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The Main Types of Linguistic and Speech Aggression in English and Uzbek Languages

Mukhamadiyev Aziz Shavkatovich
Teacher of English Language and Literature Department Navoi State Pedagogical Institute

Abstract: ***This article discusses the main characteristics of verbal and nonverbal aggression, as well as its types, which can be presented in the form of a table that summarizes the views of researchers on this issue. The aggressiveness of communication is considered, which is determined, first of all, by the motives and goals of the aggressors, as well as their psychological and social roles, which are reflected in the corresponding actions of the speakers to achieve a certain negative result. The article analyzes the characteristics of an aggressive personality from a socio-psychopathological point of view, gives a definition to this phenomenon, which can be traced in ontogenesis to identify the main characterological properties and qualities.***
Keywords: violence, aggressive manifestations, hostile, emotional, exhilaration, internal, external, aggressive behavior, direct aggression

I. INTRODUCTION

It should be highlighted that there are specific characteristics that can be found when analyzing speakers' language and speech that can be used to identify language and speech expressions of violence in communication. It is possible to differentiate between different sorts of aggressive manifestations based on the distinctive traits of hostile reactions that are directly influenced by the aggressive interaction's participants.

Thus, in Y.V. Shcherbinina's mind, the terms **"verbal violence"** and **"speaking aggression"** are interchangeable. She draws a connection between the two names' consideration and the fact that, in her perspective, they actually signify the same concept despite having distinct source languages. She realizes that the terms **"verbal"** and **"speaking"** violence exist and are just different names for the same occurrence [2;10]. However, as speech aggression encompasses both verbal (linguistic and speech) and non-verbal (physical acts, facial expressions, gestures, etc.) hostile manifestations, in our opinion, these categories cannot be perceived as being the same. As a result, when we talk about speech aggression, we mean violent feelings that show up in speech and have both verbal and nonverbal characteristics.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This concept leads us to the conclusion that speech aggression has two distinct characteristics: internal/substantive and external/formal. The outward manifestation of hostility is reflected in lexical and semantic expression, intonation, timbre, and volume of speech. The discourse, the content, and the intention behind the statement all fall under the internal aspect.

For instance:

"He's made a donkey of himself!"
"Ah! It's too distressin'!" [4;334].

First of all, we should point out that this text fragment contains an existential discourse. The statement made by the addressee condemns the target of aggression, and the hero's exact reproduction targets the outward expression of a negative attitude toward the target.

The donkey metonymy, which is used to describe the second hero, is a clear example of how the hero condemns the despised item. As a result, according to the [3;1437], a donkey is "*a dumb person, demonstrating a lack of good sense or good judgment*". Therefore, the explanation for the emotion of scorn is the hero's behavior, which is irrational. "He's made a donkey out of himself!" is an exclamation point that expresses how the negative lexical feature is amplified intonationally. The exclamation mark in this instance denotes a strong level of intensity in the speaker's statement, escalating his criticism of the hero.

Keep in mind that the addressee's speech is also very emotional, which we may infer from its grammatical structure (the use of several exclamation points) - Ah! The speaker's expression, as well as the lexical substance, are both excessively distressing. The troubling lexeme "*making you feel really unhappy and nervous*" [3;392] expresses the addressee's feelings of sadness and exhilaration in response to the addressee's remark.

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The adverb "*more than is reasonable, possible, or essential*" is also used to specify the highly emotive word "*distressing*" [3;1523], which heightens the heroine's feelings of exasperation and worry. Additionally, the exclamation indicated by the heroine's further remark interjection in this instance amplifies the addressee's unfavorable emotions without identifying her emotional component.

Based on the above, we can conclude that how verbal and non-verbal aggression can be characterized by positions of such features as object activity, intensity, degree of awareness and purposefulness, attitude towards the object, number participants, on the basis of which types of verbal and nonverbal aggression. Specified features of aggressive manifestations people find their embodiment in the process of communication between speakers and should be taken into account when analyzing aggressive reactions. Communication as a way of social interaction of individuals often has an aggressive character. At the same time, aggressiveness communication is determined, first of all, by the motives and goals of the aggressors, and also their psychological and social roles, which are reflected in the corresponding actions of speakers to achieve certain negative result.

Och biqiniga musht kelib tushadi. [6;5]

The above passage presents the mildest form of aggression. In fact, the expression of hunger itself (***och qolish***) is a negative aggression, and its expression together with the possibility of a punch (***musht kelib tushishi***) leads to an increase in aggression. This happens only when the above example is used separately. But the work itself is a joke, and the aggression loses its power a little.

