

THE ISSUE OF EMOTIONALITY, EXPRESSIVENESS, EVALUATIVENESS AND RENEWAL OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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In the linguistic literature of recent years, devoted to questions of phraseology, the question of the emotional and expressive essence of phraseological units is increasingly being raised. Interest in the expressive capabilities of phraseological units is not accidental, since by their nature phraseological units are included in the language system as linguistic units with a clearly expressed function of enriching the communication process in an emotionally expressive plan.

Although in recent years the study of phraseology of different languages has made significant progress and many new points of view have emerged on various theoretical aspects of this promising scientific discipline, it should be noted that the issue of using phraseological units in the fabric of works of art has been emotionally and expressively investigated so far. not deep enough. This problem is of great interest for phraseology, stylistics and other linguistic disciplines.

Human emotions and feelings, their linguo-philosophical manifestation have long attracted the attention of philosophers, sociologists, psychologists and linguists. It is known that objective reality, the environment around us, is the main source of human emotions and feelings, since people perceive and feel the real world in different ways, because, not only in thinking, but also with all feelings, a person asserts himself in the objective world.

The very life of a person is associated with the manifestation of a variety of emotions, since without human emotions there has never been, is not and cannot be a human search for truth. Human emotions are the forefront of psychology and philosophy. Language is a means of reflecting human emotions. Linguists are interested in emotions from the point of view of their reflection in the semantic system of the language. The problems of emotionality and expressiveness of

linguistic units are the most controversial and complex in linguistic science. In scientific works devoted to the problems of emotionality and expressiveness, one can find a variety of definitions and interpretations.

The emotional and expressive meanings of linguistic units are closely related to the speaker's feeling and his attitude to the surrounding reality. In this regard, E. S. Aznaurova rightly writes that "the activity of people associated with the perception of the surrounding reality is impossible without the participation of feelings" (II, p. 112).

EM Galkina-Fedoruk defines expressiveness as "an increase in expressiveness, an increase in the influencing force of what is said" (I 9 p. 108) and notes that expressiveness can permeate both emotional and intellectual in their manifestation.

Linguistic emotionality is considered by E.M. Galkina-Fedoruk as a concept narrower in relation to the concept of expressiveness, as a part in relation to the whole. At the same time, it acts as an attitude towards reality.

Developing theoretical provisions on the emotional and expressive capabilities of the language of the above linguists, V.G. Gak comes to the following conclusion: "The emotional nature of human speech is reflected in the meaning of words. Words with a common conceptual core can differ significantly in terms of emotional and expressive okay. both within one language, and in the interlanguage plan "(p. 95).

We must agree with the opinion of S.Kh. Stytsina that emotionality in language is twofold (46, p. 8). In her opinion, "emotionality can be understood as an attitude towards what is being transmitted and as an effect on the listening reader" (46, p. 8).

Both in Turkology and in Uzbek linguistics, there are still few special works devoted to emotionally expressive phraseological logisms. So far, several works are known that reveal the emotional-expressive and stylistic functions of phraseological units in the Kazakh language (25).

In Uzbek linguistics, the emotional-expressive vocabulary of the Uzbek language has been studied in more detail (61). S. Gayupov scientifically described the emotionally expressive vocabulary of the modern Uzbek language, highlighted the issues of their use for stylistic purposes. When characterizing emotionality as a linguistic means of expressiveness, S. Gayupov notes that "in language, emotionality is always expressiveness" (62, p. 43), therefore he suggests using the term emotional-expressiveness.

A. Abdullaev [4], analyzing the ways and means of expressing expressiveness in the Uzbek language, examining in detail the possibilities of enhancing meaning, gives the following characteristic of emotionality and expressiveness: "The phenomena of emotionality and expressiveness are inseparable from each other. the other is emotionality, and in the third both expressiveness and emotionality have equal positions. Therefore, the first should be called expressive, the second - emotional, and the third - emotionally expressive" / 5 p. 7 /.

