



METHODS OF EXPRESSING EXPRESSIVENESS

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Abstract: The first impression of a person is often shaped through expressiveness. It is the key element in understanding the emotional state of the interlocutor and in identifying emotional communication¹. Communicative emotion (linguistic) has a conceptual character, unlike non-communicative emotion (biological). Emotion expressed through words is perceived differently by people, as it is felt through situational, social, and other sensory factors. In such situations, a single emotion can be represented through several different lexical-semantic expressions, while emotional concepts are considered meaningful components of language and sound units. During communication, the speaker uses only understandable words and available linguistic tools. Relying on personal emotions and concepts, the speaker constructs syntagmatic sequences from language material to influence the listener's mind and enriches them with the desired intensifying tone.

Keywords: expressiveness, intensity, category, emotionality, expressive means, evaluation, function, connotative meaning, denotative meaning.

EKSPRESSIVLIK IFODALASHNING USULLARI

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Annotatsiya: Inson haqida birinchi taasurol ekspressiv taasurol orqali namoyon bo'ladi. "Suhbatdoshning emotsional holatini tushunish va emotsional kommunikatsiyani aniqlashning asosiy elementidir". Kommunikativ hissiyot (lingvistik) kommunikativ bo'lmagan hissiyotdan (biologik) farqli ravishda tushunchaviy xarakterga ega. Inson so'z bilan ifodalangan hissiyotni boshqacha qabul qiladi, ya'ni ularni situativ, ijtimoiy va boshqa his qilish a'zolari orqali tuyadi, bunday holatlarda bitta hissiyot bir necha xil leksik-semantik ifodalovchilar orqali namoyon bo'lishi mumkin, emotsional tushuncha bo'lsa til va tovush birligining ma'noli komponenti hisoblanadi. Muloqot jarayonida so'zlovchi suhbatdoshiga faqat tushunarli so'zlarni va tilda mavjud vositalarni qo'llaydi. O'zining hissiyotlari va tushunchasiga tayanib, suhbatdoshining ongiga ta'sir qilish uchun til materiallaridan sintagmatik qatorlar yasaydi va ularni o'z xohishiga qarab kerakli kuchaytiruvchi ohang bilan boyitadi.

¹ Комиссаров В. Н., Я. И. Рецкер, В. И. Тархов. Пособие по переводу с английского языка на русский. - М, 2004. - 311 с.

Kalit so‘zlar: ekspressivlik, intensivlik, kategoriya, emotsionallik, ekspressiv vositalar, baho, funktsiya, konotativ ma’no, denotative ma’no.

СПОСОБЫ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ ЭКСПРЕССИВНОСТИ

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Аннотация: Первое впечатление о человеке выражается посредством экспрессивных впечатлений. «Это ключевой элемент в определении эмоционального состояния собеседника и эмоциональной связи». Коммуникативная эмоция (лингвистическая) характеризуется иным отношением, чем некомуникативная эмоция (биологическая). Человек по-разному интерпретирует эмоции, выраженные словами, то есть воспринимает их через ситуативные, социальные и другие органы чувств. Такое единое чувство может быть выражено посредством нескольких лексико-семантических выражений, при этом эмоциональный компонент является содержательным компонентом единства языка и звука. Во время общения говорящий использует только те слова, которые понятны собеседнику и соответствуют возможностям языка. Опираясь на собственные чувства и эмоции, он выстраивает синтагматические строки из языкового материала, чтобы

воздействовать на сознание собеседника, обогащая их усиливающим тоном по собственной корректировке.

Ключевые слова: экспрессивность, интенсивность, категория, эмоциональность, средства выразительности, оценка, функция, коннотативное значение, денотативное значение.

