

THE WORD “TERRIBLE” IN MODERN LINGUISTICS LEXICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract:

The article explains the words related to the word “Terrible”. It analyzes the meanings of explanatory dictionaries.

Keywords: Emotional, expressive, terrible, emotion, horror.

At the stage of development of contemporary linguistics, it became necessary to distinguish the lexicon that expresses emotions and feelings in order to research the colorful nature of emotional contents. Emotions are one of the most basic and universally understood aspects of the human experience. Ch. Darwin noted that “Emotions appeared in the course of evolution as a means by which living beings establish the importance of one or another condition in order to satisfy the needs that are relevant to their needs”¹. People usually experience a wide range of emotions, from the calm satisfaction of completing a daily task to the grief of the death of a loved one. These emotional experiences expressed in words and thoughts are understandable to all speakers of this language. Therefore, the field of feelings and emotions undoubtedly needs a deep and detailed study not only from the point of view of physiology and psychology, but also from the point of view of linguistics. We are interested in language tools used to express the speaker's feelings and influence the listener's emotional sphere. The study of emotive lexicon is interesting because it is possible to learn about the true nature of human feelings, passions, emotions, their power, thanks to the form they take when they come from the inner world to the outside, that is, thanks to words. Studying this kind of lexicon is important and necessary to understand the ideological content of the artistic text and to understand human psychology in general. The emotions of the heroes of the play consist of a separate psychological reality. All emotional experiences of a person constitute his field of emotionality, the characteristics of which are studied by various human sciences.

One of the emotional words belonging to this field are words with the meaning of “Terrible”. The word “Terrible” is synonymous with the following words. They are words such as terror, panic, fright, cowardice, restlessness, anxiety, nervousness, apprehension, trembling, danger,. The highest emotional-expressive coloring in these words is “Horror”.

¹ Дарвин Ч. О выражении эмоций у человека и животных. -СПб.: Питер, 2013. Стр. 90.

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This word was first used by the American scientist Magda Arnold, who included words such as **anger, disgust, bravery, sadness, desire, despair, hatred, hope, love and sadness**² among the emotional words as the basic emotions related to human actions.

R. Plutchik and G. Kellerman apply the criterion of simplified reactions and imagine four types of basic emotions: 1) violation (anger) - protection (fear); 2) acceptance (approval) – turning away (disgust); 3) reflection (joy) - deprivation (disappointment); 4) research (expectation) - awareness (surprise)³. The first type of this element includes the word terrible.

Emotional-expressive tone is a feature of expressing the subject's feelings, mood and other similar attitudes in addition to the lexical meaning of the word.

In world linguistics, some words have the feature of expressing different emotional-expressive attitudes of the speaker, while others do not. In this respect, these words are divided into two types.

Words without emotional-expressive coloring

Emotional-expressive coloring words

In words without emotional-expressive coloring, apart from the lexical meaning, there is no additional coloring that expresses the different attitude of the speaker: words such as terrible, danger can be included.

Emotional-expressive words describe things, signs, actions, etc., and also express the speaker's assessment and different attitudes towards these things, signs, or actions. For example: in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the word “horror” is defined as follows. Horror is surprise, amazement. 1) At last level of fear, danger, panic. Тун даҳшати. Уруш даҳшати. Даҳшатдан юрагим орқага тортиб кетли. Н.Фозилов, Дийдор. Ёдгор даҳшатдан қотиб қолган, ҳеч нимага тушунолмасди. Кўзлари даҳшат билан чакнади. С.Сиёев, Ёруғлик; 2). An agonizing situation, incident, scene. –Даҳшат! – деди меҳмон, - туни билан кўзимни юммай чиқдим. “Муштум”. Андижонда бўлган воқеалар даҳшати Тохир қиёфасига кириб, Бобурга тобора яқинлашиб келмоқда эди. П.Қодиров Юлдузли тунлар. Биз бу даҳшатларни бировдан эшитган эмасмиз, ўз кўзимиз билан кўрганмиз. Р.Файзий, Таъзим; 3) The appearance, state of mind of a person who is excessively afraid, panicked or suffering. To be horrified. To be horrified (to fall). Муқаддам даҳшат ичида эшикка ёпишди. Ў.Ҳошимов. Қалбингга кулоқ сол. Нигоранинг ҳамон кўрқинч, даҳшат тўла кўзларида миннатдорчилик учқуни йилтиради. С.Анорбоев, Оқсой. Отабек масалага тушунгандек бўлди ва даҳшат ичида Али билан йўлга тушди. А.Қодирий. Ўтган кунлар.⁴ Of the 3

² Arnold M.B. Emotion and personality // Volume II: Neurological and physiological aspects. N.Y.: Columbia University Press, 1960.

³ Plutchik R. Psychophysiology of individual differences with special reference to emotions // Annual N.Y. Acad. Science/ 1966. – Vol.134. №2. – P. 776-781

⁴ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. А.Мадвалиев таҳрир остида.–Т.: “Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси” Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2008. Б. 136.

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semas in this given word, the second one has less emotional-expressive coloring. And in the third scene, the coloring is strongly reflected at the last level.

It is necessary to distinguish whether the words express positive or negative events and have a positive or negative expressive color. For example: the words good, beautiful, sweet, happy indicate signs of a positive character, and their antonyms, bad, ugly, sad, indicate signs of a negative character. But they do not have an emotional-expressive color, because they express the signs of a negative and positive character, and do not express the different attitude of the speaker to this sign.