

**METHODOLOGICAL FEATURES OF EMOTIONAL-AFFECTIVE COLORING WORDS**

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**Annotation:** *Clarity and clarity of speech depends, first of all, on the correct use of words. It is necessary to pay attention to the simplicity of style and expression, to avoid ambiguity in speech. It is also important to be able to use words that have an emotionally effective coloring in order to clearly and fully convey the idea to the listener.*

**Key words:** *speech, vocabulary, neutral words, emotionally effective words, synonyms, speech styles.*

We divide the words that we use in our speech into neutral words and coloring words according to the expression of understanding.

**Neutral words.** Words that do not have additional emotional-affective coloring, expressing only a certain understanding, are called neutral words. For example: earth, water, bread, pen, notebook, year, all, upbringing, face, Red, see, go and so on. Scientific and technical terms, special words about the profession, some words about socio-political and Universal words also fall into neutral words because they do not have an emotional-affective coloring.

Number, pronoun, auxiliary (one, two, ... ten, thousand...; I, you, the same, this, all...; with, for, like, after, after...), conjunctions (and, too, however, if, Because, or...) enter into stylistic neutral words.

**Emotional-affective coloring words and their types.** There are many words related to emotional and affective coloring in the Uzbek language vocabulary layer. For example, the following words introduce an uplifting, solemn and majestic spirit into speech: navqiron (youth), prospect (owners), proud (ringing), holy (duty).

There are also words in the language that, with their lexical meaning, express emotion, experiences and excitement: joy, joy, smile, horror, like a trick.

In some cases, spiritual words differ from each other in that their emotional-affective color is less or more pronounced: the next three of such spiritual words as Face, Face, face, Jamal, oraz, Beth, aft, bashara, turq are distinguished from the previous ones in terms of their emotional-affective color. In the words Aft, bashara, turq, a negative meaning is clearly felt. Likewise, although the words lapashang, bushang, nashud, landovur, Sotak are combined with the opposite meaning of agile (agile), negativity is stronger in the words landovur and Sotak.

The feature of the emotional-affective meaning of words becomes real in the process of speech. For example, foam, raw words can take the meaning of a negative assessment within speech: most of the article. This is a raw man.

Thus, in addition to naming the name of a subject or event, the word also expresses emotional-affective meanings such as disgust and manliness, disregard, ridicule, hatred, anger, irony or respect, pampering, asceticism. Accordingly, words are divided into words that have the paint of a positive meaning, and words that have the paint of a negative meaning.

Among the words that have a positive meaning paint are the following:

a) words denoting pampering, leaning, politeness. Many such words are made with the help of caresses-diminutive suffixes: mare, Lamb, little girl, porridge, Drumstick, kenjatoy, sister, child, circle, teach, girgitton, etc.

b) solemn, rhetorical and lyrical words. Such words include a pompous, uplifting spirit in the speech. Many of such words, which are considered a powerful means of expression, are made up of obsolete words. For example, Alpine (pahlavon), bedov (chop horse), kelbatili (Gaddi-qizati handsome), honest (correct, conscientious).

Among the words that have a negative grade paint are the following:

a) words that express disgust and disregard: balochur, pashakhurda, Sotak, soyaparvar, khomkalla as;

b) words that express the meaning of curses, swearing and insults: zumrasha, humpar, tirrancha, gazanda, akpadar, juvonmarg, görsükta, let the turqing dry...;

d) folk-language humor words and phrases: to make the head two (in the sense of domestication), to sweep the door (to make a gift);

e) journalistic lexicon with negative emotional coloring. For example, such as attachment writing, invasion, criminal group.

The use of emotional-affective lexicon is associated with the general methodological goal and direction of the text. However, when using rough words and offensive words, it is necessary to stand within the limits of a certain decency. The norm should be observed even when using rude, vulgar words in order to give the speech characteristic of the image participating in the work.

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