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METHODOLOGICAL APPLICATION OF EMOTIONAL-COLORING WORDS IN THE LANGUAGE OF PROSE WORKS OF GAFUR GULOM

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Annotation: in this article the methodological application of emotional-coloring words in the works of prose works of Gafur Gulom "Shum bola" and "Yodgor" is studied. In the works of the writer you can meet a lot of emotional coloring words in the Uzbek language lexicon. In the language of writer's works, it is possible to observe the side - by - side use of words with positive emotional-expressively coloring and dictionary units with negative emotional-expressively coloring, emotional words that express insult and manipulation.

Keywords: positive and negative emotional - expressively coloring words, semantic-stylistic characters, emotional words that express insult and manipulation.

In the study of the history of language and society, in the determination of the stages of the development of its formation, the importance of examples of artistic works is incomparably greater. In this regard, if the study of the history of the language lexical, on the one hand, reveals the ways of the evolutionary development of each word, and on the other, it helps to shed light on the richness of the word in certain periods of time and the specific phonetic, lexical, morphological and syntactic features of the language. Observation of the enrichment processes of the Uzbek language is one of the main tasks of the science of linguistics in the study of language and style characteristics of the work of art in the diachronic and synchronic aspect.

The more profound the Uzbek people have a history, the longer our native language has a history. As the president of our country comments: " the history of the Uzbek language, which belongs to a large family of Turkic languages, is closely connected with the centuries-old past of our people, its aspirations, Dardanelles and victories."

The works created by the writer Gafur Gulom in different genres reflect the lifestyle of the Uzbek people in different periods and are of great importance in the development of our literature. The secret of this is the folk art of literary works, the style of which is composed of an artistic source embodied in the writer's idea, the simplicity of the language, the fluency of artistic visual means and the proximity of folk colloquial speech.

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We see that in the works of Gafur Gulom special importance is attached to the semantic-stylistic signs of words. When the writer uses lexical units, it is necessary to ensure that the described event is clear, convincing, to demonstrate that the present Uzbek language is lexically rich, methodically thorough, to ask the character of the hero of the work through emotional-expressive words.

Words that have the property of expressing the emotions of the speaker; emotional coloring words form an emotional lexical, without which one can not imagine an artistic work. The emotional lexicon of the Uzbek language has been sufficiently studied. In the Uzbek language lexicon, words are divided into two categories emotionally-expressively:

1. Emotional-expressively neutral words. 2. Emotional - expressively painted words . Language expresses not only the task of transmitting information, but also the emotional attitude of the information transmitter to the information. In the linguistic system, there are different means that carry this emotional attitude. One of them is lexeme. In this respect, the Uzbek language lexemes are divided into unpainted and painted layers . Colloquial lexical adjectives represent two different sub-emotional attitudes of the speaker to reality:

- 1) positive emotional attitude;
- 2) negative emotional attitude

Positive emotional-expressively painted words express the speaker's different positive attitude to something, character or action. Special attention should be paid to independent work on the text of the artistic work associated with the subject, conduct conversations, and conduct practical classes in order to develop the skills of obtaining independent knowledge in students in the lessons conducted on the subject of mother tongue. The language of the writer cannot be distinguished from the common language. If the words of my dear, brother, guilt, which mean a positive attitude in the language of the works of Gafur Ghulom, mean respect for a person, my son, my dear son, , kind to his mother, kind to his aunt, my crazy boy, my honey, my lamp, my lambs, my slave, kind to his father, my darling, my handsome boy the meaning of manipulation in such lexical units as toppers.

In the language of the works of the writer, dictionary units with negative emotional - expressive coloring are unfaithful, stripling, lazy, dude, shut mute, crazy, God-struck stubborn, mortal, emerald, stupid, god damn it, pimp, gannet, God-struck man, gipsy, gentle broom " and etc .

When we observe the language of prose works of the poet, we observe that the emotional words that represent insult and manipulation are used side by side. For example: - Yes,

an orphan, where did you get lost ? ("Shum bola " 256p). - What are you doing, child? ("Shum bola" 290 p)

Insulting words that express emotionality serve as a methodological tool in order to reveal the character of the personages in the artistic work. For example, that is, "he calls me a "speculator." I call him " lazy,dude" ("Yodgor" 75p).

