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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –  
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**LINGUISTIC FOUNDATIONS OF EMOTIONAL EXPRESSIVENESS****Anora Jabbarova***PhD, Associate Professor**Jizzakh State Pedagogical University**Jizzakh, Uzbekistan**E-mail: [jabbarova.anora86@gmail.com](mailto:jabbarova.anora86@gmail.com)***ABOUT ARTICLE**

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**Abstract:** Currently, from the perspective of anthropocentrism, it is relevant to study the phraseological units that describe human feelings, emotions and qualities in the language, because these phraseological units have not been sufficiently studied structurally and semantically in the Uzbek language. It is important to analyze phraseological units describing human feelings and character traits, as well as to describe their linguistic and cultural aspects, because the complete study of the phraseological fund of the Uzbek language requires the analysis of subsystems of phraseology.

**INTRODUCTION**

Emotional and expressive features of phraseological units have not been sufficiently studied. Human feelings and emotions are a linguopoetic, linguophilosophical phenomenon, and objective reality, the environment around us is the main source of human emotions. Man perceives and feels the real world differently, because he asserts and recognizes his existence in the objective world not only in thinking, but also with all his senses.

Human life itself is related to the manifestation of various emotions, because without emotions, a person has never found the truth and will never find it. Human emotions are the leading object of study in psychology and philosophy. Language is a means of expressing human emotions. Linguists analyze emotions in terms of how language is reflected in the semantic system. The problems of emotionality and expressiveness of language units are the most controversial and complex field in the science of linguistics.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

E.M. Galkina-Fedoruk views linguistic emotionality as a narrower concept compared to expressiveness, as a part compared to the whole, and at the same time as a reaction to reality.

The emotional nature of human speech is reflected in the meaning of any language words, emotionality can be understood as an attitude to reality and an emotional impact on the listener.

The phenomena of emotionality and expressiveness are inseparable from each other. Emotionality in one place, expressiveness in the second, and two different emotionalities in the third can have leading positions, therefore it is appropriate to call the first expressive, the second emotional, and the third emotional-expressive. Emotions are a psychological process, that is, a person's reaction to things and the process of events. This attitude is expressed in speech in the form of joy, sadness, anger, hatred.

Researcher of French phraseology G.G. Sokolova differentiates emotionality-sensitivity, expressiveness, evaluation-attitude and methodical components of phraseological units.

In our opinion, connotation is an important element of phraseological units expressing emotional-expressive, evaluative and methodological. The emotional concept requires the study of both lexical units and phraseological units as a whole, to show more clearly the national specificity of emotional concepts within one language. Concepts representing emotional experiences contain phraseological units that express a feeling (go crazy, have a bleeding heart) or express the subject's attitude to the object (love from the heart, did not leave the mind, take close to the heart). For example, phraseologism "The cat is crying" means a certain psycho-emotional state of a person, sadness.

The concept categorizes reality and studies reality on a logical-conceptual basis, representing an object, a phenomenon in existence, and a thought-concept that reflects perceptions of the world.

Psychological approach, cultural approach, integrative approach allows to study concepts from linguistic, cognitive, cultural, sociological point of view. As a result, it becomes possible to reveal even the most invisible layers of the phenomenon.

In recent years, the question of the emotional and expressive nature of phraseological units has increasingly become a debate of scientific analysis in linguistic studies devoted to phraseological issues. Interest in the emotional-expressive possibilities of phraseological units is not without reason, because phraseological units by their nature are formed as a linguistic unit with the function of enriching the process of emotional-emotional, emotional-expressive communication to the language process. Although the study of phraseologisms in different languages has developed significantly and many new views on various theoretical aspects of this promising scientific field have appeared, it should be noted that the issue of using phraseological units in artistic works has not been sufficiently studied in an emotional-emotional and expressive way. This problem is of great interest for phraseology, stylistics and other linguistic sciences.

Emotional and expressive meanings of language units are closely related to the speaker's feeling and attitude to the surrounding reality. Human activity related to the perception of the surrounding reality cannot be carried out without the participation of emotional feelings.

