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Linguopragmatic Interpretation of Word Reinforcement in English and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract: In the further development of modern linguistics, new directions such as sociolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, pragmatic linguistics, lingvoculturology, lingvopoetics, phonostylistics have emerged and are developing rapidly. A lot of scientific research is being done in new areas of this linguistics. Among them, cognitive linguistics is of particular importance.

In linguistics, the increase or intensity of word meaning is mainly explained by language and means of speech, in part by extralinguistic factors. This article discusses the study of the intensity of word meanings and the cognitive interpretation of their expression at different language levels.

Keywords: sociolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, pragmalinguistics, lingvoculturology, lingvopoetics, phonostylistics, intensity, expressiveness, emotionality, evaluation.

In general linguistics, the phenomenon of increasing or intensifying the meaning of a word is explained by the means of language and speech, in part by extralinguistic factors. At present, this problem has been the subject of a number of scientific studies. The study of the problem of the intensity of meanings has intensified since the 1960s and 1970s.

In this field G.Hirchner, B.Charlston, S.Grinbaun, D.Bolindjer, Sh.Balli, A.B.Kunin, L.B.Varab'yova, Z.M.Zubko, M.N.Metsler, G.A.Soy, A.Abdullayev, M.Sodiqova, O.Bozorov The scientific works of such scientists as G.Gafforova, A.Ziyoyev are noteworthy. In their research, they have analyzed and researched the concept of word intensity in various aspects.

The level of intensity in English language materials is described in the works of leading scholars such as G.I.Bondarenko, M.I.Polsky, V.A.Malsev, V.N.Telia,

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I.V.Arnol'd. Intensity is a manifestation of the materialization of feelings and emotions.

Through intensity, a person expresses his feelings. Along the way, they go through verbal, nonverbal developmental stages. The term category was introduced into linguistics by Aristotel, and they are divided into several parts: body, quality, number, relation, place, time, and so on. The issues of the category of intensity and their manifestation in language in different ways have attracted the attention of scholars such as Sh. Balli, Sepir, Turansky.

N.M. Shanskiy defines the concept of intensity as "the appearance of a counting level".¹ A.I.Smirnitsky writes: "The degree of intensity refers to the numerical meaning of a quality, the specific appearance of the degree of numeracy, and is defined as an indefinite number."² According to Charles Bally, "Intensity is a variety of changes and concepts that depend on the levels of magnitude, value, power and other concepts".³ A. Hodjiev's "Explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms: Intensive form is a form that indicates that the sign is too strong".⁴

Thus, the study of the term "intensity" as a numerical classification of the objective sign of the surrounding objects can also be manifested in the characters of weight, color, size in real life.

The concept of intensity in the expressive text is in most studies (I.V.Arnold, V.N.Telia) can be found.

According to V.N.Telia, "Expressiveness is the emotional side of this feeling process using defines the meaning of intensification".⁵ I.V.Arnol'd says, "Expressiveness is a feature of text and part of text, meaning through intense intensity".⁶

The properties of expressiveness and intensity can be defined through the concept of 'enhancement'. As intensity intensifies, expressiveness in our speech often depends on its intensity, and the compounds studied from a stylistic point of view require reinforcement in key situations. These two categories are sub-categories of linguistics, and together they create a pragmatic state for the speech to have an expressive and literary appearance, and both have a strong influence not only on the task of informing but on the other hand the interlocutor. The formal aspects of both categories are also compatible. There are indicators of emotionality and evaluation in the categories of expressiveness and intensity. Intensity is an important factor in

¹ Shanskiy N.M. Frazheologiya sovremennogo russkogo yazika. – M.:Vishaya shkola, 1985.-230s.

² Smirnitsskiy A.N. Leksikologiya angliyskogo yazika. – M: 1956. -310s.

³ Balle Sharl. Fransuzskaya stilistika. –M: 1961. -211s.

⁴ Xojiyev A. Lingvistik terminlarning izohli lug'ati. –T: 1985. –B39.

⁵ Teliya V.N. Konnotativniy aspekt semantiki nominativnix yedinits. –M: Nauka.1986. –s14.

⁶ Arnod I.V. Stilistika sovremennogo angliyskogo yazika. –M: Prosvechenie.

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increasing the effectiveness of works of art. Writers make effective use of this category to increase the attractiveness and impact of their work. For example: "full" is often used as an amplifier in Chosser's works. In Shakespeare's works, "full" is less commonly used, and in modern English, the word "full" is not used at all as an augmentative. By the 16th century, the word "very" was in use instead of the word "full".

For example: He's the **veriest** man.

It can be seen that the stock of amplifiers has increased or decreased over time. The word "vrai", borrowed from the French, became an adjective in the thirteenth century and meant "true," and by the fifteenth century the word had appeared in English as "very-verily," and later The -ly suffix is missing.

One of the first in fiction, as a "very" intensifier, J. Chosser began to use it in his works in the fourteenth century. "Emotionality is a speech phenomenon, writes linguist A. Ziyayev writes – it is associated with feelings of joy and bitterness, approval and disapproval of things and events in existence. Emotionality is always evaluated around the concept of evaluation."⁷

Emotional words express different emotions in speech and give emotional color to the whole sentence.

For example: Mary is happy. (Emotional but intensely neutral).

Mary is **extremely** happy. (Intensity level is very strong).

An analysis of the above examples shows that the intensifier is used to indicate a high level of emotionality. Intensity serves to determine the level of emotionality, and at the same time intensity determines the quantitative measure of emotionality.

Intensity is manifested at different levels of language. At the phonetic level elongation of sounds, duplication of consonant sounds (gemination) meaning is enhanced through. For example: r-r-r-r-ruin (in English). Terakning **uchchida** (in Uzbek) or **boshshingga** ur.

At the morphological level, meanings are reinforced using word forms or morphemes. English prefixes are very active in reinforcing word meanings. (super-, hyper-, over-, upper-, etc.).

For example: superfood a food that is considered to be very good for your health that may even help some medical conditions.

Hypermarket - a very large supermarket, usually built outside a town, that sells a wide range of goods.

⁷ Ziyayev.A Ingliz tilida so'z ma'nolarini kuchaytirishning kognitiv talqini Farg'ona. 2011. – B.13-24.

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At the lexical level, intensity is expressed mainly in the form of augmentative words, adjectives, quantifiers, and augmentative phraseological units.

In English, quantifier words are used to denote a plurality of objects. **Hords of** – a large number of people, in expressing a large number of people.

For example: Hords of tourists arrive in Moscow every day.

In the example above, the use of the phrase “**hords of tourists**” is “**too many tourists**”.

Thus, the phenomenon of intensity is manifested in direct relation to the movement, the state of things-events in existence. In linguistics, this category is used at different levels of language and is important for both the speaker and the listener. In general, intensity is a semantic category and a common language phenomenon.

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