Examples were taken from the works of Gafur Gulom "Yodgor" and "Shum bola" In the work "Shum bola" a lot of cursing phrases are used. In the speech of the hero of the work "Shum bola", The cursing phrases used in relation to the cow bring the reader's laughter: Let your meat be the food of the crow, until I reach it, the grass will pinch... ("Shum bola" 215 p). Because, let your owner die tomorrow, if I took the captive cow that he grazed, the thought that if I could walk in the hospitality under the armpits would not go away from my head (216 p). But the cursing phrases in the speech of the hero of the work Khoji Baba differ greatly from the curses in the speech of the "Shum bola": - still so? - he said, - My salt is blind you! (289 p). - So, fly to the arrow of the German, without a gentle broom! (256p). - So, die quietly, why looking at me... (284p) Some "cursing phrases" in live speech are sometimes used in a love-loving relationship: The girl is quite mature! ("Yodgor" 27 b). Look at the chest, like a toilet chest, look at the calf! ("Yodgor" 20 p). It is known that sometimes he also uses the word "kurgur" in speech to express his anger in a softer, more cultured form.

In the language of the writer's works, it is observed that words that express kinship relations are used with the addition of possessive, diminutive and caressing suffixes. For example: ...from my granddaughter do not mow, do not cry, do not cry, here's your grandmother now wipes her hand, stuffy, I Press myself to my bosom! ("Monument" 9 b). In this text, the form of manipulation (- guna) in the speech of the old woman (mother of Jura), as well as "possession (-m), expresses an emotional attitude and increases emotional responsiveness . In his work "Yodgor" he used the masculine - emotional words as a stylistic tool: - My child's bottom was drooping ("Yodgor" 13 p). Saodat is also faithful girl... ("Yodgor" 30 p). "Wow, your aunt is sickle, if you survive, you will wash one day" "I said, although I did not give up ("Yodgor" 30 p).

Also in the works of Gafur Ghulom, expressing a negative attitude, the word crazy means support, caress with the suffix-gina: I beleived him, stupid slave. (7 p). In the works-gina affix in some places also expresses the meaning of irony.

Also, to express the meanings of respect and manipulation-jon, - xon, - boy also used fertile in their place: will you stand at home, and will I serve? Juravoy is our own ("Yodgor" 27 p). "Father, I am a stranger," I said ("Shum Bola" 171p). Here is what is the

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name of this bright star, my father? ("Shum bola" 228 p). In one place of the work the monument was used with the suffix - boy in the question of the pamphlet: Out of respect for me, the old woman named him "Yodgorvoy, Yodgorvoy" ("Yodgor" 14 p).

In the language of the works of Gafur Gulom, the main part of emotional - coloring words and word combinations were used in the sense of manipulation. Especially skillfully used such a lexicon in the story "Shum bola". These are the following: my soul, my son, my dear, my lamb, my lamp, my white son and other. From such masculine words writers use for various stylistic purposes too.

For example: Lamb lexeme is applied to young children in the form of 3-person in a portable sense. Gafur Gulom used this word in relation to the smart children: after completing the Sermon, a speech was uttered looking at the smart children, which filled the room: My Lambs, O children of the citizen! ("Netay" 30p). My lambs say this was not a blessing to citizens? ("Netay" 31p).

Also, cheerful jokes in the language of the work of Gafur Gulom "Shum bola" soften the difficult psychological state of a person and bring him out of a mental shock. In the artistic work, the author refers more to humorous words and phrases. It should be noted that the dictionary units with emotional - expressive coloring in the language of the works of Gafur Gulom are of particular importance. The fact that the writer is a master of words is in his creation of new, original expressions.

Such words can be analyzed by separating them into dictionary units, which symbolize a positive attitude and express a negative attitude. Attitude to Gafur Gulom's creativity, understanding of the content and essence of his works is the basis for opening such aspects of each work as its own sense, rich in emotionality. And this is an attitude to the writer's creativity, an understanding of the content of his works, rich aspects of emotionality of each work, writer's use of painted words in its place is an indication that he is a master of high skill. In turn, the National language deep mastering is one of the main tasks of linguistics in the special study of the language of its literary sources.

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