

TYPES OF LEXICAL MEANS OF EXPRESSING EMOTIONS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This thesis explores the various types of lexical means used to express emotions in English and Uzbek languages. The study aims to analyze and compare emotional expressions across the two languages, focusing on their linguistic features, cultural contexts, and the ways emotions are conveyed through vocabulary. By examining emotional lexicons, idiomatic expressions, metaphors, and intensifiers in both languages, the research identifies similarities and differences in how emotions are linguistically represented. The study also considers the influence of cultural factors on emotional expression, highlighting how each language's unique sociocultural background shapes its emotional vocabulary. This comparative analysis contributes to a deeper understanding of cross-linguistic emotional expression and the role of language in shaping emotional experiences.

Key words: cultural contexts, expletive vocabulary, interjections, colored vocabulary, reference points, emotive fragments.

One of the main features of the text of a work of art is its anthropocentric nature, since the subject of the image is a person with his emotions, thoughts, experiences and actions. The author, when creating a literary text, describes not only phenomena, objects, events, but also pays attention to the sensual side of the characters; he describes the emotional state of the character, while expressing his own attitude to the situation. Thus, in the text of a work of art, the author creates emotive fragments “from the author” or “from the hero”.

Before starting to consider lexical means, it is necessary to define the concept of a lexical unit - “this is one word, part of a word or a chain of words that forms the basic elements of the vocabulary of a language”. We will use it to denote a word or several

words that express emotions in the text.

To express the category of emotiveness in the texts of literary works, various means of language are used: phonetic, graphic, morphological, syntactic, etc. Lexical means occupy a key place among the emotive means of language. “Lexical means are lexical units of a language, the visual capabilities of which are used to create literary images”.

Currently, the following areas of research in the field of emotions can be identified: analysis of the role of metaphor in the semantic representation of emotions; study of individual emotive lexemes; consideration of semantic/thematic fields covering emotive vocabulary; study of synonymous and antonymic relations of emotive vocabulary; study of lexical-semantic groups of emotive vocabulary. In the lexical system of a language, two types of words conveying a person’s emotional state are distinguished: 1) words expressing emotions (emotive vocabulary) and 2) words reporting emotions (emotional vocabulary). Emotive vocabulary is a set of words with emotive semantics in the status of meaning and co-signification, and emotional vocabulary is words that do not express emotions directly, but name them. V. I. Shakhovsky defines the following statuses of the emotive semantics of a word: a) emotive meaning, conveying the emotional state of the speaker, inherent in affective words (expletive vocabulary, interjections, interjections); b) emotive connotation, expressing the speaker’s emotional attitude to the object of the name as a whole or to its characteristics and accompanying the logical-substantive nomination. The connotation here can actualize the figurative meaning of the word or be concentrated in the semantics of affixes.

According to V.I. Shakhovsky, there are two types of contextual semantics of linguistic units: 1) explication of deep, hidden or virtual emosemes and 2) derivation of emosemes from the context, when the word does not contain the emoseme itself, but in the context a situational emoseme is imposed on the word. Words that name emotions are carriers of emotive semantics of the first type. Thus, the name of an emotion is potentially emotive. They can be considered as “key” elements, “reference

points” associated with “objects” of emotive content in the space of the utterance and the whole text.

A. Vezhbitskaya considers vocabulary reflecting emotional concepts as a way of abbreviated representation of emotional situations, and writes that the very thought of an emotional concept is emotionally marked.

Let us present the lexical means of expressing emotions, based on the work of Yu. N. Ebzeeva and G. N. Lenko:

-Synonyms are words that can denote the same object or words that have a similar meaning. A sign of synonymy is the interchangeability of words in certain contexts and, conversely, their correlation in different contexts. There are different types of semantic similarities in language, which are reflected differently in different definitions of synonyms. By stylistic synonyms we mean words that differ in stylistic coloring, scope of application, etc. Stylistic synonyms usually also include words whose meanings contain evaluative elements. Synonyms as a means of linguistic expressiveness make it possible to clarify a thought and convey its various semantic shades, express an assessment of the signified and the author’s attitude towards it, indicate the intensity of a feature and enhance expression, and more deeply reveal a particular image.

-Antonyms are also used to express the category of emotiveness. A certain place is occupied by the expression of antonymic relations using negative prefixes of verbs. The main group of antonyms are words that denote certain qualities, the very isolation of which is possible only as a division of these qualities, using meanings opposed to each other. Antonymous oppositions are a kind of antithesis and figuratively convey the emotional states of the characters.

-Phraseological units are also used to express the category of emotiveness. Various set expressions are used, since they are an inexhaustible source of expressive means. The use of phraseological units in fiction allows us to enhance the clarity and imagery of the text, create the desired stylistic tone, convey the author’s assessments or feelings, and more clearly express the attitude towards the hero.

-Stylistically colored vocabulary is used to express emotiveness in the text. There are different categories of stylistically colored vocabulary: stylistically colored vocabulary, emotionally expressive and evaluative. Stylistically colored vocabulary as a means of emotiveness can give the text an elevated or, conversely, reduced sound, serve as a means of speech characteristics of the characters, conveying the author's emotions and assessments. All variants of vocabulary of limited use are used to convey emotiveness in a literary text: dialect vocabulary, professional vocabulary, colloquial vocabulary, slang vocabulary, archaisms, historicisms, neologisms. Lexical means of expressing emotiveness can also include the use of foreign words (borrowings) in works. They are used most often to convey imagery or expressiveness, especially in the direct speech of the heroes and also to describe the hero's feelings in relation to the situation.

Research shows that in the English language there are interjections and interjection combinations that have a firmly assigned meaning associated with a certain emotion; this is called emotional-expressive vocabulary. For example, the expression “by the Lord Harry”, used to strengthen the statement and also expresses the emotions of indignation, indignation, irritation. However, most interjections in an English literary text express an emotion in the most general form, without indicating its positive or negative nature; in this case, an analysis of the context is necessary to determine the emotion or range of emotions correlated with the interjection.

We can conclude that emotionality at the lexical level is expressed through the use of vocabulary of limited use, borrowings, synonyms, antonyms, set expressions and interjections. The most common method is to use synonyms and antonyms. Lexical means do not always directly convey the emotional state of the hero, but also help to realize the emotional background and tonality of works of art, convey the imagery and expressiveness of the statement, and show the feelings of the hero or author in relation to what is happening. The use of lexical means also helps to convey the flavor of an era, a locality or social group, while the same lexical means can convey different, sometimes directly opposite, emotions and emotional states.

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