

# Emotional Word Analysis Which Means Insult Words In English

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## Abstract

In this article, the words that are insulting in English are extensively analyzed and grouped. The main function of insulting words is to discredit a person in front of others. The article also gives a wide range of zoometaphors applied to humans in relation to their negative qualities. These words are words that have a negative connotation. The article gives several examples of these words.

**Keywords:** emotion, insults, zoometaphores, vulgarisms, context.

The study of human emotions and their linguistics is one of the most pressing issues today. The word "emotion" is derived from the Latin word for arousal, excitement, and is defined as "a person's reaction to the influence of external and internal stimuli, covering all types of emotions and experiences".

Emotions include words that express all emotions, such as joy, sorrow, joy, anger, hatred, love, friendship, as well as insults.

A group of words in an emotional lexicon that have a semantic representation of insult will consist of words that have a negative connotation. Emotional vocabulary is very diverse. We need to distinguish words that express emotion from words whose main function is to evoke emotion. Based on the collected language materials, we analyzed three types of emotional lexicon, taking into account the function they perform in the text. The purpose of the first type of emotional vocabulary is to make a certain impression and evoke a response.

The second type of emotional vocabulary represents the emotional state of the "opener of one's heart" in a given context. S. Lewis points out that when two people use the words **Damn** or **Bloody** or **Sickening** when they are late for a train and stay on an empty platform, they don't try to provoke a sense of frustration in each other, they just open their hearts.[1] As can be seen from this example, words of insult are among the emotional words that serve to express emotion, such as words of encouragement. If this group of emotional vocabulary is compared with the other groups described above, this is exactly the function of insult words. However, the origin and intended purpose of insults are not the same. When analyzing the content of the group, first of all, different types of curses (curses) are distinguished: **God, My God, My God, (the) devil, (the) hell, on earth**, and so on. This type of insult is close to exclamatories. Those who pronounce these words do not aim to exchange ideas with the listener, the predominant function of these words is to express emotion. From the examples given, it is clear that the words denoting curses are the names of monsters beings and ideas, i.e. the very nature of emotional words determines their function.

The next third group of insulting words can be grouped under the conditional name "vulgarisms". Unlike words that express curses, vulgarisms inevitably become rude, insulting words that are perceived by the listener in exactly the same way. Their overall emotional meaning is sharply negative. However, their functional orientation brings them closer to a group of curses because insulting words are as impersonal as cursing words, meaning they are not directed at any specific person. Thus, their main function is also to express emotion. Vulgarisms include words such as **bloody (blaster, blessed, blooming** - euphemisms), **damn, beastly, rotten, stinking, four-letter words**, and so on. Here are some examples: **1. She successively related the story of Bishop W. as the bloody shovel. This somewhat**

shocked the ladies, but Mrs. Maystone Ryle could not spoil her point by the omission of a swear word. (Craddock, 100). 2. They'll all want to know, but it's none of their darn business. (Terrace, 99). 3. "Everyone else in this blasted college may change their minds twice a week", said young Luke, who was frantic with hope, who had anyway given up being tactful with me. (Masters, 20). There are cases where a single word itself can be perceived as both a vulgar vulgarism and a specially targeted insult. For example: **"You're a damned bully"**, he whispered in a passion of misery and futile rage. **"A damn stinking bully"**. **"Come, come"**, said Mr. Cardan. **"I protest against stinking"** (Leaves, 253).

It is clear from the context that the main goal of the speaker is to "open his heart," but the word stinking, which is included in the vulgarisms in the above explanation, is actually perceived as insulting by the listener.

An unsystematic approach to vocabulary of this type has already been noted. We begin the analysis with a group of zoometaphors: **ape, bug, crab, goose, hen, hyena, worm, jackal, sparrow, horse, dog**, and so on. In the presence of certain common features, they have much more features that differentiate their use. For example, **ape** is not only **a person who imitates, mimic** (according to WND) [2], but also a **silly, simpering person**; **crab** this - **cross, irritable person**; **bug** this - **stupid person (narrow-minded)**; **goose** this - **silly, foolish person**; **hen** this - **an old fussy woman**, (... **woman** - according to WND); **worm** this - **low, dishonest person**, etc.

In conclusion, it can be said that words whose main task is to offend a person, to discredit him in public, can be conditionally called "insult" ("curse"). Insults are always directed at specific individuals, who evaluate them "according to their dignity" and respond accordingly.

## References

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