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**Some Peculiarities of Expressing the Category
of Emotivity**

*Some Peculiarities of Expressing the Category
of Emotivity*

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Abstract

The article discusses some peculiarities of expressing the meaning of emotivity. It also deals with works of famous linguists.

Key words: emotivity, implicit, explicit, subject-logical meaning, emotive-evaluative and emotive-expressive

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INTRODUCTION.

In order to classify methods for expressing the value of emotivity, it is advisable to use various criteria. This will make it possible to make the most complete and versatile differentiation, covering all aspects of these methods.

As the first criterion, the emotive meaning of the semantic means can be used, by means of which the explicit or hidden (explicit or implicit) realization in the meaning of the emotive means is singled out. Implicitness as a phenomenon has been studied by various scientists, but a unified approach has not yet been developed.

Discussions:

Let us consider the main theories put forward on the problem of implicitness. The main part of linguists was inclined to believe that implicitness is a non-standard way of expressing meaningful categories. Such a definition was given in different years by Kartsevsky, Gak, Fedosyuk and a number of other authors. Here are the definitions of the concept of "implicitness" developed by various scientists:

- "the area of indirect, mediated expression of meaning and meanings" (Skrebnev, 1971:16).
- "meaning or additional elements of meaning that are present in terms of content, but absent in terms of expression" (Kunin,1986: 22).
- "semantic elements not expressed in a speech act by linguistic means, but arising from the explicit expression of elements" (Bondarko, 1978: 158). It is noteworthy that Bondarenko used the term "implication".
- "an economical way to display non-linguistic content"(Medynskaya, 1971: 38).

L.A. Nefedova made attempts to create a general definition of the term. She analyzed the work of other researchers, as a result of which she came to the conclusion that implicitness is the opposite of explicitness and is a representation without a full-fledged verbal expression. Implicitness in speech is constantly in interaction with explicitness, thanks to which we humans understand its full meaning (Nefedova, 2001: 20).

The second criterion is the dependence of the emotive meaning on the formal principles of manifestation. We consider the most optimal definition of the term "implicitness", proposed by V.A. Kukharenko: "a way of organizing a text and defining it as an additional semantic or emotional content that does not follow directly from the linearly realized meanings of words" (Kukharenko, 1988: 37).

When cognizing the process of realizing the category of emotivity, it is necessary to separate two ways of realizing emotivity, which are based on hidden or open representations in the semantics of emotive means.

The subject-logical meaning of language units may contain the seme of emotiveness. This is especially true for words that are used to denote emotions (for example, love, fear, etc.). Lexical units with a semantic component of emotiveness are usually called emotive nominees. These terms are explicit linguistic means of realizing the emotive category, since they clearly demonstrate their meaning, and in order to understand the degree of emotionality, there is no need for any context.

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1. The subject-logical meaning of language units may contain the seme of emotiveness. This is especially true for words that are used to denote emotions (for example, love, fear, desire, rage, etc.). Lexical units with a semantic component of emotiveness are usually called emotive nominees. These terms are explicit linguistic means of realizing the emotive category, since they clearly demonstrate their meaning, and in order to understand the degree of emotionality, there is no need for any context.

2. Lexical meaning, in turn, can completely displace the subject-logical meaning of a language unit. A striking example is the mat, curses and interjections, which do not carry any logical meaning, but only emotionally color the speech, that is, they have only an emotive meaning. At the same time, it is worth remembering that through interjections it is not always possible to understand what kind of feeling or emotion a person wants to express.

3. The connotative meaning can be present in the word along with its subject-logical meaning and even absorb it. For example, the meaning of the word "spicy" in the phrase "spicy story" acquires a certain emotional color, complemented by a certain semantic assessment. Shakhovskiy, when describing the emotive seme, drew attention to the presence of the emosem. It appears in the event that a word is any sign of a phenomenon or object that causes an emotional reaction of the body. That is, a person with the help of a linguistic unit shows his own attitude to the called object. Thus, the connotative seme manifests itself in the form of an emosem that exists in conjunction with the subject-logical seme (Shakhovskiy, 1983: 16).

As a result of the study, it can be stated that presence in the language of the term "emotions-connotatives", which means text units, the emotive meaning of which is absorbed by the semantic structure of the connotation. Such words are implicit ways of realizing the category of emotiveness. Some researchers in their works came to the conclusion that there are also formal signs of the realization of emotivity. In particular, E.A. Weigla believes that it is possible to express emotiveness through the use of metaphorical expressions or the use of specific suffixes (Vaigla, 1978: 7).

M.N. Kozhina in her works also draws attention to suffixes, assigning them the ability to give objects, phenomena and other named words a subjective assessment, to give them an emotional (expressive) coloring. In particular, she notes that when using diminutive suffixes, the word most often acquires an endearing meaning, sometimes, but much less often, a playful, bantering one. Magnifying suffixes demonstrate other emotions - rudeness, irony or admiration (Kozhina, 1983: 116). Other researchers also pay attention to suffixes. For example, V.M. Ogoltsev divides all diminutive suffixes into two groups:

1. Suffixes used to indicate the actual size of an item (larger or smaller than usual) or its quality level (better or worse);

2. Suffixes used to give emotional coloring (Ogoltsev, 1960: 8). The author of this study prefers to adhere to the opinion of M.N. Kozhina. In our opinion in Russian, diminutive suffixes (-enk-, -ochek-, -ik-, etc.) make it possible to identify in words a sign of expressing emotion.

Some scientists also pay attention to the issues of emotional impact on a person through the use of words in a figurative sense. For example, N.D. Arutyunova admits that for the lexical transmission of an emotional state, metaphors can be used, which themselves generate images of certain emotional states or ways of expressing feelings. It singles out a specific "world of the soul", which contradicts the logical world and appears only when a person's consciousness, on the basis of images obtained by connecting certain concepts with the designation of emotions, creates a cumulative image of a certain feeling (an example of such concepts can be words that name animals, natural phenomena, etc.) (Arutyunova, 1976: 108).

Consider the principle of constructing metaphors. To create it, a person or a part of him (body, soul, heart, etc.) plays the role of a vessel into which emotion is "poured" instead of liquid. Emotion can completely fill itself vessel, fill it to the brim. Another option for constructing metaphors: emotion plays the role of a beast, predatory or not, which can bite, attack, etc. For example, this is what happens when they say "longing stuck.

Conclusion:

Thus we can create the following classification emotive means. First, emotive means can be divided into explicit and implicit ones. The first group includes means in which the emotive meaning is clearly distinguished and understandable. It is easily perceived both individually and as a group, and is fully realized by a person. In this case, no additional context is required to convey emotionality. In this group we include:

- ✓ nominating emotives needed to define words,
- ✓ denoting emotions or any emotional state;
- ✓ words and expressions that convey emotiveness through
- ✓ morphological devices (for example, diminutive suffixes).

Emotivity is a linguistic category, the semantic function of emotivity consists in the expression by a person of a subjective emotional attitude to any object through the use of various language units. The category of emotivity is directly related to the category of expressiveness and the category of appraisal, they have common features and characteristics.

This fact explains the fact that when describing the internal content of a certain category, emotive-evaluative and emotive-expressive features are used. This allows us to interpret emotivity in the most voluminous way when studying it as a linguistic category.

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