

## COMPOSITION AND SEMANTIC PROPERTIES OF EMOTIVE VOCABULARY IN MODERN RUSSIAN LITERARY LANGUAGE

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**Abstract:** This article examines the composition and semantic properties of emotive vocabulary in modern Russian literary language. The author analyzes emotive words and expressions that are used to convey emotional content in texts and works of art. The work examines the composition of emotive vocabulary, including emotionally colored words, phrases and metaphors. The author analyzes various categories of emotive words, such as emotional evaluations, emotional states, intensifiers and emotional names.

**Keywords:** emotional richness of speech, lexical unit, emotional component, denotations, suffixes

**Introduction:** Means of expressing emotions are naturally provided in the language system. Emotional richness of speech is its expressiveness, which manifests itself either directly (in interjections, intonation, vocabulary) or indirectly, as an intensification of the main meanings and their emotional evaluation. The Russian language has a significant number of lexical means of expressing emotions and expressively marked grammatical models.

As already noted, emotionality is one of the components of connotation. The emotional component of a word's connotation is understood as the expression of emotion or feeling by the word .

**Relevance of this article:** A lexical unit can be associated with the expression of emotion in several aspects:

1. A lexical unit can directly express emotion, but not convey it. Such units include emotional interjections, intended to express emotions, but not having a communicative focus (for example: ah!, oh!, eh!, etc.).

2. A lexical unit can express and convey the speaker's emotional attitude to some object or phenomenon. Such a linguistic unit necessarily contains some characteristic of the object plus an emotional attitude to it. Most of these units are words that emotionally characterize people, as well as their actions and behavior. In words that emotionally characterize a person's traits or actions, units with a negative emotional assessment predominate; there are words in both a literal and figurative meaning (the latter predominate). With a positive emotional assessment: dear, sweetheart, beloved, clever, with a negative one - businessman, worker, burdock, bear, bast shoe, crow,

gaper, hippopotamus, etc. This group also includes abusive, rude and vulgar evaluative words, which, as a rule, carry a strong emotional charge. In such words as scoundrel, villain, rogue, wretch, impudent, etc., the emotional component is so vivid that it pushes into the background the denotative features of meaning, which in these words are usually few in number. The emotional component is most noticeable in the "strongest" expressions; in the same ones as rogue, swindler, thief the emotional component is practically not noticeable, but the disapproving-evaluative component is preserved. The emotional component is contained in words denoting the extreme degree of positive or negative evaluation.

These include units such as delightful, masterpiece, beautiful, disgusting, unbearable, etc. The positive or negative emotional connotation conveyed by a word is directly dependent on the approving or disapproving assessment that constitutes the denotative meaning of these words.

In words with a suffix of subjective evaluation, the suffix also brings to the meaning, as a rule, one or another emotional coloring of the denotate. Thus, in the words squirrel, cat, birch tree, friend, head, matchmaker, nanny, zemlitsa, sestritsa, zemlitsa, devchurka a positive emotional evaluation of the denotate is expressed. Less often used are augmentative-derogatory suffixes: lioness, slonishche, stray, shame, sapozhische, but emotionality is practically not felt here, giving way to evaluation and expression. Significant difficulty is presented by the distinction between the objective-dimensional and subjective-evaluative meanings of suffixes (cf. leaflet - "little leaf" or "leaf + endearment"). Some authors consider the dimensional meaning to be systemic, and the emotional-evaluative one - arising only in speech. It seems, however, that we should be talking about real meanings that stand out in suffixes, i.e. about the polysemy of suffixes, which explains, as in the case of polysemy of a word, the impossibility of an unambiguous interpretation of an isolated sign. In the content of a suffix like - ochek there are, obviously, two semes - objective-dimensional and emotional-evaluative; in specific conditions, depending on the situation, context, only one of these semes is realized. If the referent of the sign cannot have different dimensions, then the meaning of the suffix usually expresses emotion (denechok, vremechko, chasik, nochka); if the referent can have different dimensions, then the demarcation of the meaning of the suffix is carried out by the context, situation.

