

## **SOME SYNTACTIC MEANS OF EXPRESSING EMOTIVNESS IN LITERARY TEXTS (BASED ON THE MATERIAL OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES)**

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**Abstract.** This article analyzes the syntactic ways of expressing emotivity in literary texts based on the material of English and Uzbek languages. Syntactic figures including a rhetorical question, rhetorical exclamation, rhetorical appeal, repetition, syntactic parallelism, ellipsis, are examined.

**Key words:** stylistics, syntactic units, personages, emotions, rhetorical exclamations emotiveness, rhetorical questions, repetition.

In the emotional representation of reality, a large role is assigned to linguistic means of expression, which help the subject to describe his ideas about objects and phenomena, to show his attitude to them, the sensations they cause. This task is performed not only by individual words and phrases that we use in their direct meaning, but also by words and expressions used in a figurative meaning, which is called stylistic techniques. To express the emotivity of the text, a variety of structural, semantic and intonational features of syntactic units (phrases and sentences) can be used, as well as features of the compositional construction of the text, its division into paragraphs, punctuation design. Emotions expressed at the syntactic level carry a positive or negative assessment. The most significant expressive means of syntax are: the syntactic structure of the sentence and punctuation marks; grammatical features of the sentence: simple or complex, two-part or one-part, complete or incomplete, uncomplicated or complicated; the type of sentence for the purpose of the utterance: narrative, interrogative, motivational; characteristics of the sentence by emotional coloring: non-exclamation - exclamation.

Any of the listed grammatical features of a sentence can acquire special semantic significance in the text and be used to strengthen the author's thought, express the author's position, create imagery.

Interrogative sentences are used to express emotions of doubt and distrust. The author's punctuation marks play a special role in creating the expressiveness of the text in both languages. For example,

1. *“Who the hell are these guys?”* [“Can you keep a secret?” P. 284].

2. *Traktor yurmay qoldimi?* [“Ikki eshik orasi.” B. 178].

*(Did the tractor stop working?)*

In each example of an emotion of insecurity and dissatisfaction is observed with the help of punctuation marks and content.

In addition to interrogative sentences, there are also sentences containing rhetorical questions in the text. These questions do not require an answer from the interlocutor. With the help of such rhetorical questions, the personages express their emotions or their attitude to events and other personages. So, a rhetorical question is used to enhance emotionality, expressiveness of speech, to attract the reader's attention to a particular phenomenon. For example,

*‘Could I – could I say goodbye to him, sir?’* [“Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone” P.17].

*Voy, juda kichkina-ku?* [“Sariq devni minib.” B. 203].

*(Oh, Isn't it too small?)*

Rhetorical exclamations reinforce the expression of certain feelings in the message; they are usually distinguished not only by special emotionality, but also by solemnity and elation. For example,

*‘I'm going to be expelled!’* [“Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets.” P. 488].

*- Hammangni ishdan bo'shataman!* [“Sariq devning o'limi” B. 128].

*(I will expel you all!)*

In the second example, a rhetorical exclamation conveys a sense of confidence, but in the first example it reveals fear of personage.

Repetition is a stylistic figure consisting in the repetition of a sentence member (word), part of a sentence or a whole sentence, several sentences, a stanza in order to attract special attention to them.

*Yo 'q, yo 'q, bu yerning go 'zalligini bari bir ta 'riflay olmayman, qo 'limdan kelmaydi* ["Sariq devni minib". B. 134].

*(No, no I cannot describe the beauty of this place).*

*'No, no, no. I tried to kill you.* ["Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone." P. 209].

The author uses repetition to convey astonishment in the first sentence and dissatisfaction in the second sentence.

Parallelism (syntactic parallelism) is the identical or similar construction of adjacent parts of the text: adjacent sentences, poetic lines, stanzas, prose which, correlating, create a single image. For instance,

*'Oh God.' Katie's breathing becomes quicker and quicker. 'Oh my God. It's true. Oh my God, oh my God, I really can't cope with this ...'* ["Can you keep a secret?" P. 120].

*Voy amming aylansin! Voy amming o 'rgilsin sendan!* ["Ikki eshik orasi". B. 24].

*(Oh, my darling niece! Oh, my darling niece!)*

Parallel constructions containing interjections convey emotions of anxiety, fear, inevitability in the first example while in the second it reveals love and joy. Comparing Uzbek and English languages through these examples it is noticed that parallel constructions can have similar structure but may vary in semantics based on the context.

Ellipsis is a stylistic device consisting in intentionally (deviating from the neutral norm) omitting any member or part of a sentence.

*'If I didn' know better, I'd say he'd lost control of his broom ... but he can't have ...'* [Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone. P. 139].

*Undan keyin yelkalari... Chap yelkasidagi chuqurcha o 'radek qorayib qoladi.* ["Ikki eshik orasi." B. 35].

*(Then the shoulders... The dimple on the left shoulder darkens like a pit).*

Ellipsis gives the phrase a special stylistic coloring: solemn, high-sounding or, conversely, colloquial, somewhat reduced characteristics. Through examining these examples, it is clear that Ellipsis for both languages is quite common and mainly it can convey various emotions. But in abovementioned ones we observed personages are describing things with some worry.

Thus, from all of the above, the following conclusions can be drawn. Syntactical means play no less important role in the emotional representation of reality than lexical and grammatical ones. The means of stylistic expression help the authors to describe their ideas about objects and phenomena, to show his attitude of personages and their emotions.

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