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PECULIARITIES OF EXPRESSING THE CATEGORY OF EMOTIVENESS IN DISCOURSE

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the emotive means of the language. Based on the works of foreign linguists, the author of the article defines the categorical status of emotiveness and correlates the concept of "emotiveness" with the adjacent category of "expressiveness". It also determines the categorical status of emotiveness, an analytical review of the literature on a given topic is carried out, and an attempt is made to correlate emotiveness with an adjacent category of expressiveness. Proponents of the linguistic stylistic approach consider expressiveness at the level of utterance, exploring ways giving the speech originality and expressiveness. The main question is the choice of means of successful transmission of the speaker's intention. Expressiveness is studied as a functional category that manifests itself in a communicative act and increases the expressive capabilities of discourse.

KEYWORDS: *The category of emotiveness, Communicativeness and expressiveness, discourse.*

INTRODUCTION

In the course of the successive reforms carried out in our country to improve the education system, great attention is paid to strengthening the material and technical base of educational institutions at all levels. The introduction of innovative technologies and advanced educational standards into the educational process ensures a steady increase in the quality of theoretical and practical knowledge and skills of student youth [9, 1289].

Now that the work programs have been drawn up, the time has come to think about what lies behind this concept and what is the difference between training, which aims at the formation of competencies, from the traditional one [8, 91].

The theory of the speech genre dates back to ancient times and still remains one of the key questions of pragmatics. Genres as relatively stable types of utterance are characterized by a variety of forms, being a kind of linguistic reflection of human activity. In the era of the development of mass communication, the concept of a genre has become an object of more detailed study; it became possible to talk about interstyle genres. In this regard, the most urgent is the problem of determining the key characteristics of the genre as a whole, as well as individual genres.

In this article it is planned to show what language means can be used to verbalize a critical attitude to a message. In order to determine the categorical status of emotiveness, an analytical review of the literature on a given topic is carried out; an attempt is made to correlate emotiveness with an adjacent category of expressiveness. Within the framework of the activity paradigm that came to linguistics from psychology, genetic and functional dependence has been established communication from human activities. The study of the text as a product of speech activity is inextricably linked with the concept of a communicative situation, a personality factor and the solution of communicative tasks. In the process of communication, any text acts as a unity of content-semantic and pragmatic principles, being both a product and a result of communication. In the text as an object of research from the standpoint of the activity approach, two aspects are inextricably linked with each other: a set of linguistic means (this includes categories such as coherence, integrity, completeness, communicativeness and expressiveness) and extra linguistic characteristics (the motive and purpose of communication, the character of the author and audience).

ANALYSIS

Proponents of the linguistic stylistic approach consider expressiveness at the level of utterance, exploring ways giving the speech originality and expressiveness. The main question is the choice of means of successful transmission of the speaker's intention. Expressiveness is studied as a functional category that manifests itself in a communicative act and increases the expressive capabilities of discourse.

The emotional state of a person is a very complex phenomenon. Some scientists argue that human emotions can be divided into universal (basic or primary) and non-basic emotions (A. Vezhbitskaya); others reduce all emotions to primary and secondary (cultured) [6,142].

Emotional processes acquire a positive or negative character, depending on whether the action that a person produces and the impact to which he is exposed, in a positive or negative relation to his needs, interests, attitudes. The emotional states that a person experiences are very diverse. It is customary to single out the following as the main emotional experiences:

- Mood - the general emotional state of a person, determined by the meaning of an event for a person in the context of his life plans, interests, expectations and expressed in the system of all its manifestations;
- Emotion - a personal attitude to emerging or possible situations, to their activities and their manifestations in them. Emotions can be triggered by both real and imaginary situations.
- Feeling - the most stable experience of a person of his attitude to objects and phenomena of reality, the result of the generalization of emotions, associated with the idea or idea of the

immediate object. The feelings that accompany this or that behavioral act are not even always realized. A person's emotional experience is usually much broader than the experience of his and individual experiences. Human feelings, on the other hand, are usually very noticeable outwardly.

- Affect - a strong and relatively short-term emotional state associated with a sharp change in life circumstances important for the subject and accompanied by pronounced motor manifestations and changes in the functions of internal organs. Sometimes in a state of passion, anger, fear, joy, etc., a person seems to lose self-control, loses power over himself, all is given to experience. Unlike emotions and feelings, affects proceed violently, quickly, accompanied by pronounced organic changes and motor reactions. Passion is a strong, persistent, long-lasting feeling that captures a person, directs all his thoughts of personality. Passion is the strongest and most vivid emotional state of a person, which for his satisfaction is caused by the desire for vigorous activity.

