



# LINGUVOPRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF METAPHOR IN DRAMATIC DISCOURSE

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## Abstract

This article examines not only the communicative function of language but also its emotional-expressive potential. In particular, it highlights the distinction between emotional lexicon and the lexicon that names emotions. The study analyzes emotionally expressive units in the Uzbek language through relevant examples and demonstrates their role in conveying the speaker's subjective attitude. Furthermore, it critically evaluates cases in linguistics where these two types of lexicon are confused. The findings emphasize the necessity of clearly distinguishing between emotional-evaluative vocabulary and emotion-naming units.

**Keywords:** Emotional lexicon, expressiveness, stylistic coloring, emotion-naming vocabulary, evaluative lexicon, Uzbek language, linguistics Annotatsiya (O'zbek tilida).

## Introduction

### Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada tilning kommunikativ funksiyasi bilan bir qatorda uning emotsional-ekspressiv imkoniyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Xususan, emotsional leksika va hissiyot nomlarini bildiruvchi leksika o'rtasidagi farqlar ilmiy asosda yoritiladi. O'zbek tilidagi emotsional-ekspressiv bo'yoqdorlikka ega birliklar misollar asosida tahlil qilinib, ularning so'zlovchining subyektiv munosabatini ifodalashdagi roli ko'rsatib beriladi. Shuningdek, tilshunoslikda ushbu ikki turdagi leksikani chalkashtirish holatlari tanqidiy baholanadi. Tadqiqot natijasida



emotsional leksika va hissiyot nomlarini bildiruvchi birliklarni aniq farqlash zarurligi asoslab beriladi.

**Kalit soʻzlar:** emotsional leksika, ekspressivlik, stilistik boʻyoqdorlik, hissiyot nomlari, baholovchi leksika, oʻzbek tili, lingvistika

### **Аннотация**

В данной статье рассматривается не только коммуникативная функция языка, но и его эмоционально-экспрессивные возможности. Особое внимание уделяется разграничению эмоциональной лексики и лексики, называющей чувства. На основе примеров из узбекского языка анализируются эмоционально-экспрессивные единицы и их роль в выражении субъективного отношения говорящего. Кроме того, критически оцениваются случаи смешения этих двух типов лексики в лингвистике. В результате исследования обосновывается необходимость четкого различия между оценочной эмоциональной лексикой и словами, обозначающими эмоции.

**Ключевые слова:** эмоциональная лексика, экспрессивность, стилистическая окраска, лексика эмоций, оценочная лексика, узбекский язык, лингвистика

It is known that the main and primary function of language is communicative function. However, in the process of communication, people are not limited to the exchange of ideas, but also strive to express their relationship to the events of existence.

When a person perceives the phenomena of existence, these phenomena arouse in him different emotions (feelings) in relation to themselves. This situation, of course, cannot be expressed in language. In fact, observing the words in the dictionary shows that some of them not only describe something, events, but also express the speaker's assessment and attitude to the concept being expressed. This attitude includes various emotional reactions such as anger, caress, admiration, hatred, disgust, sarcasm. In particular, words such as *azamat*, *oʻktam*, *qoʻyilmaqom*, *shokildoq*, *boplamoq*, *olchoq*, *malʼun*, *razil*, *satang*, *sanqi*,



asfalasofin, miyonqi, qoyil, do'ndirma, momaqaymoq, in addition to meaning a certain concept, indicate that the speaker is not indifferent to this topic, on the contrary, it is positive and negative. also shows that he is in an emotional relationship. This evaluative element is also perceived by the listener as usually intended by the speaker.

In linguistics, the lexicon with this characteristic is studied under the terms emotional-expressive coloring lexicon, stylistic coloring lexicon, and expressive-stylistic lexicon. Such a name, in general, corresponds to the objective truth, because such terms imply that the most important aspect of this type of lexicon has an element of emotional-expressive evaluation. Modern linguistics recognizes that language is not only a tool for communication, but also has the ability to express emotions.

At the same time, in linguistics, there are cases of mixing emotional lexicon and emotion naming concepts. Emotional lexicon means the lexicon that represents the speaker's subjective evaluation (emotional) attitude to the event that is meant by the base itself, such as the above-mentioned words.

However, the lexicon that names feelings (which are their terms) is sometimes combined with the emotional lexicon. For example, it can be seen that words such as sadness, anger, disgust, love, hatred, and anger are explained by this term.

