

Emotional Sentence Is A Specific Form Of Expression Of Human Feelings

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It is suggested that expressiveness can be described as semantic components such as *intensity, emotivity, image, visual means, evaluation, and functional-stylistic* components. The combination of these components varies with different types of expressivity. The number of concatenation lines is subordinate to a formal logic-mathematical account, but the actual functioning of the express units is virtually infinite as there are a number of components in the expression of expressive semantics. Moreover, "... expressive semantics can only be created by means of semicolons. Structural means of language are also involved in expressing communication"¹.

Intensity, image, emotionality, evaluation, and expressiveness are viewed as a single phenomenon.

E.I. Schhegal considers intensity as part of expressiveness, and studies it as a linguistic factor that moves towards expressiveness. According to E. Schhegal, "If intensity represents the quantity or degree of anomalies as a category, expressiveness does not have its own referral in the presence of extraneous language, and does not serve as information or not, but serves to make the information transmitted to the address"².

O.Sh.Shhevchenko describes intensity as follows: "The category of intensity is the semantic category, which has the essence of expressing itself through the logical expression and intensification of certain parts of the idea"³.

The ideas of French scholars Sh.Ballley and F. Brewers on the intensity category in linguistics play an important role.

Sh.Balli logically adds intensity, in his opinion, that category combines quantity, shape, size, meaning, price, strength and other linguistic means⁴.

F. Brewno observes and studies the intensity phenomenon in the "*Language and Thought*" as a narrative and descriptive category⁵.

E.V.Belskaya points out the intensity as a lexicological category: "The semantics of intensity appears in the subjective interpretation that the signification of a sign, the process of the process is incompatible with the "*norm*"⁶.

V.Neverova interpolates intensity as an anomaly category. The linguist describes the intensity as "having objective quantitative accuracy of one or another character, quality, condition"⁷.

According to Mikhail Nikitin, the onomological system, the system of nominal tools of the language, has two-step structure:

- 1) the correct level;
- 2) a meaningful level of transportation from the right point of view.

¹Trofimova E.A. Syntacticconstructs Английской разговорной речи. - Rostav -ne -Donu, 1981.

²Sheygal E.I. O sootnosheniikategoriintensivnostiiekspressivnosti // Theoreticheskievopros y angliyskoyfilologii (lexicology). - M., 1987. pp. 63-63.

³Shevchenko O.F. Imennye sochetaniya - intensivnory kachestvennogo priznaka (na materiale sovremennoy angliyskoyazyka). Diss. sugar. the fleet. nauk / 10.02.04. Kiev : 1978. - S.157

⁴Balli Sh. French stylistics. - M. : 1961. S. 202-216 .

⁵Bruno F. La pensées et la langue. Paris : 1965. P. 577-694

⁶Belskaya E.V. Intensivnostkak category leksikologii (or mat says Srednogo Priobia). The dissertation is in the Candidate of Philological Sciences. Tomsk: 2001. S. 48

⁷Neverova V.S. Category is intensive and is characterized by the fact that it is French. The dissertation is in the Candidate of Philological Sciences. N.Novgorod : 1997. S. 18-19

In the latter case, the denotation expression is an additional function occupied by the designator. "The name of this portable sense makes its own sense different from the notion that it is a non-portent"⁸.

O.D.Harchenko proposes the idea that intensity is a quantitative measure of quality assurance, a measure of transparency, an indicator of the content of the dialogue: "Intensiveness is a semantic category, which is the level of quantities"⁹.

A.N.Troshkina analyzes the intensity category as an anomaly category in different systematic languages: "Intensity is at all stages from the weakest to the strongest"¹⁰.

Emotion is one of the key aspects of human experience. It has different emotional experiences throughout life. Psychological factors also affect the outlook and the inner world. The emotions of a man with this kind of manifestation are manifested in different ways. The similarity of signals to all human beings indicates the genetic level of the situation that is relevant to different emotions.

K.Izard analyzes emotionality psychologically. "Emotion is one of the forms of understanding, perception and evaluation of truth"¹¹.

Emotions are manifested in different ways. Emotional, emotional, emotional feelings, and physiological factors are closely intertwined. That is why researchers distinguish basic emotions: joy, trust, hope, pleasure, joy, interest, fear, anger, grief, hatred and so on.

Sh. Balli, the founder of expressive art style, says, "Emotion is an object of an element of the elements of the language system that affects emotions." Certain lexical units should be distinguished by their style¹².

