

## REPRESENTATION OF EMOTIONAL-EXPRESSIVE LEXICAL UNITS IN BEGIJON AKHMEDOV'S NARRATIVE "THE WANDERER"

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### Abstract

The article analyzes the words expressing human emotions in Begijon Akhmedov's narrative "The Wanderer". Words related to emotion in the work were selected and analyzed from a contextual point of view.

**Keywords:** emotion, feeling, dream, psyche, sense.

### Introduction

Begijon Akhmedov's narrative "The Wanderer" depicts the feelings of a person who decides to live alone for a while. In the work, the writer expresses feelings, emotions, spiritual (internal) experiences in the person of Anvar Aliev, a lonely person. At the same time, feelings, emotions and even feelings are so closely connected with each other that they are not always classified and do not have clear boundaries. To express such experiences and feelings requires a high intellect, great talent and great skill from the writer. It is no exaggeration to say that the author has achieved all these tasks. As a result, the work was translated into about 10 languages of the world, i.e. Uzbek, Kyrgyz, English, Russian, Tajik, Arabic, and published in prestigious publishing houses. In September 2022, the work was included in the "TOP 5 best fiction works written in Eurasia" at the international book festival held in Novosibirsk, Russia, and the author was awarded. Begijon Akhmedov himself can be added to the list of people with an emotional character. The reason is that the pictures on the covers of his books show that this person is a singer of the soul, a singer of emotions. As for the narrative "The Wanderer", the work contains many emotional lexical units.

It is known that emotions are mental reactions that evaluate the nature of the influence of external factors on a person and thus serve as one of the main mechanisms of managing human activity aimed at mastering existence and satisfying necessary needs.

The mechanisms of the reflection of the speaker's emotions in the language and the interpretation of emotions, which have an objective essence between the speaker and the listener, are different in principle. Therefore, we can talk about the language of describing emotions and the language of expressing emotions.

Begijon Akhmedov used enough synonyms with emotional meaning in his short story "The Wanderer". On the 17th page of the example story, "But I have many dreams, and my dreams

are more than them” [1. 17] the author writes. Here the words dream are used as synonyms. These words are analyzed in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language as follows.

**A DREAM is a desire in the heart; good hope; aspiration.** Орзу қилмоқ. Орзуга етмоқ. Орзуга эришмоқ. Орзуга айб йўқ. Мақол. Ҳар ерни қилма орзу, ҳар ерда бор тош-тарозу! Мақол. Умид орзу қилган турмуш сароб бўлиб қолаётганга ўхшарди. Мирмуҳсин, Умид [2. 136].

**A DREAM - A wish born in the heart, but not (yet) brought to the surface, unfulfilled.** Шунингдек, минглаб ватандошларимиз умра амалларини бажариб келишяптики, бу илгари қанчадан-қанча юртдошларимизнинг армонлари эди. Газетадан. Шоир юрагида элнинг дарди, раиятнинг эртатка солиб қўмсаган тилаклари.. армонлар акс садо бергайми, Аваз? С.Сиёев, Аваз [2. 99].

The analysis of these words shows that in the words dream and dream, it is seen that emotional features are more significant in dream than in dream. Because a dream means a strong desire.

In “The Wanderer” the author appropriately used the emotions related to human mental state distinguished by world linguists R.Plutchik and G.Kellerman. R. Plutchik and G. Kellerman distinguished the following secondary emotions - **Sadness** - sadness for the base emotion, **sorrow** – boredom, **boredom** – philanthropy, **upset** - being upset, **despondency** – depression, **frustration** – sadness, **grief** - total suffering, **suffering** – disappointment, **despair** – sadness, **dismay** – pain, **mourning** – disappointment, **dismal** – miss someone, **yearning** - state of mental distress [3. 776-781].

In particular, he explained very well the situations of frustration, depression, mental suffering, sadness, pain, and mental depression from these emotions. An example of this can be seen when Anwar gets into bad situations by giving help and loans to his close friends. In this situation, Anwar suffers from a very bad mental condition. After doing good to people, he suffers from hearing bad words, he is mentally oppressed and plunges into grief.

Begijon Ahmedov gave a very good definition of emotional-expressive nouns related to “Wealth” and “Debt” in “Sayyoh”. “...In life, Wealth is accompanied by its twins Anxiety and Depression. As Anwar became richer, there were more people around him who wanted to use his money, share his income, deceive him if possible, prevent him from taking out loans, steal his property openly and secretly. People he had never met in his life would come to him claiming to be relatives and ask for a loan.” [1. 34]. In the author's statement, the negative aspects of the word "Wealth" are shown.

Some words in the language vocabulary have the feature of expressing different emotional-expressive attitudes of the speaker, while others do not. In this respect, 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 ottenka, which expresses the different attitude of the speaker.

Emotional-expressive words describe things, signs, actions, etc., and also express the speaker's assessment and different attitudes towards these things, signs, or actions.

Emotional-expressive coloring words represent kissing, caressing, anger, sarcasm, recognition and similar relationships. This relationship is of two types according to its main sign: positive or negative. According to the expression of this relationship, emotional-expressive coloring words are also divided into two types:

Words with positive emotional-expressive coloring

Words with negative emotional-expressive coloring

Words with positive emotional-expressive coloring express a different positive attitude of the speaker to an object, character or action.

Negative emotional-expressive coloring words express the speaker's disdain, hatred, and similar negative attitude towards an object, character, or action.

In the work, the optimistic and pessimistic person is described as follows from the positive and negative emotional coloring words. A pessimist says, "I'm unhappy, I'm unlucky, that's why my cup is half full". He doesn't even drink water. An optimistic optimist cheerfully says: "My cup is half full! Thank you" he drinks the water with pleasure. His upbeat mental state has a positive effect on the health and perfect functioning of the body's organs [1. 50].

Contextual interpretation in "The Wanderer" also focuses on the negative connotations used in relation to the nation. Because of this, it should be noted that, as a rule, contextual usages are based on the argument that the accumulated experience of social relations is often firmly preserved in the meanings of words as new symbols, that is, these relations become linguistic facts. So, due to racial discrimination in English, there is a tradition of adding words such as daggo, nigger, digger, and in Uzbek to the neutral names of these nationalities, such as blacks, Habash, German, Karayalaq in the works of Fenimore Cooper, to the neutral names of these nations: Italian, Negro, Indian, etc. The work explains these situations as follows.

Holiqi Azam created people of different races, colors, nationalities and languages. The wisdom of this is to test people: will you use your intelligence and get along with each other and live harmoniously, or will you quarrel, argue, fight with each other, destroy your houses and destroy the earth? Do you divide into factions and squabble over the term of life? - he is watching us, after all! If someone is Abyssinian, someone is disabled, someone is mentally weak, do we have the right to discriminate against them, to despise them as "negro", "lame", "crazy", etc.? After all, God created them all! Why don't we think about who I am instead of belittling them? Is God not offended by our actions? [60] - writes the author. What true words. Because there is no evil for the nation. It will be bad for a person. Racial discrimination is one of the worst habits. Again, from Anwar's language, "I am also against the division of humanity. I wish for permanent interaction and harmony between civilizations, cultures, religions, peoples" [1. 132] means the humanity to which the author himself belongs. The value of these emotional words is considered very important in the world.

**Conclusion.** In short, the key to studying human emotions is language, because language names, expresses, describes, imitates, stimulates, categorizes, classifies, constructs, and

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interprets emotions. Writing down human emotions in particular requires great spirituality, strength, and skill from the writer. “The Wanderer” can be recognized literally as a work that expresses the emotional states of a person.

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