

**EMOTIONAL-EXPRESSIVE STUDY OF WORDS RELATED TO THE WORD
“LAUGHTER” IN WORLD LINGUISTICS**

Ulugbek Rahmonov
Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)
Andijan State University

Abstract

The article focuses on the analysis of emotional words related to the word “Laughter”. It analyzes the meanings given in Uzbek and English explanatory dictionaries and translation dictionaries.

Keywords: Laughter, emotion, expressiveness, to giggle, to titter.

Introduction

It's no secret that emotional lexical units and theoretical problems related to them have been at the center of discussions of linguists since the second half of the last century, "storming the castle of semantics" at the stage of development of modern world linguistics. The rationality and interdisciplinary integration of problems in research on emotionality, as well as the absence of single points of view on distinguishing the emotional function of language, terminological situations characterized by too many meanings, lead to an increase in the interest of world linguists in the study of emotionality.

Main Part

It is derived from the word “emotion” (**Latin** - emovere, **French** - émotion) which means to excite, excite in Latin. It is defined as “the human response to the influence of external and internal stimuli, covering all types of affectivity and experiences”. M. Nakonechny shows the physiological nature of the emergence of emotions in his works. The scientist views emotion as a component of instinct (innate feeling, intuition), as one of the tasks of emotion, the researcher distinguishes the assessment of situations and physical preparation for solving them[3.72].

Abdugafur Mamatov, one of the Uzbek linguists, said, “Emotion is a human reaction to events and processes, and it is a form of knowing the world. Emotionality always has the characteristic of expressiveness, evaluation, reaction in speech, that is, the thought expressed emotionally is expressive and impressive. At the same time, an emotionally expressed opinion evaluates this or that process positively or negatively, and has the characteristic of expressing this or that attitude of the speaker”[2. 30]. In this sense, emotions are divided into two large groups.

- A) positive emotions;
- B) negative emotions;

The words “feeling” (emotion) and “feeling” are often used as synonyms. In a narrower sense, emotion is the direct and temporary experience of some somewhat more permanent feeling. When the word “emotion” is accurately translated into Uzbek, it can mean mental excitement, mental movement. In some cases, emotions are distinguished by their impressiveness. They are

the force that motivates actions and opinions. Increases enthusiasm and this condition is called sthenic feelings. In other cases, emotions (the so-called asthenic emotions) are characterized by a lack of activity or apathy, the experience of emotions makes a person feel relaxed.

Along with the lexical meaning, the words expressing the different attitude of the speaker to the thing, sign, action-state, the meaning of which is understood, are considered lexicon with emotional-expressive coloring. Such words express such relations of meaning as respect, caress, exaltation, contempt, hatred, disgust, sarcasm. Accordingly, they are divided into two groups: positive emotional-expressive coloring words and negative emotional-expressive coloring words.

Words denoting a positive emotional-expressive attitude include caressing and politeness.

The negative emotional-expressive attitude includes cursing that has the meaning of contempt and contempt, words that mean insults, and negatively evaluate the person- and action-situation.

Now we turn to the separation of independent meanings in the semantic structure of words related to the word **“Laugh”**, as well as to verbs whose meanings are supported by emotional aspects. The word **“laughter”** is defined as follows in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. **“Laughter” - 1) sounds that express joy, fun and enjoyment; 2) something to be mocked or ridiculed; an expression of derision; ridicule;** As can be seen from the given definitions, this word has positive and negative connotations in the Uzbek language. In the first sense, it creates a positive connotation, and in the second sense, a negative connotation is clearly visible. In Muller's dictionary, which is one of the world-famous bilingual translation dictionaries, it is translated as follows. **laugh 1. noun смех, хохот; on the laugh - смеясь; to have the laugh of/on smb. - высмеять того, кто смеялся над тобой; to have a good laugh at smb. – от души посмеяться над кем-л.; - give a laugh - raise a laugh - raise the laugh against - turn the laugh against Syn: chortle, chuckle, giggle, guffaw, snicker, snigger, titter Ant: frown, weep 2. v. 1) смеяться; рассмеяться; to laugh at smb., smth. - смеяться над кем-л., чем-л.; to laugh to scorn - высмеять; to laugh oneself into fits/convulsions - смеяться до упаду; he laughed his pleasure - он рассмеялся от удовольствия 2) со смехом сказать, произнести; he laughed a reply - он ответил со смехом - laugh away - laugh down - laugh off - laugh out - laugh over to laugh on the wrong side of one's mouth/face - от смеха перейти к слезам; огорчиться, опечалиться he laughs best who laughs last prov. - хорошо смеется тот, кто смеется последним Syn: chortle, chuckle, giggle, guffaw, snicker, snigger, titter Ant: frown, weep. [1] Another of the modern annotated dictionaries is the **Cambridge Electronic Dictionary. Laugh -1) Verb. to make the sounds and movements of the face and body that express happiness or amusement, or that sometimes express ridicule or anxiety: The audience just laughed and laughed. That guy always makes me laugh. When I made a face at Drew, he laughed out loud. We were laughing at the clown; 2) Noun. The sounds and movements of the face and body that express happiness or amusement, or that sometimes express ridicule or anxiety: Holly has a very strange laugh – it sounds like she’s screaming;**¹**