By analyzing the characteristics of an aggressive personality with socio- and

from a psychopathological point of view, it is necessary to define this phenomenon, trace it in ontogenesis to identify the main characterological properties and qualities. In the title of the paragraph there is an attributive phrase aggressive personality. Central cluster in theoretical and experimental psychology and sociology is the concept of personality. Aggression, to one degree or another, reflects the basic property personality: his behavior is externally observable motor activity living beings, including moments of stillness. It is executive level of the highest level of interaction of the integral unit with the surrounding nature. Behavior represents a purposeful system of sequentially performed actions, which carry out practical contact of the body with others conditions, mediate the relationship of living beings to those properties environments on which the preservation and development of their lives depends.

Analyzing further the anatomy of human destructiveness, it is necessary to address the most relevant aggression for our research – malignant aggression (destructiveness), which is one of the centers of our research, and it is this view that we most interesting and important. We will look at its various forms manifestations. In psychology there is a concept of the language of emotional state person, which allows you to very effectively present and describe aggressive behavior of the individual [3;198]. So, at the basis of this behavior of a destructive personality, as a rule, lie emotions of anger and rage, sadness and sorrow, disgust and fear, etc. All concepts of this registries refer to the subjective language of describing emotions. It is natural that subjective language also corresponds to the language of behavior: aggressive attack, avoidance and loss of contact; as well as the language of functions: protection, destruction, deprivation, denial [3, 201]. In general, negative emotions is attributed to a disorganizing function, since they are “emergency” signals of mental and psychological state person.

Aggressive behavior of a destructive personality is one of manifestations of negative emotions and is presented as one of the widely common ways of social interaction between people in society. Language and speech aggression of a destructive personality has certain causes of social and psychological nature, as well as plays a huge role in emotional social and individual personal interaction. The language of aggression of a destructive personality provides perception and awareness by recipients of emotional, mental and psychological human condition. Adaptation of language to functioning in certain areas of human activity is expressed in the regular use and constant interrelation of certain phonetic, lexical and grammatical phenomena of language in specific areas human communication.

The main task of psycholinguistics in our research is analysis and modeling of mechanisms that connect knowledge and the use of language - in particular, processes (algorithms) of perception and speech production, cognitive processes interacting with linguistic knowledge in the production and understanding of language. Thus, presenting in this section of our study aggressive destructive personality, taking into account the totality aspects analyzed above, we consider it as a phenomenon general cultural level, which is reflected in the language that is one of the main manifestations of the culture of a particular people. Throughout the history of the development of society, attempts to research aggressive destructive personality psychopathological processes and states reflected not only the scientific trends of the time, but also general cultural level of his era. Emotions and feelings are universal, “international” character", including aggressive ones, which are characteristic of both the British and Russian. Comparative and comparative analysis of excerpts from the fiction of the two countries clearly demonstrated this, in other words, aggressive verbal behavior is represented in both languages. Verbal and non-verbal aggression play a significant role in process of social interaction between the British and Uzbeks, we consider both individual and collective emotional reactions, embodied using linguistic means, and also through speech, aimed at causing harm, damage or to destroy another person or group of people.

We have established that the semantic basis of the language of aggressive emotions is precisely the personal correlation of the model of aggression with images of her emotions belonging to the triad of hostility.

We also noticed that verbal and nonverbal aggression in in English and Uzbek languages is associated mainly with aggressive emotions and feelings. Among aggressive emotions and feelings, transmitted by means of language and speech, during the analysis of textual fragments of British and Uzbek writers we described negative reactions of irritation, anger, disapproval and disgust. Wherein clarification of the essence of verbal and nonverbal aggression provided identifying such components of its structure as motive, goal, means, process and result. Each of these components of verbal and nonverbal aggression must be taken into account when describing it as a type emotional response. In addition, among our main motives the emotions of anger, disgust and contempt, which make up the triad, are indicated hostility.

Analysis of psychological and philosophical (social philosophy, moral philosophy, philosophical ethics) approaches to verbal and nonverbal aggression revealed the fact that the leading role in occurrence of the studied type of negative emotional reactions among representatives of British and Russian culture performs social factor. Of course, aggression is associated with us mainly with the interaction of individuals in society. Since aggressive emotional reactions take a separate place in the communication process, leading interlocutors to conflict, we also paid attention to the components of communicative situations influencing the development of the aggressive component of communication. Among these components, we have identified motives, goals, psychological and social roles of communicants, as well as the result of aggressive communicative interaction of speakers.

