



THE INTERPRETATION OF EMOTIONAL EXPRESSIVENESS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract

As humanity perceives the events in existence, these events cause the awakening of various emotions in certain aspects, and as a result, this situation is expressed in language. As in all languages, English and Uzbek language also have methods and tools that create emotions. This paper widely presents the units expressing emotions at different language levels and their role in the communication process. The issues analyzed on the basis of the views of English and Uzbek linguists investigated in this field.

Keywords: emotion, language levels, emotional-expressiveness, grammatical meaning, linguistic, non-linguistic.

Introduction

It is known that emotions and emotional expression play a major role in influencing attitudes and values, social cognition and social behavior. An emotion is conscious experience that includes enjoyable or painful mental activities (Panksepp, 2005), and includes effective, cognitive, motivational, expressive and peripheral components working together in a coordinated process (Damasio, 2004; Scherer, 1984). Importantly an emotion is different from a mood: Emotions are uncontrollable, behavioral and brief, whereas are controllable, cognitive, and enduring (Beedie, 2005). Natural language is very rich in emotional terminology, and our formal theory of emotion tracks very closely.

Materials and Methods

We know that a person experiences various emotional states in his life. Under the influence of such emotional states, he reacts to the external and internal world, shows his emotions and feelings in different ways. People often express their feelings with words or gestures. As in all languages, Uzbek language have methods and tools that create emotional expressiveness. Uzbek linguist A. Abdullayev claimed the phonetic-phonological, lexical-phraseological, morphological and syntactic methods of expressing emotional-expressiveness (Abdullayev, A.1987). He mentioned the following forms of strengthening the phonetic meaning in the modern Uzbek





language: 1) strong pronunciation of the vowel (stress); 2) vowel lengthening (quantitative stress); 3) consonant doubling (gemination); There are specific conditions and rules for the usage of the listed phonetic phenomena. In addition, the linguist says that there are some forms of expressive expression in the phonetic method, which, in addition to strengthening and weakening, express such meanings as caressing and kissing. Haydarov (2009) also proposed different pronunciation of vowel sounds in the speech of the character in the artistic image with the following connotative meanings:

1. Joy, happiness, good mood:

Davlatbekov bolalarni to'xtatib, kechqurun ajoyib bir kino ko'rsatilishini shunday ohangda aytdiki, bolalar birdan: - ureee-y! - deb chuvalashdi. – Kino-o-o-o! (P.Qodirov).

Davlatbekov stopped the children and told them that a great movie will be shown in the evening in such a tone that the children suddenly said: -hureeeee! - they asked. - Cinemaaaa! (P. Kadirov).

2. Excitement:

I-i-i! Naziraxon shifokor bo'lganmi? (S.Ahmad).

Oh! Was Nazirakhan a doctor? (S. Ahmad) .

3. Surprise:

Xo'-o'sh, agar adashmasam, kandidatlikni tugatib kelyapsiz, shekilli? (O'.Usmonov).

Well, if I'm not mistaken, I think you're finishing your candidacy? (O'.Usmanov) .

4. Anxiety, annoyance:

Voy o'lay , sho'rim qurisi-i-in! (H.H).

Alas, I'm done (HH) .

5. Anger: Baqirma menga, baqirma-a-a! Baqrayma deyapman senga-a-a! (O'.Usmonov). Don't shout at me, don't shout-ah! I'm telling you not to look! (O'. Usmanov) .

6. Sadness:

Chol quvonchli ma'yuslikmi, bilib bo'lmaydigan g'alati ohangda : – Ke-etdi-i-i!!! – dedi. (S.Ahmad)

The old man said in a strange tone, whether it was a happy sadness or not: - Ke-etdi-ii!!! he said. (S. Ahmad)

7. Doubt: – Kayfiyat qalay? Ertaga ish ko'pmi? Yo'-o'q, - dedi, Toshmamat ikkilanib: – Nima xizmat bormidi? (P.Qodirov)

– How is your mood? Do you have much work tomorrow? No, – said Tashmamat hesitantly: -- Do you need my support? (P. Kadirov).



