

LINGUISTIC MEANS OF EXPRESSING EMOTIONS IN ENGLISH**Mukhammadieva Nigina Mahmudovna**

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Abstract: This article discusses emotions and their means of expression and linguistic means of expressing emotions in English. The author also emphasizes the emotive function - the function of transmitting various emotional information and study of the speech characteristics of the British.

Key words: Communicative behavior, expressing emotions, national identity

The national and cultural features of the manifestation of emotions and the means of their expression in various linguocultures have recently aroused great interest of researchers. However, in the study of emotions, the main attention, as a rule, is paid to the lexico-phraseological and prosodic means of the language, as well as the signs of non-verbal communication. Grammatical means at the same time, they often fall out of sight of researchers, although they also have an emotive potential - they can convey various emotions of the speaker and have a certain emotional impact on the interlocutor. In recent years, emotions and their means of expression have been subjected to the most comprehensive research and are the focus of many scientists [1,191].

Among the numerous functions of language, scientists distinguish the emotive function - the function of transmitting various emotional information. It is carried out through an emotive code that has a system of language and speech means and the rules of their use at all levels of the language, taking into account the communicative situation, allowing to realize the emotive potential language. Of great interest, both in scientific and methodological terms, is the study of ethno cultural features of the manifestation of emotions and the means of their expression in various languages. It is generally accepted that the British are extremely restrained in the manifestation of emotions. This is their national identity, reflecting the English hierarchy of values in the picture of the world. The ability to control their emotions for centuries has been a fundamental principle of behavior for the British and purposefully developed in the process of education. The ability to control your emotions as a sign of good parenting is reflected in English speech behavior, which has been repeatedly noted and deeply studied by socioanthropologists and linguists[2,284]. The inability to control one's emotions was viewed in English society as a lack of upbringing and a manifestation of bad taste, and this primarily applied to people of the lower class [3,142]. The speech of the representatives of the lower and lower middle class has always been distinguished by sufficient relaxedness, expressiveness, and a richer emotional palette. "Folk" speech, not constrained by the rigid framework of "correct" upbringing, was always replete with interjections, exclamations, various colloquial and colloquial intensifiers, short colloquial vocabulary, phrasal verbs, vulgarisms, slang,

including colorful rhyming and non-slang. For the most complete study of the speech characteristics of the British, it is required to show some attention to their very national character, mentality.

Mentality is a specific way of perceiving and understanding reality, determined by a set of cognitive stereotypes of consciousness, characteristic of a certain group of people [6,817], and, as already confirmed above, plays a key role in communicative behavior and in the ways of expressing emotions by an individual nation. As for the national English mentality, it is quite easy to describe it, since it is highly resistant to change, and therefore nowadays is not much different from what could be observed several centuries ago [4,104]. We will now list the qualities of the English mentality and national character, which, in our opinion, have the greatest influence on the emotionality of the British and its manifestation in speech. A distinctive feature of the British can be called restraint, composure, which their foreign interlocutors often talk about. This trait has the most direct impact on the expression of emotions. The ability to restrain and control your emotions is considered an integral part of the concept of Englishness ("Englishness") [5,122]. The fact that in English society, where emotional restraint and self-control are valued, the open display of emotions is condemned, can be lexically confirmed. It is noteworthy that the words emotional (emotional), effusive (expansive), demonstrative (unrestrained), excitable (excitable) have negative connotations in English (Stop behaving so emotionally! / Her effusive welcome made us feel most uncomfortable), and the word emotionalism means the loss of control over emotions. Also, to characterize a drunk person in English, there is the idiom "tired and emotional", which literally translated means "tired and emotional". At the same time, the adjective dispassionate (calm, cold-blooded, impassive) is evaluated positively [6,818]. This feature of the English is manifested even in the derivational structure of the language, in particular, in the number of diminutive affectionate suffixes: -y (ie), -ling, -ette, -let, -ster. In fact, only the first is most commonly used, but even the frequency of its use cannot be compared with the frequency of the use of diminutives in other languages. The choice of affectionate addresses is also severely limited: darling, honey, sweetie, dear, sweetheart, love. The same thing happens with the shortened versions of the names, which are becoming less and less, and the meaning of diminutives is erased from them, since they are considered simply comfortable to pronounce: "A distinctive feature of English personal names is their relative stability in within the functional style ... In English, a person is assigned mainly one form, which is used in the overwhelming majority of cases" [9, 46].

It is noteworthy that the Englishman's speech is replete with indirect statements (for example, "Your the information is not entirely accurate, sir! " instead of "You are lying!"), which helps to conceal the true emotions of the interlocutor [7,339].

There are many stereotypes associated with the national character and mentality of the British and British in general, and some of them are not only true, but can also influence their communication customs and characteristics [8,138]. The most common of them are: conservatism, politeness, patriotism, restraint, politeness and benevolence, aristocracy, respect for the personal sphere, a kind of sense of humor. Some of them so strongly influenced the speech characteristics of the British people that they left a big mark on the structure of the English language [7,340].

The study of the communicative behavior of the people, their colloquial customs and cultural norms significantly improves the understanding of linguistic phenomena and reduces a chance to be misunderstood during a conversation with a representative of a linguocultural community. Being aware of

our differences in different spheres of life, we can achieve the most comfortable conditions for communication with foreigners, and therefore as much time as possible should be devoted to the study of communicative customs.

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