

EMOTIVE VOCABULARY IN LITERARY TEXT**Maksudova Xurshida Axrorovna**

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ABSTRACT

The 21st century is marked not only by changes in social life, but also in literature, which almost completely departs from the socialist format and acquires new features. It now reflects everyday reality. The descriptive tendency gives way to the narrative tendency, which entails linguistic changes. Words expressing a strong manifestation of feelings are defined in the modern scientific literature as "emotive vocabulary". For the uncharacteristic meaning of emotionality. Emotive vocabulary plays an important role in human life. Throughout his life, a person experiences different emotions, they accompany a person during communication, reflection, reflection: we are happy, disappointed, laugh, hate and love.

Key words and expressions: lexical means, expression of emotiveness, works of art, contemporary literature, expressiveness, language functions.

INTRODUCTION

Today, emotion is becoming one of the types of communication, emotive communication is gaining more and more importance in the modern world. The attitude of a person to life, to other members of society is permeated with emotions. Without emotions, modern communication is difficult, and the role of emotions in the modern world is growing.

The emotional area of human life is one of the fundamental components of the psyche and, along with intellect, forms the nucleus of the personality. Thus, S.L. Rubinstein notes that "a person's feelings reflect the structure of his personality, revealing its orientation, its attitudes: what leaves a person indifferent and what affects his feelings, what he delights and what saddens, usually most clearly reveals - and sometimes betrays - his true being".

The specificity of emotions lies in the fact that they are both an object of reflection in a language and a means of reflecting themselves and other objects of reality, as well as the fact that they cannot be separated from the reflecting subject. Thus, emotions, like imagination, and images of memory are characterized by subjectivity: human feelings cannot find any analogs in objective reality, that is, pleasure, anger, joy exist in the world insofar as there is a feeling individual.

As you know, emotions in linguistics began to be studied relatively recently. The main contribution to the study of emotions was made by V.I.Shakhovskiy and the Volgograd linguistic school. In speech, emotions are expressed in different ways. According to V.I.Shakhovskiy's research, it can be vocabulary that describes emotions, vocabulary that contains an emotive component in its meaning, and potentially emotive vocabulary that realizes emotivity in context.

Emotions are part of our inner and outer life: we resent, admire, hate and adore. When a person expresses emotions, he is unaware of what language means and in what way he expresses them. This means that on a subconscious level, native speakers have a priori knowledge of how to express their emotions: internal and external experiences.

Language is the key to understanding emotions. "Language names and nominates emotions, gives them a description, or only indicates them." From this quote, it follows that language provides the ability to express emotions in different ways. One of the main researchers of this problem in Russian linguistics, Professor V. I. Shakhovskiy, indicates the following ways of expressing emotions. Language can nominate emotion; can

describe emotions without naming them; can indicate the emotional state of the individual, without naming the emotions themselves and not describing them. The author gives the following examples: sentences with the verbs "fear" and "angry" - "I am afraid; I am angry" demonstrate a direct nomination of emotions; the description of an emotion in the absence of its name is illustrated by sentences such as "She stood with a pleasant smile, as if rejoicing"; sentences "She turned pale", "She frowned" also do not call an emotion, but indicate the emotional state of a person.

DISSCUSION

To express emotions, it is possible to use not only linguistic, but also non-linguistic means, which include facial expressions, gestures, phonation, etc., which are manifestations of the manifestation of human emotions. Thus, the use of the word-nomination is the most common, but only one of the ways to express emotions. In other words, emotions receive various manifestations and can be expressed by foreign language and linguistic means.

To express emotions, native speakers use the so-called emotive vocabulary, which has both positive and negative coloration, which is demonstrated by examples given, in particular, in the works of V. I. Shakhovskiy. So, for example, the word "joy", realizing the idea of emotion, has a positive connotation. The same applies to the use of the word "delight", while the word "smelly" reflects, disgusting, ie. a very unpleasant and at the same time strong emotion.

