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## **VERB-BASED EMOTIVE STRUCTURES IN THE LINGUISTIC CORPUS BASE**

*The study of emotions from a linguistic and linguocultural point of view requires an integrated approach to this issue. Given its importance in social communication, adequate and meaningful representations of human emotions should be reflected in the language. In this regard, the importance and relevance of research on emotions has been gaining momentum in recent decades. In the article, the National Corpus of the Kazakh language (test.qazcorpora.kz) the verb-based emotive structures at the base were analyzed. The main attention is paid to the lexical-grammatical and semantic features, emotive function and potential of verbs. These verb forms have grammatical, derivational and semantic characteristics. The purpose of the article is to analyze selected verbs, to study the emotional transformation of words for expressing thoughts and emotional states and their emotive state in their independent state and in language communication, thereby revealing the semantic, grammatical, lexical, functional features of emotive units in the Kazakh language. Verb-based structures based on the National Corpus of the Kazakh language were selected for the research material. As a result of the research work, the distinction between emotional units and emotive words in the Kazakh language was revealed, the emotive function of verb-based structures was demonstrated, the potential for expressing the mental state of the speaker, the features of use and the effect on the recipient was revealed.*

*Keywords: emotive, emotivity, verb-based structures, emotive structures, vocabulary-semantics, Linguistic Corpus.*

## **Introduction**

Emotions have a special importance and role in the relationship of people. In this regard, the interdisciplinary interest in emotions also prevails. However, the research of linguists in this direction has become relevant only in the last thirty years. That is, the reason for this lies in the fact that emotions are traditionally perceived outside the language, as a mental state. And the study of emotions in relation to language is a process that requires simultaneous consideration of the linguistic and cultural identity of each language, the lexical and semantic function, the potential of words for transmitting emotions and the emotional competence of the language representative. This indicates the relevance in science of studying the emotive aspects of the pronunciation of affect in various communicative situations. As for emotion, there is no unambiguous opinion regarding its classification in each language or culture. We think that emotion requires a different aspect approach. On this occasion, the study of language and emotions can provide important results on the impact of language on communication.

There are emotional units in the language. They are long-term, have gone through a period of historical formation and are formed in the mind of the consumer of language with certain associations related to emotions. However, in the language, along with emotional units, other units also carry emotive functions. In other words, there are units that serve to express emotions in terms of spending and serve as a source of various techniques that can have an emotional potential from a neutral position according to the emotive competence of the language user [1]. In modern linguistics, for the most part, these are used indistinguishable. We think that one of the main reasons is the lack of understanding of how, why, and for what purpose the aspects of research are separated. Therefore, first of all, we think that it is theoretically justified and practical to consider one purely linguistic and the other from the point of view of communication in order to distinguish between the categories of emotion, emotionality, emotionality in the language. For this purpose, this research paper analyzes the emotive function and potential of verb-based structures in corpus-based colloquial language, journalistic texts.

In traditional linguistics, the idea is formed that something emotional and rational is the opposite phenomenon in language, word, text. That is, according to this concept, language is tied to thoughts, they are synchronous, and emotions give only connotations that contribute to understanding the semantics of a word. However, the direction is different when we consider language as an important characteristic of a person – a linguistic person. Here, emotion as the core of personality is considered as the motivational and cognitive basis of language [2, 134].

The analytical work shows how components in a language interact, generating a certain meaning. The purpose of the research work is to: (1) study of emotive

vocabulary and extralinguistic elements for expressing used emotions in the corpus of the Kazakh language (colloquial, journalistic subcorps); (2) analysis of verb-based emotive structures; (3) analysis of emotive function and potential of certain categories of verbs in the language.

The emotive potential of verb-based structures in communication reveals new concepts of language communication and reveals the level of influence (perception, express) of verb structures in the Kazakh language on human emotions. In this article, a typological picture of the use of emotive vocabulary in the Kazakh language based on the corpus and their mutual emotional impact on the recipient was given and described. According to the results of the work, the relevance of revealing the semantics and grammatical interpretation of verb-based structures opens the way for research work in a new direction.