Main Body. The concept of intensity in texts related to expressiveness is frequently found in many studies (I.V. Arnold 1975, V.N. Teliya 1996, and others). Some researchers attempt to show that, although not synonymous, these two concepts—expressiveness and intensity—share an inclusive internal relationship. According to V.N. Teliya, “Expressiveness signifies the intensification of emotion through emotional processes”². I.V. Arnold states, “Expressiveness is a property of the text or a part of the text that reveals meaning through strong intensity”³. The semantic aspect of expressiveness refers to the connotations layered over the main meaning of a linguistic unit, which create vividness and expressiveness in speech.

I.I. Turanskiy interprets intensity as the quantitative measure of expressiveness and explains: “Every object in nature is characterized by dimensions, and expressiveness in speech is the qualitative aspect, while intensity is the quantitative feature of that quality”⁴. Other researchers (K.M. Suvorina, Y.I. Sheygal, Y.V. Belskaya) examine the cause-and-effect relationship between intensity and expressiveness. Y.I. Sheygal notes that intensity is one of the many tools that increase the persuasive power of linguistic units⁵. Y.V. Belskaya argues that low degrees of intensity do not provoke expressiveness, while high degrees of intensity trigger emotional responses in the speaker⁶.

²Телия В.Н. Коннотативный аспект семантики номинативных единиц. –М: Наука.1986. –с144.

³Арнолд И.В. Стилистика современного английского языка. –М: Просвещение. 1990. – С.209-211.

⁴Туранский И.И. Семантическая категория интенсивности в английском языке. – М.:1990. - 172 с.

⁵Шейгал Е.И. Интенсивность как компонент семантики слова в современном английском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук: 10.02.04 / Моск. гос. пед. ин-тиностр. яз.им. Мориса Тореза. – М., 1981. – 26 с.

⁶Бельская Е.В. К вопросу о месте категории интенсивности в ряду лексико-семантических категорий (на материале говора с. Вершинино) // Мова і культура. – К.:Видавничий Дім Дмитра Бураго, 2004. – Вип. 7. – Т. 6. С – 318 (С. 314-321).

Intensity appears not only as a measure of expressiveness (mainly associated with the introduction of various intensifiers into the text) but also as a component of it. If a particular feature is intensified in a sentence, the entire sentence may become expressive.

Thus, the functional aspects of the categories of intensity and expressiveness partially overlap. Their primary function is to enhance the influence on the recipient (though in some cases, intensity also serves to express a low degree of a feature).

However, one important distinction must be noted: the increased persuasive power in intensity is connected with denotative meaning, while in expressiveness, it brings out connotative meaning. The essential difference between intensity and expressiveness lies in their content aspect.

Expressiveness (in linguistics) is a set of semantic-stylistic features of a language unit; it enables a unit to express the speaker's subjective attitude (positive or negative) towards the content of the speech or the person addressed. Expressiveness is characteristic of units at all levels of language.

According to Adham Abdullayev, expressive potential is achieved through phonetic, morphological, lexical-phraseological, and syntactic methods. He particularly emphasizes the broad expressive capabilities of syntax compared to other language levels. In syntax, expressiveness is achieved through altered word order, interrogative and imperative sentence forms, exclamatory sentences, one-member sentences, ironic use of negation and affirmation, comparative constructions, and special stylistic forms.

There are also some manifestations of expression of expressiveness in the phonetic way, and in addition to strengthening, weakening, it can also represent meanings such as caresses, binges, the scientist notes: Bu ma'nolar tovush o'zgarishi (*ko'jim-qo'zim*), tovush o'zgarishi va unlini cho'zish (*serrayye-yeb turmoq*), tovush orttirish (*Barnosh, Shahlosh – kishining nomi*) va so'zni bo'g'inlarga ajratib, har bir bo'g'inni kuchli talaffuz qilish (*äyt-mäy-män!*) kabi usullar bilan yuzaga keltiriladi⁷.