In order to determine what an emotive vocabulary is, it is necessary to distinguish between the terms emotive vocabulary, emotional vocabulary, and emotion vocabulary, which are currently actively used in scientific literature. Determining the boundaries of these terms is difficult, because some scientists fundamentally distinguish these concepts, and some bring them together. Emotional vocabulary is a term that has several meanings that are presented in the encyclopedic dictionary of linguistic terms and concepts.

A number of linguistics are referred to as emotional vocabulary:

1. Words that have emotional coloration expressed by linguistic means. For example: *granny, daughter, dear, dear, son; stench, stuffiness, heat.*
2. Swear words. For example, a *scoundrel, a scoundrel, a scoundrel.*
3. Interjections. For example: *Bravo! Lid! Damn it, what a bastard! My God!*

Some linguists, for example, E.M. Galkina-Fedoruk, also refer to emotional vocabulary as words that denote feelings, moods, experiences or a means of expressing emotional assessment. The following are given as examples: *anger, rudeness, disgust, hatred, disgust, fear, sadness; disgusting, proactive, vile, vile, worthless, nasty; beloved, glorious, wonderful, affectionate.*

Emotional vocabulary refers to emotionally colored words, which are also used to express the speaker's emotions and emotional assessment of an object. The vocabulary of emotions in scientific literature is defined as a vocabulary that names and describes emotions, containing in its semantics the idea of emotions. It differs from emotional lexis in that it includes words, the subject-logical meaning of which are concepts of emotions (words like "love", "hate"). The vocabulary of emotions is focused on the objectification of emotions in language.

Understanding emotion as a specific form of reflection of reality and its assessment through human feelings, the term emotional vocabulary reveals the connection between a word and a certain emotion expressed with the help of this word. In the previous paragraphs, they pointed to different ways of expressing emotional meanings. Following the realization of this fact in linguistics, there was a separation of emotional vocabulary from the emotional context of emotions and the emotional context proper. This division was based on various functions of using this vocabulary. The vocabulary of emotions refers to emotions in the language (nominative function).

The very object-logical meaning of this vocabulary gives us an idea of emotions. This vocabulary can be isolated and described on the basis of materials from dictionaries. Emotional vocabulary is related to expressive and pragmatic functions and reflects, respectively, the emotions of the speaker and his assessment of a fact or phenomenon of reality. At the same time, some linguists combine these two categories of vocabulary and call them simply emotional vocabulary.

Unlike the vocabulary of emotions and emotional vocabulary, emotive vocabulary, which is one of the most important aspects of the inner worldliness, "denotes emotional experiences and their manifestations. Moreover, emotive vocabulary has a significant potential for emotionality."

In modern linguistics, emotive vocabulary is understood as the whole set of lexical means with the help of which emotions are expressed. Such a definition demonstrates a broad understanding of emotiveness, in which any linguistic means through which emotions are expressed are related to emotive vocabulary. This means that the emotive vocabulary can be attributed to linguistic units of different levels, similar in semantics.

When comprehending the theoretical issues underlying the study of emotive vocabulary, the question inevitably arises of the distinction between such concepts as "feeling" and "emotion". We can divide researchers' perceptions of the relationship between feelings and emotions into three groups. For one group of researchers, these are related concepts that can stand in a water row: "Emotions and feelings are mental processes that reflect the significance of a person's situations in the form of experiences." In this case, feelings and emotions are identified, being synonyms.

We express feelings through certain emotions. What feelings we experience depends on the situation in which the object is, in relation to which the person is feeling. We can give the following example, which allows us to clearly distinguish between the concepts of feeling and emotion: For example, a mother loves her child in any situation, but she will experience different emotions depending on whether he passed the exam or failed. According to the results on the exam, she may feel joy or disappointment. Emotion can express different feelings, and the same feeling is expressed in different emotions, i.e. these two concepts are different from each other. "Feeling is a person's attitude to objects and phenomena of reality, emotion is simpler, it is a direct experience of some feeling".