Literature review. It is known that linguists (K. Bühler, M. Breal, Jac. van Ginneken, E. Sepir, G. Guillaume) in terms of the object of its study on the linguistics of emotion have an ambiguous attitude to whether the science of linguistics should deal with emotional structures. One group of scientists considers the study of emotional structures to be extra-linguistic, the other group (Ch. Bally, Ginneken, M. Breal) considers the expression and expression of emotions to be the actual function of language. According to M. Breal, the word is born not to describe an ill-conceived opinion and judgment and a message, but to express an inner intention, to make a ruling, and this is impossible without the accompaniment of emotions [1, p. 15].

Among the scientists who conducted unusual research in the direction of emotiology, we can name V. I. Shakhovskiy, A. Vezhivitskaya, E. S. Aznaurova, S. B. Berlizon, I. V. Arnold, E. M. Galkina-Fedoruk, M. D. Gorodnikova, V. A. Maltsev, N. M. Mikhailovskaya, N. M. Pavlova and others. We can use the thoughts and conclusions of these scientists in our article and prove them in making conclusions.

In addition to the research that laid the foundation for emotive linguistics, in recent years, lexico-semantic analysis of communication, media discursive emotive units has become the basis for productive and innovative conclusions [3].

Syntax and semantics of emotive structures in relation to the mental state of people [4, p. 7], comparative and correlative studies on the emotive corpus, as well as on the development of language [5, 6, 7], emotive vocabulary in fiction, the role of emotive vocabulary in Language Teaching, semantic and grammatical aspects of emotive verbs [8], as well as the study of the categories of causator, experienser, phatic emotivity in sentences with emotives give productive results [9, 10].

The main reason for the choice of verb-based emotive structures in the corpus as a source of research is due to the expendable and semantic specificity

of verbs. Verbs provide the most accurate presentation of various situations, movements, relationships and phenomena related to the emotional state of a person through characteristic categories in a sentence. According to scientists, half of the vocabulary of the Kazakh language is verbs. Therefore, the study of verbs in the modern Kazakh language, the study of its grammatical features and vocabulary, morphological role, syntactic function, formation, stylistics is not a matter ending today [11, p. 143]. That is why in this research paper we are going to analyze the role, potential and function (emotive) of verbs in the expression of human emotions.

### **Materials and methods**

Verb-based emotives are studied in sentences as means of communicating the thoughts and emotional state of the listener to the reader. Journalistic texts on the basis of the «National Corpus of the Kazakh language» with a volume of more than 13 million words were used for analysis with the distinction of emotional units and emotive words, and emotive structures were typed from the internal corpus of spoken language texts. Dialogues, questions and answers, pauses, intonation, etc. in colloquial texts, which can serve as a real example of emotive structures, were analyzed, including verbal and nonverbal methods of transmitting emotions. In this research work, emotive vocabulary was taken up from the point of view of contextuality [13]. The English transcription of the examples in the article was given in vertical parentheses.

Using examples from the programs «Asyq Alan», «Sana», «Uaqyt Korsetedi», «Teledariger», etc. in the framework of colloquial texts, emotional expression and its impact on the audience, verb-based emotives that are often used in expressing their emotional state of the Kazakh audience, as well as the emotive potential of structures in the Kazakh language are determined. In other words, the selected linguistic corpus content is rational as a source that creates expression and activates mutual emotional relationships. The main attention was paid to the main and peripheral semantics of emotive lexemes.

The analyzed examples were typed using the cash copy-paste method. This approach to collecting material was effective for obtaining accurate examples, analyzing emotive and emotional lexemes. The context was not completely taken away, mainly because of the emphasis on emotive structures. In question and answer examples, the personal data of the narrator, listeners were kept secret. The analytical work was carried out using complex /mixed methods: automated applications and emotive-semantic analysis, as well as a manual verification of emotional markers.

