



FORMAL ASPECTS OF EXPRESSIVENESS AND INTENSITY

Tukhtayeva Dilafruz Ashurovna

*Teacher of the Department of Uzbek Linguistics
and Journalism, BukhSU*

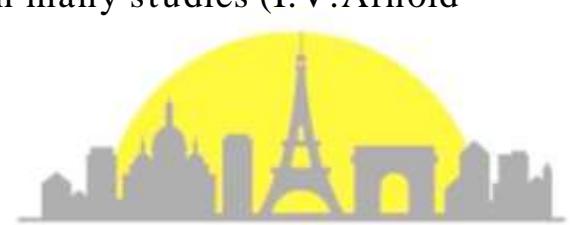
Email: dilafruztukhtayeva1988@gmail.com

Annotation: *The functional aspects of the categories of expressiveness and intensity partially coincide. Their main task is that both categories, as a rule, perform the function of increasing the impact on the recipient.*

Keywords: expressiveness, intensity, language, emotional, function, communicative, category, assessment.

Throughout its entire evolution, language has developed due to practical needs and continues to develop, first only through feelings, and later through understanding and thoughts. Developing along with language, intensity has developed various methods and directions for its materialization. At the lexical level, these are not only special, stylistically defined methods, but also subjective assessments of the external world, that is, word signs (very good - bad, very much - little); at the syntax level, this is the symbolic, allegorical, emotional and stylistic use of syntactic signs.

The first impression of a person is manifested through expressive impressions. "Understanding the emotional state of the interlocutor and the main element of determining emotional communication"ⁱ. Communicative emotion (linguistic) is conceptual in nature, unlike non-communicative emotion (biological). A person perceives emotions expressed in words differently, that is, he passes them through situational, social and other clearing organs, in such cases one emotion can be expressed through several different lexical-semantic expressions, while an emotional concept is a meaningful component of the unity of language and sound. In the process of communication, the speaker uses only words that are understandable to the interlocutor and means available in the language. Relying on his own emotions and understanding, he builds syntagmatic sequences from language materials in order to influence the mind of the interlocutor and enriches them with the necessary reinforcing intonations at his discretion. The concept of intensity in the text of expressiveness can be found in many studies (I. V. Arnold



1975, V.N.Telia 1996, etc.). Most researchers try to show an inclusive, that is, internal relationship between these two concepts, although not synonymous. According to V.N.Telia, “expressiveness defines the meaning of the intensification of feelings through emotional processes”ⁱ. According to I.V.Arnold, “Expressiveness is a property of the text and part of the text that demonstrates meaning through strong intensity”ⁱ.

The properties of expressiveness and intensity can be determined through the concept of “intensification”. The fact that intensity goes back to expressiveness means that expressiveness in our speech in most cases goes back to its intensification, and from a stylistic point of view, the studied combinations require intensification in the main cases. Moreover, these two categories are considered internal categories of linguistics, together they create a pragmatic condition for the expressive and literary appearance of speech, and both of them not only perform the function of providing information, but also have a strong impact on the interlocutor on the other side. The formal aspects of expressiveness and intensity also coincide. Both categories contain indicators of emotionality and evaluation.

Expressiveness (in linguistics) is a set of semantic and stylistic features of a language unit; it ensures that the language unit can be a means of expressing the speaker's subjective (positive or negative) attitude to the content of speech or to the person to whom the speech is addressed in the process of communication and speech. Expressiveness is characteristic of units of all levels of the language.

Intensification is a quantitative characteristic of this property, the primary expression of which may not contain an assessment or emotion, but the communicative task of the speaker causes the subsequent subjective development of a particular situation and, as a rule, includes both assessment and expression.

However, it should be noted that if the increase in the strength of the effect in intensity is associated with denotative meaning, then the increase in the strength of the effect in expressiveness gives rise to connotative meaning. There is an important aspect that clearly distinguishes intensity and expressiveness: the content side of these two categories. The content aspect of expressiveness is understood as the connotations that are layered in the main meaning of a linguistic unit and thus create the imagery and expressiveness of speech.

Some words in the Uzbek vocabulary have the property of expressing various emotional-expressive attitudes of the speaker, while others do not have such a property. In this regard, words are divided into two: 1) emotionally-expressive words without coloring; 2) emotionally-expressive words with coloring.

The categories of expressiveness and intensity contain indicators of emotionality and evaluation. Intensity is an important factor in increasing the impact of works of

art. Writers use this category effectively to increase the attractiveness and impact of their works. For example, in the stories of Abdulla Qahhor, we read:

Bu kir shu'la qo'ynida past-baland uylar, shamolda egilayotgan, tebranay otgan daraxtlar qop-qora ko'rindadi.

Unsin ko'kragiga nihoyatda og'ir bir narsa bilanurilganday ko'ngli ozib tentirab ketdi-yu, yiqilmadi, lekin oyoq uzra turib hushidan ketdi; oradan qanchavaqt o'tganini bilmadi, ko'zini ochib qarasa jonivor yelkasidan tushibdi, emaklab boyagi sag'ananing orqasiga o'tib ketdi.

Otga juda epchil ekansan-ku qizim! Barakalla...

In the examples, dark, extremely heavy, very agile lexemes are based on intensity indicators for emotionality.

In short, in linguistics, intensity is the quantitative increase or decrease of a sign. Let's consider this on the example of proverbs:

Bola yig'lab katta bo'ladi.

Yig'lab-yig'lab erga borar, qizdan ayyor qayda bor?!

Yig'lab-yig'lab marza olsang, kulib-kulib sug'orasan.

In these proverbs, the words cry → cry-cry,

Or:

Oq uyim – qoq uyim, tevarak chetiga boq uyim.

Oppoq bo'lgan oq uyim, Osh-noni yo'q, qoq uyim.

Qozondan qora narsa yo'q, Ochsang qorning to'ydirar,

Qordan oppoq narsa yo'q, Tegsang qo'ling to'ngdirar.

In this case, a quantitative increase in the sign is observed in the words white → white → snow-white.

According to many linguists, intensity is the first stage of parametric quantities, acting as a direct property of things-objects.

According to many linguists, intensity is the first stage of parametric quantities, acting as a direct property of things-objects. Intensity is not only a measure of expressiveness (mainly associated with the introduction of various intensifiers into the text), but also as its component. If any feature in a sentence is strengthened, then the general sentence may acquire expressiveness.

Thus, based on all of the above, we can rightly distinguish the category of intensity as independent of other objective and subjective categories and equivalent to them.



LIST OF USED LITERATURE:

1. O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. . VI jildlik. I jild. –T.: G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2023. –B. 602
2. Sh.Shomaqsudov, Sh.Shorahmedov. Ma’nolar maxzani. – T.: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2018. – B.212
3. Abdulla Qahhor. Adabiyot muallimi. – T. Yoshlar matbuoti, 2023.. –B. 68
4. Комиссаров В. Н., Я. И. Рецкер, В. И. Тархов. Пособие по переводу с английского языка на русский. - М, 2004. –311 с.
5. Телия В.Н. Коннотативный аспект семантики номинативных единиц. – М: Наука.1986. –144 с.
6. Арнольд И.В. Стилистика современного английского языка. –М: Просвещение. 1990. – 209-211 с.