During our research, we also identified two aspects characterizing verbal and nonverbal aggression, and namely external/formal and internal/substantive. External aspect involves lexical-syntactic means of English and Russian languages, timbre, intonation, volume of speech of the speaker in the process of embodying appropriate emotional reactions. In the internal aspect reflects the discourse, content, purposefulness of the statement. It is important to note that the external and internal aspects of verbal and nonverbal aggression are in interaction – the internal aspect determines the external. Therefore, the external aspect obviously allows us to identify aggressive (negative) emotions of the speaker, as well as identify their additional characteristics. Since aggressive verbal and nonverbal manifestations, like in both English and Russian languages definitely have inherent characteristics, in this chapter we also identified the features the type of emotional response being studied and, taking them into account, we clarified its main types.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The heroine's feelings are only recognized in the following phrase: **It's too distressing!** Because of this, in this example, the interjection **"ah"** first shows the emotionality of the speaker's words without mentioning the emotions of the heroine, creating suspense that is soon dispelled by the second comment, **"It's too distressin'!"** In this text except, the characters' violent speech incorporates expressions of scorn, despair, and joy that are expressed through the lexical and intonational traits of their duplicates.

Consider another example.

– Yo'q, — dedi xctini, keyin «voy o'lmasam, shokoladni qizingiz yebdi. Dilbar, qurib ketmagur, tur o'rningdan», degan ovoz eshitildi. [6;46].

Finding the link between the internal and external facets of the violent emotional response that is being portrayed is feasible thanks to the examination of the passage under discussion. Turning to the internal component, it should be noted that there is an existential discourse present in this instance, despite the fact that the statement's content is more akin to a command designed to submit the addressee to the speaker. The volume of speech, intonation, lexical structure, and syntactic organization of the duplicate of the aggressor are all external manifestations of hostility that are determined by the interior aspect. The word **"stand up"** - "*assume a standing position*" [3;1231], expresses the order in the text fragment, and its infinitive grammatical form denotes the imperative mood. While the verb **"stand up"** is repeated in the hero's replicas, there is a clear intonation difference between these replicas, and the first is somewhat of a placeholder before the second is put into practice:

- *Get up!* I yelled, *"Get up!"* in a quiet but stern voice.

The inclusion of the most emotive graphic sign—the exclamation mark—indicates that the lexeme **"stand up"** in both instances is marked by a certain level of emotionality. However, you may determine the difference in the intensity of the angry feeling felt by the speaker by comparing the syntactic structures of two copies of **"Stand up!"** (one exclamation mark) and **"Stand up!!!"** (three exclamation marks). In other words, the second replica's inclusion of three exclamation marks signifies a triple intonation amplification. The final replica yelled, **"Get up!"** loudly. The speech volume scale reveals that it is at a greater level because the addressee has lost control of his emotions. As a result, in the text fragment, the speaker's violent reaction's exterior aspect comes through in both the lexical structure of his statements and his intonation traits, or the power and volume of his voice.

— Sen hali shoshmay turgin! — dedi oyim dag'dag'a qilib. [7]

If we look at the above passage, the difference between the culture of Uzbek and English languages is obvious. In the Uzbek language, the phrase "don't be in a hurry" *sen hali shoshmay tur* creates the threat of aggression, but when translated into English, "don't be in a hurry" loses its aggressiveness. In addition, the word bullying creates additional intimidation aggression.

Initially, it is important to acknowledge that verbal and non-verbal aggressiveness include a range of emotions that varied in intensity, spanning from the least potent to the most potent. Therefore, it is important to consider the level of severity when characterizing hostile feelings. [1;166].

For example,

"You are mad, Dorian."

"Ah! I was waiting for you to call me Dorian."

"You are mad" [7;304]

The text fragment illustrates the hero's aggression of medium intensity, which manifests itself in the condemnation of the addressee, implemented through the lexical repetition of mad, and does not imply physical violence against the object.

Moreover, aggression, as well as the intensity of its expression, like any other type of emotional response, can certainly be both controlled and uncontrolled. Let us note such an important characteristic of verbal and non-verbal aggression as awareness (purposefulness) / unawareness of the corresponding actions. Let us note that by conscious verbal and nonverbal aggression we understand actions that are characterized by the presence of an internal urge to cause harm to the recipient, while the unconscious variety of the type of emotional response under study does not imply the presence of such an urge.

For example:

Higgins (in despairing wrath outside). What the devil I have done with my slippers? (He appears at the door.)

