



EXPRESSION OF EMOTIONS IN LANGUAGE AND SPEECH

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***Annotation:** Human behavior is based on emotions, they activate and organize the perception, thinking and aspirations of a person. Emotions - a powerful lever that helps to open the veil over the incomprehensible, broaden your horizons, acquire new skills, abilities, knowledge. Emotions form the core of a person's motivational structure. They influence our thoughts and actions in everyday life. Words are in continuous connection with our intellectual and emotional life. The subject-logical meaning of each word is surrounded by a special expressive atmosphere, which fluctuates depending on the context.*

***Keywords:** emotions, emotional side of the word, emotional coloring, emotive words, expressiveness.*

INTRODUCTION

The role of emotions in human life in interpersonal communication is great. The emotional side of human life is organically connected with activity in all its forms and manifestations. In emotions, the attitude of a person to the phenomena of the surrounding reality finds its expression.

The system of linguistic means allows a person to indirectly or directly

adequately express any emotion. This does not mean that in real life emotions are expressed only by means of language. Y. D. Apresyan distinguishes the following phases of the development of emotions in the language:

The root cause of emotions is usually, in his opinion, “the physical perception or mental contemplation of some state of affairs. We are angry

with what we directly perceived or perceive”.

1) The immediate cause of an emotion is, as a rule, “an intellectual assessment of the state of affairs as probable or unexpected, desirable or undesirable for the subject”. The reason for positive emotions is intellectual evaluation. For example, we perceive some events as desirable, so we acquire positive emotions. The reason for negative emotions is our negative assessment of some events that we perceive as undesirable. It should be noted that in the emergence of emotions, an important role is played by the assessment of a person, which he gives to his activity.

2) Actually, an emotion or a state of mind. This state is due to the state of things that a person perceived or contemplated. Positive or negative states are different from each other. In a state of hatred, a person experiences one unpleasant or negative feeling, and in a state of fear - another, in a state of longing - a third.

3) The external manifestation of emotions, which, according to Y.D. Apresyan, has two main forms: a)

uncontrolled physiological reactions of the body

b) controlled motor and speech reactions of a person to what is happening.

In the work “The word in the lexico-semantic system of the language”, A.A. Ufimtseva notes that “... the whole variety of emotive meanings, semantic nuances of emotional-volitional influence and genre-stylistic differentiation find their expression in the language and its emotional- affective means...” [Ufimtseva 2018: 34].

Units of all language levels are used to express emotions in linguistics. Means of emotional expression include phonetic, lexical and grammatical means.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Speaking about phonetic means of expressing emotions, many researchers, for example, A.A. Reformatsky at work

"Introduction to Linguistics" [Reformatsky 2015: 239], D.N. Shmelev "Problems of the semantic analysis of vocabulary" [Shmelev

2013: 245], first of all, they name intonation, stress, tones. They unite these phonetic characteristics with the concept of prosody (gr. prosōdia - stress, chorus is the same as a poem or versification). It should be noted that these characteristics can only be revealed in sounding speech. In any language, they form a system of means, which is peculiar only to this language and thanks to which emotions can be expressed and understood.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The emotional state of the speaking person leaves a certain imprint on the syntactic design of speech. All cases of expressing emotions of the syntactic organization of the utterance can be reduced to:

- 1) changing the word order accepted in the language;
- 2) an increase in the number of cases of grammatical incompleteness;
- 3) interruption of the chain of text expansion;
- 4) violation of grammatical agreement, up to the complete grammatical disorganization of speech

in a state of frustration (from the Latin frustratio - deceit, failure "... a psychological state that occurs in a situation of disappointment, failure to fulfill any goal or need that is significant for a person ..." [BES 2011: 579]).

Interesting data on the specifics of the grammatical arrangements of an utterance are contained in the monograph by E.L. Nosenko "Features of speech in emotional tension". The author identifies the following syntactic features of speech, characteristic of the state of emotional tension:

“...1) reducing the syntactic complexity of sentences;

2) an increase in grammatical unfinished sentences;

3) an increase in grammatical errors in the coordination of language units that are not corrected by the speaker" [Nosenko 2015: 67]. The ability of words to express emotions is undeniable. V.V. Vinogradov in the work "English language" wrote "... the words are

are in continuous connection with our entire intellectual and

emotional life ... the subject-logical meaning of each word is surrounded by a special expressive atmosphere, which fluctuates depending on the context” [Vinogradov 2014: 19]. K.A. Levkovskaya in the work "Theory of the word, the principles of its construction and aspects of the study of lexical material" writes

“... emotional coloring is presented as if in the form of an obscure haze surrounding a fairly clear conceptual content of the word. It (emotional coloration) acts as a halo of a characteristic relationship around the clearly defined conceptual content of the word” [Levkovskaya 2012: 162].

Considering the lexical means of expressing emotions, questions arise that need to be answered:

- 1) What is meant by emotionality in language?
- 2) What vocabulary is considered emotional vocabulary?

In the language of a literary text, vocabulary is used that has such qualities as emotionality and expressiveness. In recent years, works have appeared in which emotivity is considered as a linguistic expression of

emotions, for example, in the works of V.I. Shakhovsky. The author emphasizes the need to take into account the factors of emotionality, the expressive characteristics of linguistic consciousness in the study of speech communication. In linguistic publications, we read that the word is a means of knowing the surrounding world and a means of communication. It should be noted that the language serves as a means of expressing a person's personal, subjective attitude to the subject of the statement and the situation, as well as his feelings and emotions. Language is a means of emotional impact on the listener.

CONCLUSION

It should be noted that to designate emotionality as a property of a linguistic sign in linguistics there is a special term "emotivity". And the unit that has this feature in its meaning is called emotive. The principles for classifying emotives have not yet been clearly developed. If a word expresses or can express emotions, then it is emotive. We can distinguish the following types of motives:

1) Affectives are words that include only senses of emotionality. This type of emotive characterizes the highest degree of emotionality. This includes interjections and interjectional words, vocabulary of name-calling and caress, swear words. For example, nonsense! Damn it!

2) Connotatives - words, the emotive share of the meaning of which accompanies the main subject-logical meaning. Unlike affectives, this type of emotives is characterized by a greater awareness of the emotions that they express. This includes word-building derivatives of various types: zoolexic with someone else's denotations (“an object or

phenomenon designated by the language in a particular speech work; ... an object designated by a lexical unit, a phrase” [Nelyubin 2003: 43], emotionally evaluative adjectives, emotionally intensifying dialects, archaisms, poeticisms, etc., for example, a talking shop, chatter.

3) Slangisms, jargonisms, vulgarisms - words that in the literary language belong to the category of emotive, for example, party, market (in the meaning of a dispute).

4) Expressives - language units that increase the impact of imagery. For example, metaphors, proverbs, allusions (a heated argument, argue until you turn white).

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