### **Results and discussion**

Some linguists reject emotionality in linguistics. For example, E. M. Galkina-Fedoruk suggests that there is no emotional vocabulary in the

language. V. A. Zvegintsev believes that emotions are not included in the structure of language. And Ch. Bally expresses the opinion that everything is emotional in the language. Scientists believe that all vocabulary and the word in the language are emotional [1, p. 41]. *And according to our formulation, emotion is a motivation that is based on words, which turns units in the language into an emotive structure at a certain level. In language, everything may not be emotional or emotive, but in usage, everything serves directly or indirectly to convey emotions.*

The circle of verbs is wide and diverse. Verbs are words that semantically express a gesture, a well-known process, various changes and phenomena. Also, verbs also refer to various features of human emotions associated with Action, Movement.

Regardless of which word class the root of the verb that conveys emotions is from, the verb absorbs the morphological, syntactic, etc. features of the verb after it accepts the generating suffix and passes to that word class: *ойбай – ойбайла – ойбайлама – ойбайлас, ойбайлат, т.б.; мылжың – мылжыңда – мылжыңдама, мылжыңдас, мылжыңдат, т.б.* [oibai – oibaila – oibailama – oibailas, oibailat, t.b.; myljyn – myljynda – myljyndama, myljyndas, myljyndat, t.b.].

To determine the function and potential of verb-based emotive structures in the Kazakh language in the transmission of human emotions, we analyze their activation during language connection and communication.

If each language has its own structural and stylistic features, we can say that the features of the Kazakh language have a high potential in the category of emotionality. It can be traced in the following examples:

a) **Кетуі** ары, сенімен ойнамаймын. [Ketshi ary, senimen oinamaimyn].

b) **Кет жоғал**, көзіме көрінбей, – деп айғайлаған Тезекбай жер тепкілеп аяғының астындағы шаңды басына көтерді. [Ket joghal, kozime korinbei, – dep aighailaghan Tezekbai jer tepkilep aiaghynyn astyndaghy shandy basyna koterdi].

c) **Соғыс басталды!**» деп бақырғанда, әлгі дәрігер: «Шық оңбаған, **кет әрі!**» деп, жұмысын әрі қарай жалғастыра береді. [Soghys bastaldy!» dep baqyrghanda, algı dariger: «Shyq onbaghan, ket ari!» dep, jumysyn ari qarai jalghastyra beredi.]

d) – **Кет**, ары, мен сенің папаң емеспін, – дедім жүзімді суытып, – Өзің кімнің баласысың? [13]. [– Ket, ary, men senin papan emespin, – dedim juzimdi suytup, – Ozin kimnin balasysyn?]

We see the role of the given verb command weather, desire weather in giving the narrator a feeling of resentment (a), anger (b), fear (C), disapproval, admiration (d). In addition, it is known that in a sentence, language units function in a single whole in a complex way. Although the main emotive units are verbs, kinesic,

proxemic, prosodic operations that accompany verbal ways of speech, such as accent, intonation, emotional-expressive units (*аяғының астындағы шаңды басына көтеру, жүзін суыту, бақыру*) and even punctuation, give a complex influence in order for the emotion to be transmitted figuratively, according to the purpose of conveying the emotion of the narrator, influencing the listener.

Even with the use of mood, jaw, positivity, negation and verbs in sentences, the emotive coloring is transformed. Although the verb to reflect, which we have given above, is negative, it is emotionally transformed into a positive emotive verb in a sentence: for example, *Жаным, Қасен, ойбайлама, жасыңды тый* [Janym, Qasen, oibailama, jasyndy tyi]. Similarly, the use of positive verbs gives negative emotions. That is, the potential for both positive and negative emotions is related to communication. For example, when negativity often comes with an order, expresses aggression, resentment, resistance, a desire mood can give a request, gratitude, a conditional mood, or a transitional emotional feeling from one state to another.

a) *Тек Оспанхан аға «Папа, тұр!» дегенде ғана есімді жидым-ау деймін: – Оспанхан, сен баланы мазалама, – деді Құрекең.* [Tek Ospanhan agha «Papa, tur!» degende ghana esimdi jidym-au deimin: – Ospanhan, sen balany mazalama, – dedi Qureken.]

b) *Осы сауал мазалайды бізді.* [Osy saual mazalaidy bizdi.]

c) *Маған ақыл айтпаңдар, тегі.* [Maghan aqyl aitpandar, tegi.]

