convey particular emotions but also reflect societal attitudes toward those feelings.

An intricate web of connections between language, culture, and emotion is shown by examining mood verbalizers in Uzbek and English. Both languages provide distinctive perspectives on how people express their emotional states, revealing the societal norms and underlying cultural values that influence these behaviors. Common emotions that are thought to be present in all cultures are joy, sadness, anger, fear, and disgust. These feelings are essential for the development of moods and enable people to relate to one another on a global scale. Though these feelings may be felt by everyone, how they are expressed and understood will differ greatly depending on the situation.

⁵ Rahmanova, G., & Ekşi, G. (2023). English-Medium Instruction in Higher Education in Uzbekistan: Views on Effectiveness, Career Prospects and Challenges. **World Journal of English Language**, 13(5), p458. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.5430/wjel.v13n5p458>

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