3. A lexical unit can evoke emotion without conveying it. It is necessary to distinguish between the emotional connotation conveyed by a word and the subject's emotional reaction to words. The emotional reaction to a word can be the most unexpected and deeply individual. In V. Shukshin's story "Raskas" the hero's hatred was caused by the words rehearsal, decoration, which, naturally, do not contain an emotional component.

4. A lexical unit can communicate an emotion without evoking it. This category of units includes words that name or characterize a person's emotions: "looked contemptuously", "said affectionately", "jokingly nodded", "jumped up enthusiastically", "joyfully exclaimed", "he is indignant, I am delighted", etc. Such words have an emotional meaning, not an emotional component of meaning.

Conclusions: Emotional meaning is distinguished in signs that name certain emotions or feelings: love, hate, joy, pride, anger, sadness, fun, indignation, irritated, indignant, etc. This group of signs is the result of the subject-thematic classification of vocabulary; they are united by the fact that they all designate manifestations of feelings and emotions and form a corresponding thematic group. They are not colored emotionally, but directly reflect emotions and feelings with their meanings. They designate concepts of emotions, which constitutes their denotative meaning.

There is also a need to distinguish between emotionally charged vocabulary and words denoting objects capable of evoking emotions. Denotes of such words as death, tears, accident, thunderstorm do not cause an emotional assessment; this or that emotional attitude to a concept that can be associated with a given word is caused by associations that affect the speaker personally or his relatives. Words denoting events that are considered by society as potentially sad or joyful for an individual can be freely reproduced without an emotional connotation (cf. information in a newspaper), while an emotional component always accompanies the use of a word.

The greatest difficulty is in distinguishing between the evaluative and emotional components, since they most often appear together and are closely related within the meaning. This difficulty lies in the fact that a person's evaluation of an object is usually associated with emotional experiences, on the other hand, the concepts of "evaluation" and "emotion" (feeling) cannot always be separated - cf. the term "emotional evaluation". Thus, in the word sold out in the meaning of "dishonestly went over to someone's side for selfish reasons" a contemptuous emotional shade is clearly felt; at the same time, it also contains an evaluation, which is reflected in the dictionary definition containing two disapproving-evaluative words dishonestly and selfish. Emotion and evaluation in this meaning are closely intertwined. On the other hand, in the meaning of such a word as to die, the evaluative component is absent, and the emotional component appears independently: "to die 4-sympathy". Sympathy here is of a "social" nature and is fixed to the word in the system, and relates to the denotation, not to the real referent. Such examples demonstrate the singling out of emotion as a separate component. The expressive (amplifying) component of meaning is also closely connected with the emotional and evaluative components - cf. delightful, excellent, disgusting; only the functional-stylistic component stands out most clearly in the connotation, the opposition of which to the other components is almost always obvious.

**Recommendations:** The emotional component of meaning is usually marked in dictionaries with the following notes: abusive, ironic, contemptuous, affectionate, disparaging, derogatory, joking, ironic, joking. For example: iron affectionate - dirty girl, coward, fool, silly fellow, ugly girl; ironic - clever girl, wise man, brave man, treasure, to ask for a favor (from work), lady, activist; contemptuous - to beg, old man, businessman, whine, denunciation, squabbles; joking - faithful, newly-made, to acclimatize, no way; affectionate - friend, auntie, young man, darling, sunshine, girlfriend; disparaging - clothes, weak (dead), rubbish; will humiliate - a worthless person, a mediocrity, a drunkard.

The indicated emotional shades of meanings, distinguished in the practice of lexicography, can be reduced to two - positive-emotional and negative-emotional. Positive-emotional shade characterizes signs with ironic-joking, affectionate and joking components; negative-emotional shade (according to the degree of strengthening of negative emotion) with ironic, dismissive, contemptuous, derogatory components.

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