It can be concluded that the classifications of emotional states (emotions) can be built on various grounds, among which the following are generally accepted:

- 1) According to the sign of emotions - they distinguish positive and negative emotions. VC. Willunas also distinguishes ambivalent, i.e. not belonging to either type. K. Izard clarifies the terms "positive" and "negative" emotion, which are defined depending on the degree of desirability or undesirability of the consequences it causes;
- 2) In terms of such qualitative characteristics as the degree of awareness, duration, intensity, etc. see: emotions, feelings, passions, affects;
- 3) Based on the principle of primacy, basic and derived emotions are distinguished. At the same time, the list of emotions referred to as basic varies depending on the author. It is not only the quantity and quality of basic emotions that causes disagreement, but also the essence of derived emotions, which are distinguished by a mixed character, for example, the emotion of "pride" is a mixture of joy and love or joy and anger;
- 4) The most common ground is based on the type of emotions, for example, love, hate, joy, etc. Such classifications contain more than 150 types of emotions.

The idea of two-way conditioning of emotions (from the side of motives and from the side of objective influences, situations) allows us to consider emotions in two directions: as an object of reflection and as a way of reflecting reality.

The peculiarity of emotions as an object of reflection is associated with their role in the cognitive-reflective process. The object of cognitive attitude and reflection is not only the objective world, but also the subjective reality of a person. A number of specific qualities of emotions as an object of reflection are distinguished. One of the main features of emotions is their dynamic nature: emotional states and experiences are changeable, continuous, fleeting. Another feature is that emotional experiences are among the objects inaccessible to direct observation, objects of the invisible world.

It is not possible for us to draw a clear line between studies of expressiveness in language and speech: expressiveness has a linguistic nature, represented through the means of language, but manifested in speech. Speech expressiveness is broader than the expressiveness of language,

since it manifests itself as a result of the use of linguistic means. The expressiveness of the language is of paramount importance, since it determines the speech expressiveness, which is consciously formed by the author with the help of expressive means of expressiveness and stylistic devices.

DISCUSSION

Representatives of the Prague Linguistic Circle also pointed out the presence of expressiveness both at the language level and in speech, highlighting two types of expressiveness: own, or inherent (embedded in the language unit itself, its form and existing outside the context), and contextual, or adherent (acquired linguistic unit in a certain environment when used figuratively). Definitions of expressiveness in linguistic dictionaries emphasize the presence of expressiveness both at the language level and in speech.

The Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary gives the following definition of expressiveness: "The set of semantic and stylistic features of a language unit, which ensure its ability to act in a communicative act as a means of subjective expression of attitude speaker to the content or addressee of speech "[3, 591]. It follows from the definition that expressiveness arises with such a combination of features originally embedded in a language unit, which in a certain way affects our perception of what is said.

In a number of works by foreign authors (B. Charleston, S. Bally, R. Jakobson) these phenomena are identified. R. Jakobson uses them as synonyms to denote one of the six functions of the language allocated to him. Identifying the emotive function with the expressive one, he gives the following definition: "The so-called emotive or expressive function, focused on the addressee, has as its goal a direct expression of the speaker's attitude to what he is talking about. It is associated with the desire to give the impression of the presence of certain emotions, genuine or feigned [7, 198]. S. Bally combines expression and emotions under the general concept of "the affective value of the elements of the language system." On the subject of the study of stylistics, he writes: "Stylistics studies emotional expression elements of the language system, as well as the interaction of speech facts that contribute to the formation of a system of expressive means of one or another language" [1, 17]. Among the tasks of stylistics, he mentions the definition of the emotional nature of a speech fact and the study of the expressive system of speech facts [1, 33].

Some Russian linguists (A. A. Reformatsky, V. A. Zvegintsev, K. A. Levkovskaya) also do not share the concept of expressiveness and emotionality. For example, V. A. Zvegintsev believes: "The word has not only subject-logical content, it is used not only for the transmission of thought - it is also endowed with an emotional or expressive element, through it a person expresses his emotions" [10, 167], and "the expressive-emotional elements associated with the word are not included in its meaning" [10, 175].

The emotional state and emotional attitude can be represented in the language by various means - both direct nomination (fear, love, anger), and direct expression (interjections, invective vocabulary, etc.) and description (posture, speech and voice features, look, movements, etc.). Among the emotive vocabulary, there are words that name emotions and feelings, and words, the emotionality of which depends on associations, reactions to a connection with a denotation. If, when determining emotiveness, we rely on the concept of a situation representing the emotional state of the subject (which is inevitable with an activity approach to communication), we have to

admit that there are various means of representing the emotional state and attitude in different communication conditions and depending on the speaker's intentions. Thus, among the means of achieving emotiveness can be both language means, characterized by a certain degree of expressiveness, and neutral (out of context) linguistic elements.

CONCLUSION

Summing up the review of linguistic literature, let's say that expressiveness acts as a global property of the text, its general expressiveness, realized at different levels through phonetic, lexical and syntactic means. It exists at the pragmatic, semantic and stylistic levels of the text and is created due to the emotive and subject-logical conceptual content of the text. Emotiveness is a component of expressiveness and reflects the impact of the text on the emotional, non-intellectual sphere of the human psyche.

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