d) *Бибігүл Төлегенова апаларың бір сөзінде: «Эстрада деген сөзді айтпаңдар маған, ол – мен үшін нөл» – деді.* [Bibigul Tolegenova apalaryn bir sozinde: «Estrada degen sozdi aitpandar maghan, ol – men ushin nol» – dedi.]

e) *Қайран ғана елу мың теңгем-ай, машинисткаға бергенше, тоңазытқыш алсамшы...* [Qairan ghana elu myn tengem-ai, mashinistkagha bergenshe, tonazytqysh alsamshy...]

f) *Бірақ сол жолы әкемнің менімен мәңгі қоштасқанын білсемші?! [13]* [Biraq sol joly akemnin menimen mangi qoshtasqanyn bilseshi?!]

As we can see from the examples above, we can see that by order we know that there is an absolute prohibition, anger, or impatience, defense, resistance (a), an accompanying discomfort (B), disapproval (c, d), regret (e, F), which refers to the cause of inner anxiety. Also, additional emoticons are given here, both through the suffix (*тегі*) and the numeral (*нөл*).

The emotive potential of the verbs «*alsamshy* (e), *bilseshi* (f)» in the person of desire Rai is also obvious as a linguistic unit and is directly integrated with the emotions of the narrator. The scientist A. Baitursynuly attributes this to resentment (пеніш пай). In the same way, desire recognizes mood as «a kind of word that indicates unwillingness to focus on the case.» [14, 243 p.]. If we look at the first sentence above from a component point of view, regret in the sentence is expressed



through the form of the verb «alsamshy», the main way of expressing regret inside («tonazytyqysh alsamshy»), and the interjection «Qairan» and the preposition «ay» are also integrated into the more accurate transmission of emotions. In addition to the function of the interjections as an emotional unit, we also see the emotional role of prepositions and particles.

Auxiliary verb structures also acquire different shades when used to convey the emotive. For example,

a) *Бабалардың сенің қалдырған аманаттары тапталмаса екен деймін.* [Babalardyn senir qaldyrghan amanattary taptalmasa eken deimin.]

b) *Ғылыми-фантастика жанрына көбірек көңіл бөлсеңіздер екен.* [Ghylymi-fantastika janryna kobirek konil bolsenizder eken.]

c) *«Адастырып кетпесе екен «Көк тұман» деп күрсінем || Әйтпесе, кім ішпеді дейсің менің қанымды || ал менің қаным әлі тәтті қан!..»* [«Adastyryp ketpese eken «Kok tuman» dep kursinem || Aitpese, kim ishpedi deisin menin qanyymdy || al menin qanym ali tattı qan!..» ]

d) *Күн шықпаса екен, таң атпаса екен дейді.* [Kun shyqpasa eken, tan atrasa eken deidi.]

In these sentences, depending on the context, desire (a), request (b), distrust (c), seclusion, opposition to a natural reasonable phenomenon (d), desire (a, d), which is the main units of the content.

e) *Қарапайым халық сол себептен || қалай айтсам екен, жоғарыдан || ақша... бөлінген ақша нақты бір мақсатқа пайдаланса, жеткізуге болады барлығын.* [Qarapayum halyq sol sebepten || qalai aitsam eken, jogharydan || aqsha... bolingen aqsha naqty bir maqsatqa paidalansa, jetkizuge bolady barlyghyn.]

f) *Біз ол ауыл адамдарының қасында жүрген жоқпыз \*ғо\* (ғой) мысалға, болмаса сол адамдардың қалтасын, қалай айтсам екен || біз біреудің ақшасын санағанын жақсы көреміз.* [Biz ol auyl adamdarynyn qasynda jurgen joqpyz \*gho\* (ghoi) mysalgha, bolmasa sol adamdardyn qaltасын, qalai aitsam eken || biz bireudin aqshасын sanaghanyn jaqsy koremiz.]

And in these examples (e, f), taken from the text of the spoken language, the analytical form is used in a completely different function than in the previous sentences – for the purpose of parsing words to soften them as a clamping structure. As we can see from this, homogeneous, single-sample verb structures do not have the same meaning semantically in all cases.

