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COMMUNICATIVE AND PRAGMATIC FUNCTIONS OF GRADATION ASSOCIATED WITH THE EXPRESSION OF EMOTIONS AND ASSESSMENT

Abstract: *The functional features of language units are realized in specific discourses. In this regard, the paper deals with the types of discursive (pragmatic) gradual signs and the establishment of means of their expression, that is, indicators that explicate the gradation of discursive (pragmatic) signs. As the study showed, in the discourse both a certain degree of significance (either more or less) of any part of the utterance, as well as gradation (increase/decrease) are of concern. Thus, one-level (discrete) gradation of significance (fixation of a certain degree), carried out with the help of static indicators of graduality, and multi-level (continuous, procedural) gradation (fixation of increasing/decreasing by degree of importance), carried out with the help of dynamic indicators have been distinguished.*

Key words: *pragmatic, gradation, illocutional, emotional state, semantic signs, speaker, addressee, interlocutor.*

Language: *English*

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Introduction.

The speaker, when creating speech, not only embodies a certain content in it, communicates various kinds of information, but also expresses his attitude, emotional evaluation. As is known, emotions are gradual [4; 189], in connection with which they can be interpreted as gradual discursive signs, which are explicated mainly by means of indicators of the gradual character of semantic signs. This is a connection between the gradation of semantic features and discursive: indicators of graduality perform a double load - the simultaneous expression of the gradation of semantic and discursive characteristics (in this case, emotional state or relationship). Since feelings are characterized by different nature, it is necessary to identify what kind of emotions are reflected in the content of the utterance with the help of indicators of graduality. To this end, we turn to the analysis of speech situations in which the illocutionary goals of expressing feelings, emotions, and emotional attitudes of the subject of speech are realized. It is very important to determine which types of indicators of graduality contribute to the explication and recognition of these illocutionary goals.

The study showed that illocutive goals related to the expression of the feelings and emotions of the subject of speech can have explicit, explicit expression and indirect expression. In the first case, a high degree of corresponding feelings and emotions is directly graded, while in the second, feelings and emotions are recognized by means of indicators of graduality (high or very high degree) of other semantic features.

1. *Chamasi Lazokat xola ham cholidan hech qachon bunday muomala kutmagan bo'lsa kerak og'zi ochilib qoldi.* (O'tkir Hoshimov. Ikki eshik orasi).

The speaker's illocutionary goal is the expression of amazement, which is recognized by an expressive phraseological indicator of a high degree of emotional state "surprise".

2. *Shu payt tepada qolgan o'rtog'imiz – Voy bu, anavini qaranglar, bir kishi ot choptirib kelayapti, deb qoldi.* (Inomjon Abdiyev. Oqqush).

As in the first example, the illocutional goal of the speaker in this communicative situation is the expression of amazement, however, unlike the first example, this goal is expressed not directly, but indirectly, although also with the help of gradual

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indicators: in this case, the size sign is graduated through a combination of expressive indicators - a morphemic indicator - isis-, morphological, and syntactic (exclamation type of sentence). The combination of these indicators captures a very high degree of a graduated feature and helps the interpreter recognize the illocutionary purpose of the utterance.

As is known, a characteristic feature of emotions is their appraisal [4; 190]. Speakers using graduation indicators express both negative emotions and negative emotional attitudes, as well as positive emotions and positive emotional attitudes.

In speech, the intensity of the following negative emotions and feelings is explicated with the help of selected indicators of graduality:

- disappointments:

3. *Haligacha "x"ning dumini bilmaysanu, yettinchida o'qib yuribsanmi, o'zing o'ylab top!* (Said Ahmad. Dum).

- fear, excitement, anxiety, concern:

4. *Qayoqda qolib ketdingiz, xavotir olib o'ldim.* (Said Ahmad. Ufq).

5. *... bunday o'zgarishi hammani shoshirib qo'ydi - oyog'i kuygan tovuqday pitirlab qolishdi.* (Sharof Boshbekov. Falakning gardishi).