Feelings that meet higher social needs are called higher feelings. For example, love for the Motherland, your people, your city, for other people. They are characterized by a complex structure. For example, a mother may be angry with the child, she may be unhappy with him, but at the same time she always loves him, so her negative emotions do not affect the feeling of love for the child.

Despite the difference, feelings and emotions are closely interconnected, because, as already mentioned, there are no emotions without feelings. Just as an emotion can express different feelings, so the same feeling can be expressed in different emotions.

Linguistic means of expressing emotions include lexical games and ammatic (morphological and syntactic) ways of expressing emotions. In a literary text, the author, in addition to those mentioned, also uses stylistic ways of representing emotions and emotional states. In this study, the most important for us are the first two ways, which will be considered in more detail compared to others.

1. In the composition of emotive vocabulary related to the complex way of expressing emotions, three groups are traditionally distinguished. The first group includes words whose semantics contain an assessment of facts, phenomena, or signs that characterize a certain object or subject. So, the emotion of delight is conveyed by the words excellent, delightful, and the emotion of disapproval can be conveyed with the help of words such as

contrary, defrauding, etc. Such words, as a rule, are not used in a figurative sense. The second group includes words that are used in a figurative sense, while receiving an emotional connotation. So, if a person is said to be *ondubina*, then this characteristic can contain the emotion of superiority or neglect, depending on the context. The third group includes words that convey positive or negative shades of the speaker's attitude to something or someone: *son*, *daughter*, *granny* (positive emotions); *beard*, *bureaucratic*, *tyagomotina* (negative). Undoubtedly, the lexical way of expressing emotions dominates all other ways. It is easiest for the speaker to express his emotions or to influence through the expression of the hearer's emotions precisely by selecting certain lexical units. When considering the lexical way of expressing emotions i.e. when analyzing emotive vocabulary in a work of fiction, it is necessary to take into account the context of a sentence or an entire paragraph, since, as noted earlier, one and the same word can express different emotions. And vice versa: the same emotion can have different lexical manifestations.

2. The morphological way refers to the grammatical way of expressing emotions. Since the subject of morphology includes the doctrine of parts of speech, the morphological method of transmitting the emotional state of the speaker means that emotions in Russian can be expressed with the help of almost all parts of speech. The greatest role in the transmission of emotions is played by verbs, then nouns and adjectives. Most emotive vocabulary is made up of these three classes.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the verbal expression of emotions (feelings) presupposes the presence in the language of a specific category of emotivity, which correlates with the psychological category of emotionality. The priority in the implementation of the verbalization of emotions belongs to nominative lexical units, since they have the greatest nominal potential, in the structures of their lexical meanings the emotive sense is communicatively significant; the semantics of such emotives does not depend on the context. We interpret this vocabulary from a functional point of view as emotive.

The meaning of a lexical unit in a literary text is created by the interaction of general linguistic and individual-personal principles. The leading role in revealing the emotional states of the heroes of literary texts, conveying the idea of their emotional world and in revealing a specific author's intention belongs to lexical means. In this regard, the question arises of the correlation between the direct experience of emotion and its description. The specificity of the representation of emotional states in literary texts lies in the fact that in them the emotive vocabulary is more diverse, metaphorical than, for example, in colloquial speech. The functional-semantic field of emotivity in the artistic space of a poetic text is the unity of the semantic and functional characteristics of a structured inter-speech set of lexical units of the language, distinguished on the basis of a common (integral) semantic feature - emotivity. The core of the functional-semantic field of emotivity is made up of lexical units denoting emotions (feelings). The peripheral zone is formed by combinations of a stable nature, as well as units in a figurative meaning that are included in the adjacent fields of the modern Russian language: the volitional sphere, movement, behavior, speech, facial expressions, etc.

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