A. Abdullayev notes that morphological methods of expression of expressiveness-emotionality arise through the means of special word forms, again through the special application (in a portable sense) of a form in which a certain grammatical meaning is expressed. Masalan, *-cha, -choq, -chak, -loq* qo'shimchalari maxsus ekspressivlik ifodalovchi vosita bo'lib; suyish, erkalash, yoqtirish, shuningdek, mensimaslik, tahqirlash, kesatish kabi ma'nolarni ifodalashini aytadi: *O'zingizni go'llikka solmang, otincha. Do'ndiqcha-yu, do'ndiqcha, xizmt qilay o'lguncha* (Hamza). *Senga nima, yetimcha* (So'zlashuv)⁸.

As lexical-phraseological tools, the scientist lists phenomena below: polysemantism, trope, stylistically bounded lexicon, synonymy, and phraseology. At the moment, the scientist says that these language tools are productive tools in generating expressiveness, as well as a meaning of polysemantism (to'g'ri, nominativ ma'nolar) bilan neytral, yana bir ma'nosi (figural – ko'chma ma'nosi) bilan ham ekspressiv-emotsional fikr ifodalash uchun xizmat qilishi (*Do'stlik oftobining so'nmas quyoshi* (O'zbekiston adabiyoti va san'ati))ni aytib o'tadi.

In addition, the scientist proves that synonymy is the basis of Stylistics, that synonymous units occupy an important place in the creation of expressiveness through the following examples: *yuz, bet, aft, bashara, chehra, oraz* sinonimik qatoridan *aft, bashara, chehra, oraz* so'zlari ekspressiv-stilistik bo'yoqlidir.

A. Abdullayev notes that even with phraseologisms using phonetic or grammatical means, there will be an opportunity to express the phenomenon of gradation, especially to what extent expressiveness is necessary: *sochi tikka bo'lmoq – sochlari tikka bo'lmoq – sochi tippa-tik*

⁷ Abdullayev A. O'zbek tilida ekspressivlik ifodalashning sintaktik usuli. – T. 1987. – B.3

⁸ Abdullayev A. O'zbek tilida ekspressivlik ifodalashning sintaktik usuli. – T. 1987. – B.4

*bo'lmoq – sochi tikka bo'lib ketmoq – sochlari tippa-tik bo'lmoq – sochlari tippa-tik bo'lib ketmoq*⁹.

In terms of expression point of expression, the scientist emphasizes that the possibilities of syntax are much greater than in other areas¹⁰. Sintaktik sathda ekspressivlik: *odatdagi so'z tartibini o'zgartirish, so'roq, buyruq gaplarning ayrim ko'rinishlari, undov gaplar, bir bosh bo'lakli gaplar, inkor va tasdiq shakllarining aks ma'noda qo'llanilishi, gapning qiyoslash asosida qurilishi va maxsus stilistik shakllar* orqali yuzaga keladi¹¹.

Abdullayev also mentions analytic repetition as another method of expressing expressiveness. This includes structures such as repetition using genitive-construction (e.g., beauty of beauties), ablative case (e.g., from few to few), question-answer forms (e.g., is it really a carpet?), or possessive participles (e.g., bloomed so bloomed). However, in phrases like 'from few to few, rather than a qualitative change, we observe a quantitative shift, which results in intensity.

Furthermore, various paralinguistic (non-verbal) means such as pitch, tone, speech rate, facial expressions, and gestures are also employed to enhance expressiveness and intensity in speech alongside linguistic expressive tools.

In conclusion, the increase of persuasive power in expressiveness gives rise to connotative meaning, and in many cases, intensity serves as the foundation for such connotation. The semantic aspect of expressiveness refers to the connotations layered over the main meaning of a linguistic unit, which create the vividness and expressiveness of speech.

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⁹ Abdullayev A. O'zbek tilida ekspressivlik ifodalashning sintaktik usuli. – T. 1987. – B.4

¹⁰ Abdullayev A. O'zbek tilida ekspressivlik ifodalashning sintaktik usuli. – T. 1987. – B.5

¹¹ Abdullayev A. O'zbek tilida ekspressivlik ifodalashning sintaktik usuli. – T. 1987. – B.6