It is possible to express emotions with the help of special word forms, as well as the morphological method, using a form that expresses a certain grammatical meaning in a figurative sense. In particular, the suffixes in Uzbek - *chak*, - *chak*, - *lok*, - *cha*, - *jon*, - *gina* express emotional-expressiveness with meanings such as caressing, liking, cutting, humiliating, disregarding: O'zingizni go'llikka solmang, otincha. Do'ndiqchayu, do'ndiqcha, xizmat qilay o'lguncha (Hamza). Don't make a fool of yourself, otincha (woman related religion). Dondiqchaya, dondiqcha (the meaning of petting), I'll serve you until the end of my life. In Uzbek the suffix - *lar* can be added to words that are not nouns, in order to strengthen the meaning and expressing emotional-expressiveness: Qanchalar kutdim sizning kelishingizni! (From Conversation). *How long have I waited for you!*

Phenomena such as polysemy, trope, stylistically limited lexicon, synonymy and phraseology can be included as lexical-phraseological means of expressing emotional-expressiveness. The listed language phenomena are active and productive tools in creating expressiveness. It is known that polysemy is neutral in one sense, and serves to express an emotional-expressiveness in another sense, such as, nominative and figurative meanings. For instance in Uzbek: Do'stlik oftobining so'nmas quyoshi. (*Unfading sun of the sky of friendship*). Synonymous units also play an important role in the formation of emotional expressiveness. Where there is synonymy, there is an opportunity to choose, sort, and apply the most appropriate one. Where there is, of course, there is gradation, and where there is gradation, there is expressiveness. For example, there are lots of equivalents of English word "face" in Uzbek language, such as, *yuz*, *bet*, *chehra*, *oraz*, *aft*, *bashara*; among this words *chehra*, *oraz*, *aft*, *bashara* have an emotional-expressive meaning. Phraseological units are incomparable in terms of expressing human spirits and emotions. The phenomenon of gradation that exists in them helps express emotional-expressiveness to the extent necessary.

Results and Discussions

Expressiveness means increasing the impact of the effectiveness of thought. Everything that makes the speech brighter, more impressive, more efficiently is expression. Therefore, expressiveness of speech is the tool that makes the speech brighter, more impressive, and expressive.

We can see that there are many and diverse ways and means of expressing emotional expressiveness through the examples given above. It should be noted that the possibilities of syntax in expressing emotions are very wide and rich compared to other areas. Consequently, the sentence is made up of words, the word reveals its original semantic essence in the sentence. The relationship between the form and





meaning of the sentence is one of the important factors of expressiveness. For example,) instead of *“Toza havoda sayr qilishni hamma xoxlaydi”* (Everyone wants to walk in the fresh air) the form of *“Toza havoda sayr qilishni kim xoxlamaydi?!”* (Who doesn't want to walk in the fresh air ?!) can be used. As can be seen from the example, emotional-expressive states are expressed in the second of the used sentence. It should be noted that there are many more such possibilities in the syntax. In addition, intonation is also important in syntax. Abdullayev A. claimed that syntactic events cannot be imagined without intonation. Thanks to intonation, it will be possible to organize the sentence, to ensure its semantic and grammatical features. The most important thing is that intonation is of particular importance in creating the neutral and expressive content of the speech and in differentiating them (Abdullayev, A. 1987).

The tone of speech plays a big role in differentiating emotional sentences made with the help of intonation. This phenomenon was explained by I. Kaharova in her research work entitled "Cognitive-pragmatic interpretation of emotional sentences in English and Uzbek languages" as follows: "Intonation can serve to express different emotional states. For example: Did his father say? (Question + joy). Summer! How is the weather! It seems that intonation is one of the means of expressing emotionality. When indicating such a situation through intonation, determining the type of the sentence according to the purpose and emotionality, in connection with this process, sometimes the lexical-grammatical type of the word in the sentence also changes.

It should be noted that in the expression of people's feelings, in addition to the above-mentioned linguistic means, there are also non-linguistic means, that is, auxiliary means such as gestures and various body movements, which are used in conversational speech, especially in the dialogic speech process. Gestures and body movements can be translated into speech using various language tools. In all forms of speech, such meanings can be expressed by means of gestures and body movements, just as emotional expressiveness is expressed through language tools.

Despite the fact that certain facial expressions exist for specific emotions, there is still ambiguity about certain emotions such as fear, which may be expressed more clearly by the whole body. Moreover, bodily expression can provide the missing context to face perception.

Conclusion

As conclusion, it is worth noting that we have outlined our work in constructing background theories and theories of general cognition, and we have described in more detail the structure of the theory of Emotion, indicating how it can be used to explicate





the emotional vocabulary of English and Uzbek. As it can be seen, the role of the methods and means of expressing emotions at different levels of the language is incomparable. They provide languages a special effectiveness and impressiveness.

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