- neglect, contempt:

6. *Lekin bu yerda turklar borligini bilsa shahardagi betamizlar to'dasi yetib kelib bir balolarni boshlaydi.* (Tohir Malik. Shaytanat)

7. *U yerda rasvo bir ilmni o'rganib, donishmand bo'lasan-u, o'lguningcha yorug' kun ko'rmay, ming hasrat va nadomatda o'lib ketasan.* (Ubayd Zakoniy. Dilkusho hikoyatlar)

- annoyance:

8. *Muhaammadsiz qoldi ahli Andijon, Yig'lasang arziydi yig'la Andijon.* (Xayrulla Samiyev. She'r)

- irritations:

9. *Toshbaqaday imillovchi mahluqni kim ham yetaklab yurardi.* (Isajon Sulton. Boqiy darbadar)

In this speech act, another illocutionary goal is realized - the recipient is prompted to action: expressing indignation, the subject of speech urges the addressee to perform a certain action - an increase in the speed of driving. This goal determines the function of the enhanced impact of gradual indicators on the addressee (in the above context, it is assumed that the speaker's anger will affect the emotional sphere of the addressee, which will result in an increase in the speed of the vehicle).

- indignation, resentment:

10. *Tupurdim o'sha brigadiriligiga!* (O'tkir Hoshimov. Ikki eshik orasi)

In speech, the following positive emotions are most often explicated by means of gradual indicators:

- happiness, pleasure:

11. *Xursandligidan yettinchi osmonda Mohigul choy quyib uzatdi.*

- pity, sympathy:

12. *"Bir palang sharsharaga sajda qip turganini ko'rganman", dedi. Men hayron qoldim. Hayvonlar ham ibodat qiladimi, deb.*

- indignation and bewilderment:

13. *Ammo tilimni tiymayman: men bunaqa akademiklarni bir tiyinga olmayman.* (Chingiz Aytmatov. Bo'tako'z)

- pity and shame:

14. *Biroq hozir Inobatxon sudyalarga qarab, qavm-qarindoshlar oldida shuncha gapni aytganidan keyin Kimsanning ko'zi yaraq etib ochildi-yu, ichkilik haroratidan kechasi bilan qattiq urib horigan yuragi allanechuk bo'lib ketdi, sovuq ter bosdi.*

As you can see, the expression of emotions and emotional relationships is either explicit (examples number 4, 11, 12, 14), or indirect (examples number 3, 5-10, 13). The expression of the emotional state and the relationship is carried out, as is, in fact, determined by using indicators above the average degree of the trait (large, very large and greatest degrees). As a rule, these are expressive indicators - indicators represented by language units, in the meaning of which the same of graduality is combined with at least one of the connotative semesters. As the analysis showed, the evaluation of emotions in most cases correlates with the assessment of the indicator: when expressing a negative emotional state, indicators, as a rule, are used, which are language means with the semantic component "negative assessment", while explication of a positive one - indicators expressed by language means with some "positive assessment."

The function of explication of the emotional state and relationships can be performed by the following structural types of indicators: 1) morphemic (voy bu); 2) lexico-semantic, among which metaphors prevail (*ho'kizday, sovuq ter, tupurmoq* va boshqalar), 3) phraseological (*yettinchi osmonda*), 4) morphological, represented by interjections (*e Xudoyim, oh, voy*), 5) syntactic (exclamation type of sentence). Various combinations of indicators of graduality are often used, fixing a very high (maximum) degree of a sign (*betamizlar to'dasi; Voy bu!*) [2].

In order to increase, increase the degree of emotional state or relationship, hyperbolas are widely used (*o'lguningcha yorug' kun ko'rma*) and litos (*betamizlar to'dasi*). One curious feature should be noted: the more unusual, the more unpredictable litos or hyperbole, the stronger the degree of emotions and feelings (*o'lguningcha yorug' kun ko'rma* - in the latter case, the hyperbola is more unpredictable, and, accordingly, the intensity of the expressed emotion - neglect - is much higher). Hyperbolization and understatement provides, in turn, enhanced, effective impact on the addressee.

In addition, there is a combination of hyperbole and litote in one context, which can be considered as a special technique of speech tactics, which the speakers resort to in order to achieve certain illocutionary goals. The use of this technique is

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revealed in Example No. 19: the illocutionary goal — an indirect expression of indignation and bewilderment — is explicated by means of indicators of extremely small numbers (*bir tiyin*) and an extremely large number indicator [3, p.12].

Thus, the two polar parts of the scale are contrasted by enhancing the contrast, diametrically opposite degrees of quantity, the minus part of the scale (a small amount) is evaluated negatively, and the plus (large number) is positive. The subject of speech intentionally uses the litote and the hyperbole in one speech act, emphasizing the discrepancy, the contrast (the profitable enterprise is not sold for nothing, since it is illogical, contrary to common sense), and thus it expresses bewilderment and indignation [4, p.56].