L. A. Abdullayeva, studying the stylistic nature of the emotionality of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, writes: "The emotionality of speech is those qualities that act not only and not so much on the listener's intellect, but on his emotions and evoke certain feelings in him. Emotionality as a quality of speech is created not only by words and phrases with special emotional "semantics" (love, hate), but by a variety of means, skillful and appropriate use of words, phrases or syntactic structures" / 6 p. 118 /.

S. Salikhodzhaeva in her Ph.D. thesis gives the following definition of emotions: "Emotions are a psychological process, which is a person's attitude to objects and phenomena of reality. This attitude is realized in the form of joy, sorrow, anger, hatred and is expressed in speech, facial expressions, human action" / 43 S. 20 /. Considering the phenomenon of emotionality in language, she believes that: "expressiveness in comparison with emotionality is a broader concept and a peculiar means of enhancing expressiveness and reality. This also includes imagery, deep content, liveliness, etc. / 43 p. 21 /.

SA Abdullaev, drawing on the material of the Azerbaijani language, asserts that "emotionality in the broad sense of the word is manifested as a degree of sensuality, and expressiveness as a degree of expressiveness and reality" / 7 P. 13 /.

The above opinions of linguists give full reason to conclude that expressiveness and emotionality are the means that make human speech figurative, colorful and expressive.

Among the linguistic means of expressing emotional assessment, one of the main places belongs to phraseological units that express human emotions and feelings. Apparently, this can explain the fact that recently emotionally evaluative phraseological units, their thematic-semantic groups, historical formation and functional use are increasingly attracting researchers.

Phraseologisms have one of the leading places in the system of linguistic means of expressing emotions and human states, since phraseological units, by their nature, potentially have emotional and expressive-modal meaning. In this regard, the most fair is the opinion of A.V. Kunin that "the expressive characteristic of objects and phenomena inherent in many phraseological units ... does not exclude their nominative character, but only gives it a certain stylistic orientation" / 27 S. 752 /.

Observations show that emotionally expressive and evaluative phraseological units occupy an important place in the fabric of works of art, determining the ideological, artistic and semantic orientation of works, their general tonality and stylistic coloration.

The researcher of the phraseology of the French language G. G. Sokolova, whose opinion we completely agree, relying on the theory developed by I. V. "Arnold, distinguishes four components of the stylistic function of phraseological units: emotionality, expressiveness, evaluativeness and stylistic coloring / 45 S. sixteen/. In our opinion, connotation is an important element of phraseological meaning, expressing the emotionally expressive, evaluative and stylistic coloring of phraseological units.

Emotionality, expressiveness, evaluativeness, stylistic coloring are characteristic of many phraseological units of the modern Uzbek language. For

example, FE boshi osmonga etdi (literally, the head tovgaa to the sky), k ,ngli toʻrday kutarildi (the heart rose like a mountain), sevinchi ichiga sirfmaidi (does not contain joy), do ʻppisini osmonga otmoq (to throw a skullcap into the sky), etc. express joyful expression. the state of a person, a range of emotions, such as joy, delight. FE koʻzlari qinidan chiqib ketdi (literally, / his / his eyes went out of orbit), koʻziga qon toʻldi (eyes filled with blood), tepa sochi tik boʻlib ketdi (hair stood on end), etc. express the emotional state of anger, discontent of a person.

In the semantic structure of each phraseological unit, several components of connotative meaning should be distinguished.

Firstly, each phraseological unit has, to a certain extent, emotionality when expressing the feelings and emotions of a person. Secondly, they have an estimated value, since they can express both positive and negative assessments. Thirdly, phraseological units, due to expressive meaning, to one degree or another enhance the meaning of the entire utterance. Fourthly, each phraseological unit is used in a certain functional style (in our cases, phraseological units are used more in a colloquial and everyday style).

Giving speech emotionality, expression and expressiveness, phraseological units contribute to the manifestation of various emotional assessments of the speaker about the subject of speech. Of particular interest is the emotional and expressive use of phraseological units in speech in a comparative study of them with other lexical equivalents.