¹ [http:// dictionary.cambridge.org/ ru/словарь/английский/laugh](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/словарь/английский/laugh)

Like nouns, such emotional meanings of verbs coexist with neutral verbs, as well as verbs in which the emotional aspects of the meanings coexist within the nominative framework of the main meaning: **to laugh, to giggle, to titter, to hoot, to cackle, to bark, to roar, to cachinnate, to bellow, etc.**, etc. should be considered along with. The word **to laugh** is given here as a base word, and the general semantic ideas contained in this base word are common to all fragments of this line. The verbs **to giggle** and **to titter**, in addition to constant components that contain intellectual information, also contain components that indicate the purpose and function of this action, as well as the characteristics of its passage, and the verbs are interpreted as follows: **1. to giggle – to laugh with a series of uncontrollable, rapid, high-pitched sounds, suggestive of foolishness, etc., titter. 2. to titter – to laugh in a half-suppressed way, suggestive of foolishness, nervousness, etc. giggle.**

Thus, failure to consider the emotional aspect of the meaning leads to the involuntary recognition of absolute synonyms by the compilers of dictionaries. Observations confirm that sometimes lexicographers have not distinguished the emotional aspect of the meaning of the verb **to giggle**, when on closer inspection the emotional aspect of this verb is actually hidden in the dictionary definition. They did not distinguish this aspect from the semantic structure of the word **to giggle**. So, they did not take into account the peculiarity of the verb **to titter**. Suggestive of **foolishness, nervousness**, etc. information is the basis for defining the emotional-evaluation meaning of this word as “**disapproval, negative**” (disapproval). In the famous work of S. Maugham, this verb is constantly used, and the author uses it to describe the habit of cheating on one of the characters, Mildred, a careless, naughty woman. The hero of the novel accepts this laughter as follows: **Philip thought she had a common laugh and it made him shudder (Bondage, 154).**

By comparing the verb **to titter** with the above-mentioned verb, it is necessary to show that this verb expresses sonority, melodiousness and its effect on its emotional content, that is, the etymology of this word makes it possible to distinguish an additional emotional theme “mocking, mixed with humor”, which is the intellectual basis of information in the meaning of this verb. In addition to the inclusive meaning, it also has the emotive meaning of the verb **to giggle**. Thus, the meaning of the verbs **to giggle** and **to titter** are consistent with each other according to the two themes mentioned above. However, the additional meaning “joking, mixed with humor” emphasizes the uniqueness of the verb **to titter** and explains its full-fledged activity in the language.

The verbs **cachinnate, hoot, bark, roar, cackle** contain expressions that characterize the state of mind of the joker, often his character, etc. For example, the word **to cackle** contains the meanings “to laugh loudly and shriek”, **to bark** – “a loud rude laugh”, **to roar** – “a violent laugh of anger”: **The audience opened its mighty mouth and roared with laughter (Craddock, 270)**, includes such terms as **to cachinnate** – “to laugh loudly and a lot”, **to hoot** – “to laugh ear-piercingly”, etc. All of the verbs listed are examples of zoometaphoric lexemes, which usually sound offensive when directed at a person. Thus, the “**offensive**” emotional-evaluative schema is the main information underlying the meaning of these verbs. However, the imitative character of all these words allows us to distinguish the additional seme of “possibility of humorous use”, the semes are based on the differentiated use of the analyzed verbs, and enter the meaning of words such as the above-mentioned semes: **1. This jest called**

for loud laughter from me, a sudden hoot and cackle from Mr. Goff, and wild Barking from the Airedales (Tea, 138). 2. She wasn't merely giggling. She was merely cachinnating (Leaves, 115).

In order to fully understand the emotional meaning of the given text, it is necessary to distinguish the intellectual meaning of these verbs in the dictionary. The analysis confirms that it is better to give both emotional symbols in the form of a double emotional symbol, i.e.: "humorous disdain, humiliating (offensive)". The context will dictate which of these components predominates in each usage.

Conclusion. In conclusion, it can be said that emotional-expressive terms related to "Laughter" were used in negative and positive meanings. Laughter will be positive in the sense of smiling, while expressions such as teasing, squealing, and laughing at will acquire a negative connotation.

Used Literature

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