



SPECIFIC FEATURES OF RENDERING EMOTIONALLY CHARGED SYNTACTIC STRUCTURES

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Abstract

Language is a direct expression of human thought and the inner world. With the help of linguistic means such as sentence structure, word choice, style, tone, a person is able to fully express his opinion, emotion, mood, psychological state. The language allows you to convey the inner experiences of the speaker or writer, his emotional state in a specific style. Especially emotionally charged syntactic structures are widely used in the correct, expressive, and expressive description of various situations in human and social life, as well as individual and collective experiences of individuals. Structures like these come to the surface mainly in the processes of fiction, media, official speech, folk oral creativity and everyday conversation.

Keywords: linguistics, language, communication, sentence, syntactic structures, speech, grammatical tools, emotionally charged syntactic structures, expression.

In linguistics, emotionally charged syntactic structures are understood as sentences, sentence fragments and syntactic units that, in addition to the usual grammar, style, sentence structure, reflect the individual emotion, mood, assessment, attitude, specific spirit of the author or speaker. Such structures reflect, after a simple function of conveying information, the personal emotional state of the speaker or Writer, their views, the psychological colorfulness in an inactive or exciting treatment. Emotionally charged syntactic structures often fall out of the simple form of a sentence structure. An important role in speech is played by such tools as tone, verbal interpretation, word order, unexpected pauses, emphasisation of words, forms of exclusion and negation. In such cases, the structure scheme of the sentence and the scope of meaning are formed in harmony with the emotional state, mood. Through emotionally charged statements, a person conveys their inner world - joy, grief, surprise, anxiety, anger, passion, excitement, joy, and other moods. In this case, the main manifestations of emotionality come to the surface depending on the syntactic



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Organization of the sentence. Through short (elliptic) sentences, complex structured sentences, repetition, parallel construction, displacement of words and sentence fragments, moods such as emotional tone, tolerance, sharpness, immediacy, sincerity are addressed to speech. As a means of emotional loading of the syntactic structure, it is clearly visible in cases such as inversion in the syntactic character, intonation speciation, syntactic independence of parts and isolation (detachment), original application of binders.[1]

While one of the main tasks of the language is communicability, the second major task is emotionality. Stable means (statements denoting quantity, action, place, tense, subject, and feature) often occupy a leading position in information expression. But emotionally charged syntactic structures, on the other hand, indicate the mood of a person, the state of mind of a person or a community, regardless of time and place. This situation is very common in artistic speech, but the language of everyday processes, formal and informal situations is not far behind. In speech, when forming syntactic units with an emotional load, several factors are used – style, word choice and placement, sentence length and complexity, tone and stress, grammatical means, individual fragments, binders and means of processing. Above all, aspects such as syntactic full and incomplete sentences, parallel structures, syntactic inversion, kishtegaps, devices that express assumption and desire, rhythm and tempo, pronunciation and pauses become relevant. In bringing emotionality to the surface at the syntactic level, expression is enhanced through short, sharp, punctuated sentences and words and phrases that come in the right place. Short structures that are delimited in a sentence, express a certain message, carry different moods, such as image, excitement, admiration, restlessness, desire, satisfaction or negative state. At the same time, syntactically complex sentences, with multiple predicates or multiple clauses, can express an intensification of thought, internal conflict, ambiguity, or a greater scope of thought. In a Parallel structure or a system of utterances, the maturation of a kind of syntactic units brings impressiveness, dynamism, rhythmicity, stability to speech. When repeated sentences, abbreviations, antonymic or synonymous units are used, the emotional load increases in speech. Actions such as indicative words, forms of negation and exclusion, cue tools,



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enjambement (the passage of sentences to another) increase the emotional background.[2]

In the syntactic structure, the original and unexpected placement of binders (however, but, because, however, somehow, and, as well as) in strengthening the emotional load, serves to more accurately indicate the correspondence of each sentence, the difference in internal and external mood, a positive or negative assessment. Sometimes, the rearrangement of parts within a sentence, the movement of words or phrases to the beginning or end, serves as a syntactic inversion, directly contributing to the emotional mood. Through syntactic units, all emotions inherent in a person – such as joy, excitement, anxiety, desire, demand, objection, denial, praise or irony-can be shown. Grammatical forms of a sentence or sentence piece (e.g. interrogative, command, exclamation, rebuttal, negation, etc. Often, such syntactic combinations play an important role in the text, not only in conveying information, but also in expressing personal assessments, desires, dreams, or experiences, following the main idea or content. In artistic text, in public and media, in political persuasion, as well as in any individual opinion, emotionally charged syntactic structures serve as the main aesthetic, psychological and methodological tool. Emotional elements that arise through language content, shape, tone, syntax are of paramount importance in text reading or listening. Through it, the reader or listener is directly immersed not only in thought, but also in the mood of the owner of the process, event or speech. The emotional loading of syntactic units radically changes the perception of the thought or information they represent before the text or community. A number of linguistic and extralinguistic factors are considered significant in order to correctly express the emotional mood through the syntactic forms of the sentence. These tools include speech tempo-rhythm, tone and accent, intonation, vowels and pauses, syntactic centers, pauses or breaks, pronunciation, and word placement. Each factor serves to enhance the emotional background of the speech, make it more clearly interpreted, and convey it to the reader or listener.[3]

In modern linguistics, the interaction of emotionality and syntactic units is widely studied. According to the results of studies, not only the vocabulary base of the language, but also the syntactic structure directly serves the information structure and emotional mood. In particular, in literary language, journalism, formal and



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informal speech, dramatic dialogues, folk oral speech and other genres, this phenomenon is widely observed. Emotionally loaded syntactic units increase the aesthetic, theoretical, and communicative value of language, giving the text or idea greater impact. In the academic literature, it is noted that emotionally rushed syntactic structures express the fundamental essence of the style of speech, the culture of society, the personality and mood of the author, the atmosphere of communication. For this reason, their degree of originality, place and content in describing reality are determined precisely on the basis of syntactic constructions, grammatical forms and analytical units. The emotional loading of syntactic units brings to the surface a specific layer of emotion and meaning in text and speech. This provides a psychological effect on the reader, listener, or interlocutor using sentences, words, phrases, or grammatical forms. The emotional-psychological capabilities of the language system, on the other hand, have their own individual and social significance on the part of each speaker. Thus, emotionally charged syntactic structures convey the functional capabilities of the language to many. In moments, the psychological world, psyche, mood and emotional movement of a person are directly expressed. The broad classification, typology and practical application of these syntactic units is considered one of the important areas of modern moderne linguistics and Stylistics.[4]

With the help of syntactic units with an emotional load, language conveys the fundamental essence of processes in life, the internal state of the individual, the feeling of the community, the thinking of society, clearly, directly and impressively. This reaffirms that the art of speech, literary contemplation, and aesthetic style are the main forces of language.[5]

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, emotionally charged syntactic structures are the most vivid expression of human thought, mental state, feeling and inner world. Their linguistic and stylistic capabilities increase the effectiveness of speech and text, ensure the direct acceptance of information. Effective use of emotionally charged syntactic units in language and literature greatly increases the effectiveness of the text, its impact on the reader and listener. For this reason, the study, practical study and wide



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introduction of this issue in speech will always be relevant for linguistics, literary studies.

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