V. G. Gak developed theoretical rules about the emotional and expressive capabilities of language and came to the following conclusion: "The emotional nature of human speech is reflected in the meaning of the words of any language."

Both in Turkic studies and in Uzbek linguistics, there is still a lack of special works devoted to emotional-expressive phraseology. A. Mamatov's candidate's dissertation on the topic "Semantic-stylistic features of phraseologisms expressing emotional-expressive, evaluation-attitude in the Uzbek language" is one of them.

In Uzbek linguistics, emotional-expressive words have been studied to a certain extent. The emotional-expressive lexical layer of the Uzbek language is described, the issues of using it for methodological purposes are explained.

Emotional-expressiveness is described as a linguopoetic tool, and it is generally recognized that emotionality is equivalent to expressiveness in language, therefore the use of the term emotional-expressiveness is emphasized.

The emotionality of the speech is the qualities that not only affect the intelligence of the listener, but also arouse his emotions. Emotionality is created by the skillful and appropriate use of words and phrases with special emotional "semantics" (love, hate), as well as various tools, words, phrases or syntactic constructions.

Emotions are a psychological process, a person's reaction to things and events. This attitude is expressed in speech in the form of joy, sadness, anger, hatred.

The above opinions of linguists provide full grounds for concluding that expressiveness and emotionality are tools that make human speech figurative, colorful and expressive.

Linguistic means of emotional assessment refer to phraseological units that express human feelings and emotions. Apparently, it should be noted that recently emotionally evaluated phraseological units, their thematic-semantic groups, historical formation and functional use attract more and more researchers.

Phraseologisms occupy one of the leading places in the linguistic system of expressing emotions and personal states, because phraseological units have a potential emotional and expressive-modal meaning by their essence. From this point of view, A.V. Kunin's opinion that "emotional-expressive characteristics of reality, things and events characteristic of phraseological units does not exclude their nominative features, but only gives it a certain methodological direction."

Emotional-expressive and evaluative phraseological units in works of art determine the ideological, artistic and semantic direction of the work, their general content and stylistic diversity.

Emotional-emotional, expressiveness, evaluation-attitude, methodicality are characteristic of many phraseological units of the modern Uzbek language. For example, his head reached the sky, his heart rose like a mountain, he couldn't contain his joy, throwing his hat in the sky, etc. expresses a number of emotions such as human condition, joy, pleasure. His eyes fell out of their sockets, blood filled his eyes, his hair stood on end, etc. are phraseological units expressing the emotional state of a person's anger, dissatisfaction.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

The semantic structure of a phraseological unit contains several components of connotative meaning. First, each phraseological unit has a certain degree of emotionality in expressing the emotional-expressive feelings of a person. Second, they have an evaluative attitude value, because they represent positive and negative evaluations. Thirdly, phraseological units increase the meaning power of the whole sentence to one degree or another due to the expressive meaning. Fourth, each phraseological unit is used in a certain functional style. Giving emotionality and expressiveness to the speech helps the manifestation of different emotional values of phraseological units. Emotional expressiveness is of particular importance in the process of comparing phraseological units with other lexical equivalents.

It should be noted that the emotionality of phraseologisms in artistic speech is of particular importance in the linguistic meaning of phraseological units, in revealing the emotional variety that appears as a result of their contextual use. Emotional and expressive features are widely used to achieve certain methodological goals, as they are embedded in the linguistic meaning of phraseological units.

In the current Uzbek language, phraseological expressions express the emotional state of a person: his mouth reached his ears, his skin did not fit, his sheep reached a thousand, his joy did not fit in the world, etc. This phraseological-semantic group in the Uzbek language is used to express a happy, happy state of a person. The lexical equivalent of such phraseological units is the lexeme of joy.

Another phraseological-semantic group expresses a person's emotional state of anger and displeasure: the lexical equivalent of such words as his eyes watered, his anger boiled, his eyes filled with blood, and his hair stood on end is anger.

The phraseological-semantic group expressing the state of surprise and confusion can also be singled out: the lexical equivalent of the phraseological units "to open your mouth", "grab your collar", "watermelon fell from your armpit" is the lexeme of surprise.