In verb structures, the conditional mood person and the negative verb combination express a sense of persistence, a state of direct opposition/struggle: *Сұрасаң да, бермеймін; Сүйресең де, ермеймін.* [Surasan da, bermeimin; Suireesen de, ermeimin]. The case is contrary to the purpose of the case [14, p. 240]. This is what the scientist A. Baitursynuly calls «*ereuil rai*», indicating its role in terms of emotional activity.

Negative emotions are expressed through structures that come in combination with negative verbs such as regret, distrust, doubt, sadness (a, b, c).

a) *Осы құрметті оған сол уақытта жасасаңдар, Мұқағали маңдайы жарқырап ортамызда жүрмес пе еді?! [Osy qurmetti oghan sol uaqytta jasasandar, Muqaghali mandaiy jarqyrap ortamyzda jurmes pe edi?!]*

b) *Шіркін, екі көзім аман болғанда, бұлай жүрмес едім-ау! [Shirkin, eki kozim aman bolghanda, bulai jurmes edim-au!]*

c) *Келер ме екен, келмес пе екен? [Keler me eken, kelmes pe eken?] [13].*

The types of mood created by these structures, according to A. Baitursynov, can be attributed to the «*mun rai*». The structures analyzed above are verb structures that are neutral in the language content in the singular, and emotive in the language. In addition, there are also purely emotional units. They can be emotive (b, c, d) or non-emotive (a). For example, let's analyze the emotional content of the verb *zhylau / zhylamau* (to cry / not to cry) in concrete arguments. In the given sentences, it expresses the emotions of consolation, condolence (b), pleading (c), desire (d):

a) *Ұлы да жылады. [Uly da jylady].*

b) *Ең бастысы – күйінбе, ең бастысы – жылама, түсініп тұрмын қандай күйде отырғаныңды. [En bastysy – kuiinbe, en bastysy – jylama, tusinip turmyн qandai kuide otyrghanyghdy.]*

c) *Оны түсінбеген мен сол мезетте анамды құшақтап «Мама, неге жылайсың, жыламашы, сенің көз жасыңды көргім келмейді», – деген жыламсыраған даусымды естіген анам әңгіме тиегін ағытты. [Ony tusinbegen men sol mezette anamyd qushaqtap «Mama, nege jylaisyn, jylamashy, senin koz jasyndy korgim kelmeidi», – degen jylamsyraghan dausymdy estigen anam angime tiegin aghytty.]*

d) *Сіз жыламаңыз, аналарымыз жыламысың. [Siz jylamanyz analarymyz jylamasyn.]*

One of the most meaning – rich forms of the verb is the voice. A. Iskakov, when defining the category of voices in Kazakh language, connects the voice with the expression of the relationship between the subject and the object of the action, while Y. Mamanov connects it with types of verbs «salt and sabakty».

a) *Актриса Роза Мұқатаева бас кейіпкерді сомдаудың өте қиынға түскенін айтып, «Алланың қиын тағдыры мені жылатты да, жабырқатты», – дейді. [Akrisa Roza Muqataeva bas keiipkerdi somdaudyn ote qiyngha tuskenin aityp, «Allanyn qiyn taghdyry meni jylatty da, jabyrqatty», – deidi.]*

b) *[Кәсіпкер, ер адам]: Иә, ол енді ата-ана достарына айтуы мүмкін: «Бауырым, сен мені ренжіттің», – деп, бірақ \*балдарына\* (балаларына) қалай \*айтад\* (айтады)? [Kasiipker, er adam]: Iа, ol endi ata-ana dostaryna aityu*

mumkin: «Вауырым, sen meni renjittin», – деп, бирақ \*baldaryna\* (balalaryna) qalai \*aitad\* (aitady)?]

с) Оның дауысының қатты шыққаны сонша, шешем марқұм «малды үркімесің, даңғырлатпа» деп ұрсатын, – дейді ол. [Onyn dauysynyn qatty shyqqany sonsha, sheshem marqum «maldy urkitesin, danghyrlatpa» dep ursatyn, – deidi ol].