Such thoughts are also found in Turkological studies. In particular, in some works, words such as good, bad, abundance, leprosy, and bad are interpreted as lexicons that clearly express emotions, and these two types of lexicons are considered as the same lexical category, without being strictly differentiated from words such as round, immature, which literally express an emotional attitude. In some works devoted to the study of the stylistics of the Uzbek language, it can be seen that words such as joy, joy, smile, horror, trick are evaluated as "words expressing feelings, experiences and excitement with their lexical meaning". Of these words, only the word trickster has an element of emotional value. In general, most of the listed words (sadness, sadness, anger, joy, joy, anger, etc.) directly serve to express different emotions. Therefore, one cannot agree with the point of view of evaluating such a lexicon as an emotional lexicon. In addition to these, words such as friend, comrade, enemy, crime, lie, slander, brotherhood, equality, freedom, justice, which have neither the name of emotions nor elements of emotional evaluation, are evaluated as emotional lexicon that have evaluation



elements and the characteristic of expressing a positive or negative attitude. . This type of lexicon does not express the speaker's emotional attitude towards the events they represent, they should be evaluated as a lexicon that refers to events of an emotional nature, events that are evaluated positively or negatively from a social point of view, events that are condemned in society or, on the contrary, worthy of praise.

Emotional-expression in the language is realized in four ways: 1) lexical, 2) metaphorical use of the word, 3) affixation, 4) contextual methods.

Expression of emotional-expressive color in lexical method. In this method, the stylistic color is expressed by the base of the word itself. In this case, the lexical meaning of the word naturally contains an element of evaluation. Expression of emotion in language is always expressive, but expression in language is not always emotional. In other words, the relationship of emotionality to expressiveness can be proportional to the general state of the particular case. Some studies note that any emotionality, expressiveness. Therefore, the term "emotional-expressive" is used in science. In addition, it can be said that the first meaning of the word "expression" is "expressiveness", and the second meaning is "the power of manifestation (of emotions)".

The word "emotional-expressive" in the composition of the double term "expressiveness" also means that the speaker's emotional attitude towards the concept expressed is strong, that is, the term "emotional-expressive" serves to fully reflect the essence of the linguistic phenomenon. Thus, the use of this term helps to clearly distinguish the words expressing the emotional-expressive attitude from the words referring to emotions and the words belonging to the lexicon, which are evaluated negatively or positively from the social point of view. Emotional-expressive colored lexicon is usually used in ordinary colloquial speech or bookish-poetic, solemn speech (universal, amazing, genius, brilliant, leader etc.).

According to the expressiveness of the word, three layers are usually distinguished: neutral lexicon, high stylistic coloring lexicon, low stylistic coloring lexicon.

The emotional-expressive lexicon of the colloquial lexicon usually has a low stylistic color, and the emotional-expressive lexicon of the book lexicon has a



high stylistic color. Common words do not have an expressive color, in this respect they form a neutral lexicon.

Words belonging to the emotional-expressive lexical layer are divided into two large groups from the point of view of expressing the subjective emotional attitude of the speaker to the events: lexicon meaning a positive attitude and lexicon meaning a negative attitude. Words with a positive emotional-expressive attitude include: azamat, qoyil, do'ndiq, dilor, munavvar, porloq, nurafshon, ketvorgan, lobar, tamtam, dildor, dilbar, mard, tanti etc.

In the language, there are a number of words denoting different signs and characteristics of a person. In particular, dirty, mischievous, wise, brave, brave, generous, and similar words that represent his moral, intellectual, social characteristics, personal characteristics are the words that join the above-mentioned thematic group. The lexical meanings of these words contain elements of positive or negative emotional assessment of the subject of speech.

However, in the eyes of the speech subject (speaker), such words in the language arsenal become incapable of emotional-expressive expression of his thoughts at the level of his desire. In order to eliminate this defect, one consciously switches to metaphorically using words that mean animals, birds, and the like, as well as their behavior.

In the Uzbek language, there are many words that create an emotional-expressive meaning as a result of metaphorical use. Among them, zoomorphism (using the names of animals, birds, insects in a metaphorical sense to give figurative characteristics of people) have a special place. Zoomorphism can be combined into the following thematic groups according to their general characteristics.

1. Words meaning wild animals: wolf, hyena, fox, lion, tiger, boar, bear, elephant, etc. For example: I called you a bloodthirsty wolf because you have no mercy (A. Qadiri). The pig forgot your kindness... (A. Qadiri). Fazil Khoja. - He followed me like a dead shadow... Wolves, hyenas, with burning eyes, are increasingly surrounding me.

2. Words denoting domestic animals and their children (lexicalized word combinations): dog, donkey, ox, bush, ram, lamb, puppy, puppy, pig, goat, (taka, sassiqtaka), calf (my aunt's calf), etc. Take this dog out and lose her puppies too (Lightning). If your mother was hanged, if your father died, if you became an



orphan, don't worry, my lamb (G'. Ghulam). My son, who will you be to me? (S. A h m a d).

3. Words referring to birds and poultry: nightingale, crow, raven, hawk, falcon, eagle, parrot, owl, rooster, hen, chick, cockerel, etc.: Mother tongue, you are there, no doubt, I will put the nightingale into a poem. The day you're gone, without a doubt, I'll be a parrot too (A. O r i p o v). My horse is Berdymurad, I am the son of my people, a wandering nightingale in the desert.

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