It is well known that the emotional and intensity phenomena are interconnected. However, it should also be noted that intensity can always be emotional, purely logical, and may be meaningful in word. Emotionalism is accomplished by means of various means. Quality is sometimes expressed emotionally, with rhetoric, sometimes emotionally, and sometimes with subjective attributes. Emotionalism expresses different emotions and gives the whole sense emotional meaning. All emotional expressions have their expressive meaning in terms of expressiveness, but the expressive units may not contain emotional scales.

A Scientist A.Aznaurova says that emotionalism is a speech category, that it deals with emotions such as approval and disapproval of things and events, joy, and anger. "Emotionalism is always in the midst of the concept of evaluation. Emotional meaning, in turn, is not only lexical expression but also emotion and sensation"¹³.

It is known that the terms of "emotionality" and "emotivity" are used as a synonym for scientific literature. A Scientist V.Shakhovskiy chooses these concepts and considers them as the conditions in various fields, "Emotionality and emotions are emotionally simplified, syntactic and linguistic expression of emotions"¹⁴.

"Emotion is the reaction of the subject to the stimulus that forces the subject to differentiate the objects of the world and their characteristics. The concepts of these objects and their properties are created by the interaction of S (subject) and O (object)"¹⁵.

According to Yu.S. Stepanov, "Emotions are the same as the end of the word"¹⁶.

V.Shakhovskiy notes that there are additional information about emotional relations, along with logical information about subjects and phenomena. In his opinion, "Expressions of emotions are expressive words. The semantic classification of emotional lexical emotions appears. Emotion lexicon forms the lexical background of emotional expressions"¹⁷.

R. Karnap stresses that metaphorical propositions can not be regarded as emotionally and arbitrary as either true or false¹⁸.

⁸Nikitin M.V. That semantic metaphor is // Vopr.yazykoznaniiya . - 1979. - №1. -S. 92-99. Nikitin M.V. Leksicheskoeznachenieslova. - M., 1983. -S. 49.

⁹Harchenko O. D. Deintensificationis made in structural design and construction. The dissertation is in the Candidate of Philological Sciences. Yaroslavl: 2002. S. 7.

¹⁰Troshkina A.N. Action Nominativnyy aspects categories intensivnostiraznostrukturnyxyazykax (or materials russkogoangliyskogoyazykov). The dissertation is in the Candidate of Philological Sciences. Saratov: 2001. S. 10.

¹¹Izard K.E. Emotional psychology. Spb .: Piter, 2008. S.-464.

¹²Balli Sh. Общая лингвистика и вопросы французского языка. Moscow: 1955. S.- 124.

¹³Aznaurova E.S. Ocherkipostilistikeslova. - Tashkent: Science, 1973. - 405

ШаховскийВ.И. Categorization emotions to the lexico -semantic system . - Voronezh: Voronezh University, 1987. S. 190.

¹⁴ШаховскийВ.И. Categorize emotions into lexico-semantic cysts . Moscow: Izdatelstavo LKI, 2008. S.- 171

¹⁵Lectorsky V.A. Subject. Object. Poznanie . - M , 1980

¹⁶Stepanov Yu.S. Osnovy obshchego yazykoznaniiya. -M, 1975. -c.12.

¹⁷ШаховскийВ.И. Categorize emotions into lexico-semantic cysts . Moscow: Izdatelstavo LKI, 2008. S.- 208.

¹⁸Шаховский В.И. Emotivnyy component znacheniya and metody ego izucheniya. - Volgograd, 1983

A.N. Luk emphasizes that emotions emerge as a result of neurophysiological processes, it follows that these processes can be realized both by internal and external factors. Traditionally emotions will be divided into two groups: positive and negative: "The need for innovation is different from normal feelings and emotions. The first thing to do is to combine only biological requirements, and the second emotion depends on the formation of this social interaction. Emotion arises from the influence of various factors, and it is human"¹⁹.

Emotions on the subject have different points of view, and they base their various types. For example, K. Izard divides 10 main emotions: 1) interest, 2) joy; 3) surprise; 4) trouble; 5) anger; 6) inconvenience; 7) hatred; 8) shame; 9) guilty; 10) fear. "

R.Plutchin distinguishes consensus, indifference, anger, divorce, curiosity, joy, sorrow, fear, and desires as fundamental emotions²⁰.