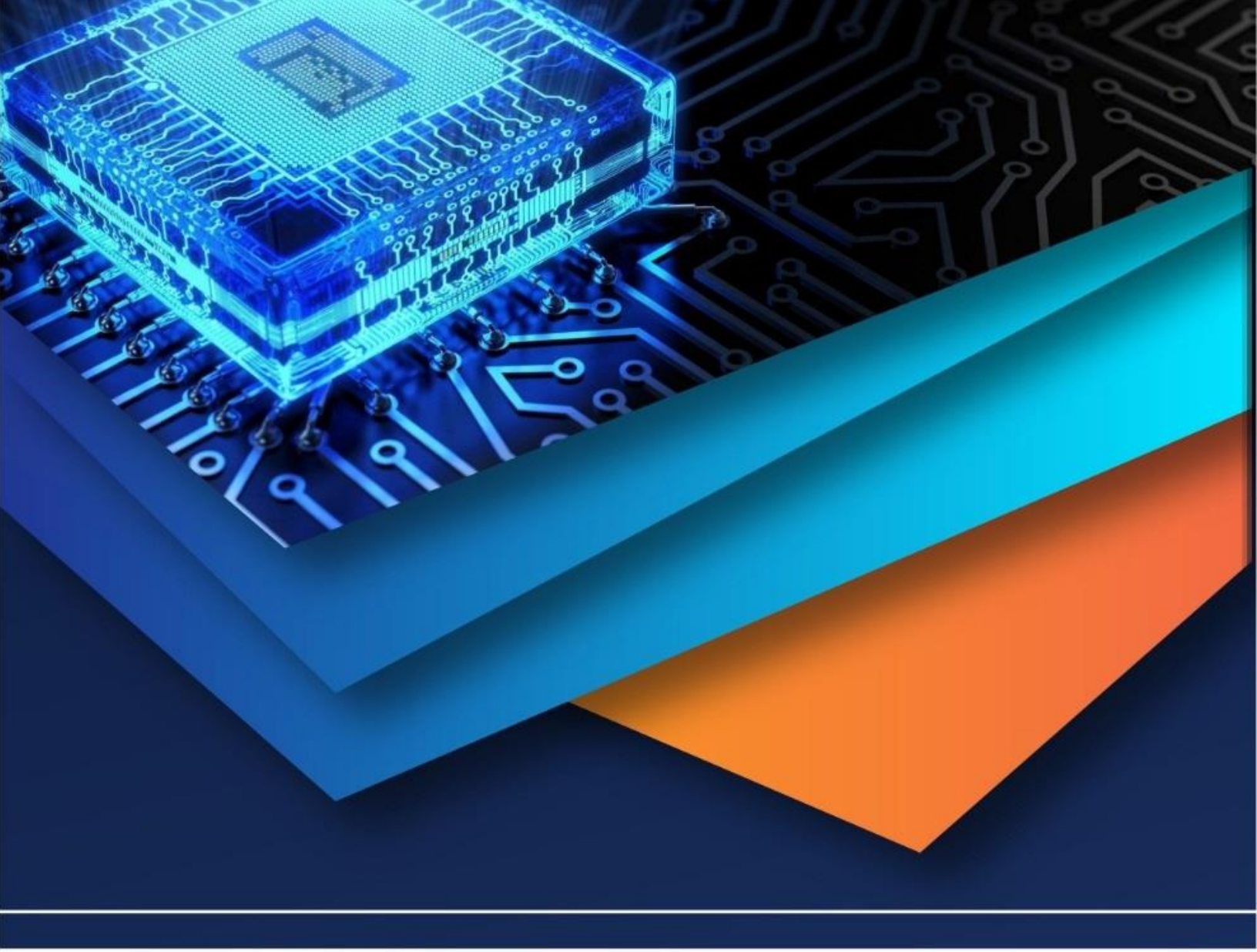
Liza (snatching up the slippers, and hurling them at him one after the other with all her force). There are your slippers. And there. Take your slippers; and may you never have a day's luck with them! [5;108].

IV. CONCLUSION

Consequently, taking into account the essence of the speaker's actions, we can conclude about the hidden nature of veiled aggressive emotions towards a third party. It is important to note that aggression, as a rule, is initiated by the addresser and aimed at the object, which indicates a direct connection between the aggressor's attitude towards the object and the nature of the aggressive actions of the former. Depending on the attitude towards the object, she identified transitive and intransitive (displaced) speech aggression. Based on the aforementioned information, it can be inferred that verbal and non-verbal aggression can be classified based on various characteristics. These characteristics include the level of activity exhibited by the aggressor, the intensity of the aggression, the degree of awareness and intentionality, the attitude towards the target, and the number of individuals involved. These distinguishing factors contribute to the categorization of verbal and non-verbal aggression. The aforementioned characteristics of an individual's aggressive displays are evident in the communication process between individuals and should be duly considered when examining aggressive responses.

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