Since emotions are gradual, they can be characterized by varying degrees of intensity. The following pattern is observed: the greater the degree of a sign expressed by the indicator, the more intense the emotional state. In other words, if the subject of speech in the act of communication sets a goal to convey more intense feelings and emotions, then he uses language means of expression of a very high and extreme, maximum (or approaching maximum) degree of a sign.

There are cases when the text records the dynamics (increase) of the degree of emotional state or relationship. For illustration, consider the following example:

15. *Xotini og'rib qoldi, omborda qulab ketgan, ko'p afsuslandi, ertadan kechgacha, juda azob tortdi, kundun kun battar, joni uzildi.* (Abdulla Qahhor. Bemor)

O'qibdi, hademay savodi chiqibdi, bir yil- bir yarim yildan keyin keyin hatto majlislarda dokladchiga "O'rtoq, sizga savolim bor" deydi bo'libdi. (Abdulla Qahhor. Dahshat)

Erining "boshqorong bo'l, evida bo'l-da", degani unga juda alam qildi, xo'rliqi keldi, o'pkasi to'ldi. (Abqulla Qahhor. Anor)

Xotin uzoq yig'ladi, eriga qattiq gapirganiga pushaymon bo'ldi, o'zini qarg'adi, o'lim tiladi. (Abqulla Qahhor. Anor) [5, p.2]

The author of the speech describes the attempted rape of a girl, while expressing outrage with the help of expressive indicators of a high degree of negative emotional evaluation [6, p.45]. In the text, although distantly, the indicators are arranged in order of increasing negative emotional evaluation (*og'rib qoldi* → *juda azob tortdi* → *joni uzildi*; *o'qibdi* → *savodi chiqibdi* → "*o'rtoq, sizga savolim bor*" *deydigan bo'libdi*; *juda alam qildi* → *xo'rliqi keldi* → *o'pkasi to'ldi*; *uzoq yig'ladi* → *pushaymon bo'ldi* → *o'zini qarg'adi* → *o'lim tiladi*). Thus, the subject of speech, as the criminal's actions are described, conveys an increase in his negative emotional attitude

towards him and, accordingly, an increase in outrage, gradually reaching a limiting degree.

It should be noted that the subject of speech when expressing an emotional state or relationship implies an enhanced effect on the addressee, mainly on its emotional sphere - changing the emotional state of the addressee, forming the addressee of certain emotions [7, p.23]. In some cases, with the help of explication of emotions and feelings, the speaker indirectly encourages the interlocutor to perform certain actions (see Example 9): expressing his emotions, speaking as if stimulates the appearance of response emotions in the interlocutor, under whose action the latter must perform a certain action. In other words, the subject of speech through the impact on the emotional sphere of the addressee prompts him to commit an action [8, p.43]. The achievement of this kind of perlocutionary effect (emotional impact on the addressee) depends not only on the successful selection of the graduation indicator, but also on many pragmatic factors, mainly on the addressee's interest in the information reported: the more affected the addressee's interests are, the stronger the emotional impact which this statement has on the addressee [1, p.167]. Thus, in example No. 15, the addressee's interests (in this case, the addressee is any reader of a newspaper article), in our opinion, are affected quite deeply: there is hardly a person who will remain indifferent to crimes committed against children, especially like rape [10]. Thus, the author's perturbation, in turn, causes the reader no less perturbation, which is increased with the help of language means - expressive indicators of a high and extreme degree of negative evaluation, the perlocutionary effect is enhanced [9].

Conclusion.

The foregoing leads to the conclusion about the multifunctionality of gradual indicators, about the connection between their communicative and pragmatic functions: the function of expressing the emotional state or the speaker's attitude determines the functions aimed at the addressee, in particular, the impact on his emotional sphere, the effectiveness of which depends on such a pragmatic factor the degree of interest of the addressee. In some cases, the expression of emotions is associated with such a function of indicators of graduation, such as an increase in the categorical utterance, which also provides a more powerful effect on the addressee: the more categorical the utterance, the more intense the emotions and, consequently, the stronger perlocutionary effect.

The function of expressing an emotional state or relationship is interconnected with other functions of the indicators of the graduality of semantic attributes, in particular, with the function of influencing the addressee.

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