Emotive verbs are semantically derived, that is, they are formed nominal predicates that absorb certain semantic features of the personal state of the experimenter (experiencing a feeling), the loss of internal boundaries, the crisis state. A distinctive feature of the emotional state is its conditionality, which is transmitted from the outside, so the scientist Nikitina also notes that the main companions of structures with emotive predicates are causal components [4]: *We were pleased with the rain = We enjoyed the rain = We rejoiced, (because) that it was raining. Scientists call such structures causative and attribute causal components to causative: «...его категориальная семантика может быть личной, предметной, пространственной и пропозициональной. Поскольку семантика причины является обязательной валентностью переходных эмотивных глаголов, они называются каузативными эмотивами. Соответствующие корреляты называются возвратными эмотивами» («... its categorical semantics can be personal, objective, spatial and propositional. Since the semantics of the cause is the obligatory valence of transitive emotive verbs, they are called causative emotives. The corresponding correlates are called recurrent emotives»)* [4, 12 б.].

As for the difference between emotive and emotional words in relation to tenses, for example, *қорықтым, жыладым* [qoryqtym, jyladym] (since the Past Tense is an event that has happened, the narrator is using only the narrative purpose right now).

And if we say *Мәссаған, мен қорқып тұрмын* (Wow, I'm scared), then we look at it as an emotive. Because the narrator expresses his emotions by describing his inner state. That is, the emotions depicted in the language and the state inside do not always coincide. From this we can see the diversity of the state inside and the asymmetry of the language of spoken emotion:

- *Although a person has an emotional state inside, you can not let him out;*
- *Emotionality can be expressed without emotion;*
- *The state inside may be different, the released emotion may be different [2].*

The tone of each word is diverse: depending on the situation, according to the situation of perception by the addressees of the same emotive effect, according to the word chosen by the producer to reflect his emotions. We note that such issues, the problem of understanding emotional understanding and emotive pronunciation require deep study. Because in language communication, an emotional word may

not affect the listener, or vice versa, an emotionless word may excite and excite its receiver.

### **Conclusions**

The general task of expressiveness, emotionality and emotiveness in communication is to show or determine the subjective attitude to the stated situation. On the part of the speaker or writer – this is the strengthening, individualization of the narrative, the emphasis on pronunciation, the rejection of linguistic standards, norms in the expression of feelings, emotions, moods, the creation of imagery and aesthetic effect. And on the part of the student or listener, this is an intensification and slowdown in attention, an intensification of reflection, the appearance of emotions and feelings [15].

Emotions are related to interpersonal relationships and cannot be taken apart from the context (linguistic, emotional, social, cultural, etc.). It is not enough to cover the words used in the study and analysis of emotive language, the situation in the relationship, the environment and the interaction of these linguistic, paralinguistic and extralinguistic exchanges should be given importance [16, p. 24].

As a result of the research work, we draw the following conclusions. As a result of the study of verb-based structures in the base of the linguistic corpus, the relevance of the problems of emotional conversation, emotive and emotional language in words, conceptualization of affect, symbolicity of emotions, emotionality of individual languages, grammatical, semantic aspects of emotional utterances, etc. and their significance for the study were revealed.

Thus, the units related to human emotions based on the national corpus of the Kazakh language allow us to accurately track the potential of the modern Kazakh language, first of all, given in the linguistic aspect on a specific example of modern communication. Secondly, verb-based emotive structures in the context, each one has an emotive content unique to it. Thirdly, from the point of view of the colloquial aspect, we note that in the texts of the spoken language verb structures with respect to emotions deviate from the norm, and in journalistic texts the most literary norm is observed, but in the texts of the spoken language the role of nonverbal actions of expressing emotions takes a clear priority (pause, intonation, etc.). Therefore, the main source of the study of emotion is the language itself, which expresses, describes, simulates, imitates, categorizes, classifies, structures, describes it, invents true – false means for its explication and implication.

**Suggestions for future research.** As a result of the work, we noticed that the priority should be given to the study of emotions and their linguistic and non-linguistic manifestations in my language. In particular, we are confident that the study of nonverbal methods of transmitting forms and emotions, which are implemented during communication, with a complex subgroup together with structures, units, will give effective results in many directions. Such studies form

the associative, cognitive, traditional foundations of the formation, emergence of emotive codes in language.