AI Smirnitskiy²¹ learns the emotional content of undesirable words because it can not be understood, analyzed, and not expressed directly by thought.

A.Leontev²² divides three types of emotions: ethical, intellectual and aesthetic. The scientist uses the three-dimensional relationship as a criterion:

- 1) positive emotion indicator;
- 2) emotions emerge before the scene, emotion occurs after the event;
- 3) emotions act on a person, it performs other activities.

A combination of the linguistic responses pair shows that there are 52 types of emotions.

V.Leontev describes them as "basic feelings" as follows: 1) problem; 2) joy; 3) fear; 4) hope; 5) anger; 6) calmness; 7) interest; 8) indifference.

V.K.Vilyunas²³ analyzes the elements of fear, anger, and joy emotions, analyzing the possibility of separating nuclear states.

The Uzbek linguist A.Ziyayev explains the similarity and differentiation of intensity and expressiveness:

"Both category in the language has the same expression procedures. For example, it's expressive syntactic tools repetition, parallelism, inversion, rhetoricalinterrogation the gap and others if it is this tools speech intensity representing tools too is calculated .

Intensity and expressiveness are different in content. If expressiveness contributes to enhancing speech sensitivity, expression as a semasiological category, intensity represents the quantitative characteristic of the character (greater or lesser than the character) as the anomalous category. This proves that it is the source of the expressiveness.

Both categories coincide with their function. Both act together as a powerful influence on the addressee²⁴.

The relationship between the subject and the subject in expressing expressiveness, intensity and emotionality in linguistics also affects emotions, tones, attitudes, dimensions, quantities. Thus, emotional impact is an important factor in the selection of linguistic units.

At the same time, we agree with V.Shakhovsky's opinion: "Emotionality and emotions are emotionally simplified, syntactic and emotional²⁵. In addition, the main task of emotivism is to ensure that people communicate, cognitively.

One of the lexical, semantic and communicative aspects of emotionality is the language component of the intensity, meaning the category of meaning that serves to reflect the attributes of a referent to the extent that it appears.

There are various scientific and theoretical views on the analysis of explicit, intensive and emotional categories in linguistics. These categories, like other linguistic means, are interpreted in linguistic terms and have been transformed over time, expands, perfects, improves, develops and creates new scientific and theoretical views.

Summarize the theoretical views existing in the world linguistics based on the above-mentioned explicit, intensive, and emotional categories, we can refer to these categories as follows:

expressiveness, intensity and emotional categories of large-scale research facilities;

¹⁹Luk A.N. Emotsiiichustva. Moscow: Znanie, 1972. S.- 79.

²⁰R.Plutchik. Emotion: A Psychoevolutionary Synthesis. 1980. p. 440

²¹Smirnitskiy AI Znachenie slova // Vopr . Yaskoznaniya . - 1955. - № 2. C. - 80.

²²A.A. Leontev. Psychological structure structure / semantic structure of the slogan, - M., 1971. -S. 8-14.

²³Vilyunas V.K. Kurljandskiy Emotions of psychological theories of psychological problems // Emotional psychology: Teksty. -M., 1984

²⁴Ziyayev A. Cognitive Interpretation of Strengthening the Meaning in English. Ferghana, 2011. - B.13

²⁵Шаховский В.И. Categorize emotions into lexico-semantic cysts . Moscow: Izdatelstavo LKI, 2008. S.- 171.

the motive for exploiting the expressiveness is the emotional emotions;
intensity and expressiveness in any language has its own expression characteristics;
intensity is a part of expressiveness and intensity is important in expressing expressiveness;

The role of emotional states and perception of situations in expressing expressiveness, intensity and emotionality is immeasurably important; the intensity of exposure increases with the help of an instrument that generates an unstable level of intensity.

In addition to the theoretical viewpoints of linguists in terms of expressiveness, intensity and emotionalism, the researchers were given the following definition in the light of the characteristics of these categories:

"Expressiveness category is the expression of the meaning of the word with the meaning of the dots, increasing the power of the idea, the clear vision of the person's perception and vision."

"Emotionalism is a mental and speaking category that can be accomplished through the use of various linguistic means related to human emotion."

Emotions are manifested in different ways. Emotional, emotionally sensual emotions and physiological conditions are interconnected, and emotionally, emotionally, and emotionally. It also includes a mental and speaking category that cognitively relies on.

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