Observations show that phraseological units expressing the emotional state of a person, in terms of expressiveness and emotional-emotional, express the meaning strongly and figuratively when compared with the corresponding lexical equivalents.

As mentioned above, the manifestation of emotionality and expressiveness in the use of phraseological units should be sought from their linguistic meanings. The presence of emotionality and expressiveness in the semantic structure of phraseological units at the same time characterizes a positive or negative attitude to the subject and object of speech, which phraseological units are used for a certain methodological purpose.

When studying the phraseology of any language, it is important to understand the characteristics of phraseological units, such as image, emotionality, expressiveness, stylistic richness and evaluation. Of the above features, the ability to evaluate, which is characteristic of many phraseological units of the Uzbek language, is of particular importance.

In linguistics, special attention is paid to the evaluative nature of phraseological units, which express a qualitative assessment of a person. It should be noted that, in general, phraseology serves to express feelings and emotions related to human activity, therefore, phraseology reflects the various feelings of people, their mental and psychophysical state, certain characteristics of human character, and the evaluation characteristics given to their behavior. is natural.

Categorical and semantic meanings are distinguished in phraseologisms. In the categorical sense, the grammatical meaning of phraseological units is understood, phraseological units that are semantically unrelated to each other and have a common element are meant. The semantic meaning of phraseological units represents a stable and positive or negative characteristic of a person or object.

In the Uzbek language, phraseological units such as a bag of nuts, Plato's brain, mouth full of lips, heart is a river, tongue is open, heart is wide express the positive qualities and character of a person, and at the same time, they also indicate the speaker's positive emotional-emotional attitude to the topic of speech. Also to be a rag. vinegar does not hold water, looking for dirt between the fingernails, a dog sucked, licked a snake's leg, etc. express the negative emotional attitude of the speaker to the topic of speech. The semantic structure of these phraseological units naturally includes emotional, expressive and evaluative features, therefore, in our opinion, such phraseological units are emotional-evaluative phraseology.

In many works on the semantics of phraseological units (Yu. Yu. Avaliani, A.P. Mordvilko, V.P. Zhukov, A.M. Emirova, etc.), the possibility of evaluating phraseological units is considered based on the identification of phraseological-semantic and thematic groups. This means that phraseological units can be divided into different semantic types according to their function. In modern linguistics, studying them from a conceptual point of view is of great scientific and practical importance.

"Semantic field" is a set of linguistic units covering a certain range of meaning. A.V. Kunin distinguishes three aspects of phraseological semantics: significant, denotative and connotative

meanings. The unbreakable unity of language and thought, which is an extralinguistic category, must also be taken into account, as well as the qualitative difference between denotation and meaning.

The connotative side of the meaning of linguistic units means the stylistic side of the meaning, the additional meaning accompanying the significant and denotative meanings of the meaning of its constituent parts. Five components of connotation are distinguished: motivational, emotional-expressive, evaluative, functional-methodical and figurative component. As mentioned above, imagery is one of the main features of phraseological units, because most phraseological units are formed on a figurative basis. Taking into account this objective reason, the components of the image, in our opinion, should be connected to the denotative side of the meaning.

In scientific publications devoted to phraseological semantics, phraseological units are divided into positive-emotional and negative-emotional.

If emotionality in language means various feelings arising from the evidence of the material world around us: joy, sadness, fear, experience, threat, etc., expressiveness enhances the expressiveness and image of speech. As noted, emotion is always expressive and evaluative, not the other way around. It should be recognized that emotionality is always, under any circumstances, dialectically related to expressiveness, although expressiveness is a broader concept than emotionality in language.

## CONCLUSION

As a linguistic-stylistic category, evaluation is "an objective-subjective or subjective-objective relationship of a person to an object, expressed explicitly or implicitly by linguistic means.

It is the phraseological units that express the state of mind, emotional experience and various human emotions (surprise, pleasure, joy, surprise, anger, annoyance, sadness, indifference, fear, hatred, etc.), and the stable units belong to the figurative-metaphorical basis itself. defines the characteristic.

Emotional phraseological units play an important role in revealing the theme of artistic works and the figurative features of artistic characters. They enrich the general background of the poetics of the artistic work in terms of emotional content and expressiveness.

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