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## ЛИНГВИСТИКАЛЫҚ КОРПУС БАЗАСЫНДАҒЫ ЕТІСТІК НЕГІЗДІ ЭМОТИВТІ ҚҰРЫЛЫМДАР

Эмоцияны лингвистикалық, лингвомәдени тұрғыдан зерттеу бұл мәселені кешенді тәсілдемемен қарастыруды қажет етеді. Оның әлеуметтік қарым-қатынастағы маңыздылығын ескерсек, адам эмоциясының адекватты әрі мәнге айналған репрезентациялары тілде көрініс табуы керек. Соған орай эмоцияға қатысты зерттеулердің маңызы мен өзектілігі соңғы онжылдықтарда ерекше қарқын алып келеді. Мақалада қазақ тілінің ұлттық корпусы (*test.qazcorpora.kz*) базасындағы етістік негізді эмотивті құрылымдар талданды. Етістіктердің лексика-грамматикалық және семантикалық ерекшеліктері, эмотивті қызметі мен әлеуеті басты назарға алынды. Бұл етістік формаларының грамматикалық, деривациялық және семантикалық сипаттары бар. Мақаланың мақсаты – таңдалып алынған етістіктерді талдау, ой мен эмоционалды күйді жеткізуге арналған сөздердің эмотивке айналуы және олардың дербес күйіндегі және тілдік қатынас кезіндегі эмотивті әлеуеті мен қызметі зерттеліп, сол арқылы қазіргі қолданыстағы қазақ тіліндегі эмотивті бірліктердің семантикалық, грамматикалық, лексикалық, функционалдық ерекшеліктерін ашу. Зерттеу материалына қазақ тілінің ұлттық корпусы базасындағы етістік негізді құрылымдар таңдалып алынды. Зерттеу жұмысының нәтижесінде қазақ тіліндегі эмоционалды бірліктер мен эмотивті сөздердің араісігі ашылды, етістік негізді құрылымдардың эмотивті қызметі көрсетіліп, айтушының психикалық күйін білдіру әлеуеті, қолданылуы ерекшеліктері мен қабылдаушыға әсері ашылды.

*Кілтті сөздер:* Эмотив, эмотивтілік, етістік негізгі құрылымдар, эмотивті құрылымдар, лексика-семантика, лингвистикалық корпус.

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## ЭМОТИВНЫЕ СТРУКТУРЫ НА ОСНОВЕ ГЛАГОЛОВ В БАЗЕ ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОГО КОРПУСА

*Изучение эмоций с лингвистической, лингвокультурной точек зрения требует рассмотрения данного вопроса комплексным подходом. Учитывая его важность в социальном общении, репрезентации человеческих эмоций, которые стали адекватными и значимыми, должны быть отражены в языке. В связи с этим важность и актуальность исследований, связанных с эмоциями, набирают обороты в последние десятилетия. В статье проанализированы эмотивные глагольные структуры, которые представлены в базе Национального лингвистического корпуса казахского языка (qazcorpora.kz). Основное внимание уделяется лексико-грамматическим и семантическим особенностям, эмоциональному функционированию и потенциалу глаголов. Эти глагольные формы имеют грамматические, деривационные и семантические свойства. Цель статьи – проанализировать выбранные глаголы, изучить эмотивность слов для передачи мысли и эмоционального состояния и их эмотивный потенциал и функцию при языковом общении, тем самым раскрыть семантические, грамматические, лексические, функциональные особенности эмотивных единиц в казахском языке. Для материала исследования выбраны глагольные структуры в базе Национального лингвистического корпуса казахского языка. В результате исследовательской работы были раскрыты различия между эмоциональными единицами и эмотивными словами в казахском языке, продемонстрирована эмотивная функция глагольных структур, раскрыты потенциал выражения эмоционального состояния рассказчика, особенности употребления и влияние на воспринимающего.*

*Ключевые слова: эмотив, эмотивность, глагол, основные структуры, эмотивные структуры, лексико-семантика, лингвистический корпус.*

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