

RUSSIAN MEANS OF EXPRESSION OF MOTIVATION IN THE MODERN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract

This article examines the means of expression of motivation in the modern Russian language. Various grammatical, lexical and stylistic constructions used to convey motivational meanings are analyzed. Special attention is paid to the comparison of traditional and modern ways of expressing motivation, as well as their functioning in different communicative situations.

Keywords: Motivation, modern Russian language, grammatical constructions, lexical means, stylistic technique.

Introduction

Incentive is one of the most important functions of language, associated with the volitional influence on the interlocutor or listener. In modern Russian, there are many means of expressing the incentive, which can be classified into several main groups: imperatives, modal verbs, incentive constructions with the infinitive, interrogative constructions, as well as lexical and phraseological means.

In our research, we are based on the functional approach, which is actively developed in modern linguistics [A.B. Bondarko, M.V. Vsevolodova, I.P. Matkhanova, V.S. Khrakovsky, S.M. Kolesnikova, and others]. This approach to studying the category of motivation involves analyzing the interaction of various levels of linguistic means that express this meaning, and therefore, it refers to the concept of a functional-semantic field [3].

Literature Review

The functional aspect of grammar has been represented in the Russian grammatical tradition since the 19th century. In the 20th century, functional grammar became a specialized development of these aspects, integrated into the overall grammatical system.

The works of scholars such as K.S. Aksakov, A.A. Potebnya, I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, A.A. Shakhmatov, A.M. Peshkovsky, and O. Jespersen, have covered the functional aspects of grammar. The theoretical basis of functional grammar was significantly enriched by the works of L.V. Shcherba, I.I. Meshchaninov, and V.V. Vinogradov. L.V. Shcherba introduced a distinction between passive and active grammar, emphasizing the importance of meaning, which can be expressed in various ways for the active study of language. I.I. Meshchaninov coined the term "conceptual category," referring to the combination of linguistic means at

different levels that express a single concept. He argued that conceptual categories are associated with the transmission of the same content and the nature of the system of linguistic means. V.V. Vinogradov insisted on including the analysis of the live use of word forms and context in the grammatical study of the word, emphasizing the importance of the interaction between lexical and grammatical means [4].

There are several reasons for the binary approach to describing the functions of linguistic means: first, a function can be embodied by different linguistic elements, and the same element can perform different functions (according to the principle of "asymmetric dualism of the linguistic sign" by S. O. Kartsevsky); second, it is necessary to take into account the diversity of linguistic meanings and formal means; and third, both of these approaches are important for modeling the mental and speech activities of speakers and listeners. It is important to consider the direction: from the internal linguistic meaning to the external means of its expression and the functional capabilities of each linguistic means. The positions of the speaker and the listener are constantly interacting, and it is important for the listener not only to understand the meaning of the formal means in the context of speech, but also to actively perceive the speaker's activity, which is impossible without understanding the processes of transition from meaning to the means of its expression [1].

The means of expressing побуждение в современном русском языке

The main linguistic means of expressing commands are verbs in the imperative mood, such as "go," "do," and "come up with an idea." However, commands can also be expressed through other grammatical constructions, such as the subjunctive mood or modal verbs with shades of obligation and possibility, such as "need to do" and "must prepare."

Intonation also plays an important role in conveying urges. Raising or lowering the voice, emotional coloring of words, and placing accents all contribute to enhancing the urging effect. For example, "You should try this!" or "Could you help me?"".

In addition to purely linguistic means, extralinguistic factors such as facial expressions, gestures, and the context of communication also play an important role. For instance, shrugging one's shoulders or pointing towards an object can further encourage the other person to take action.

In everyday life, we often need to encourage someone to do something: ask for help, suggest a joint activity, or insist on fulfilling a duty. To do this, we use various побудительные конструкции, which can be either direct or indirect. A direct побудительная конструкция is usually expressed using a verb in the imperative mood. For example, "Please bring me a book." It uses the subjunctive mood to soften the request.

In the language of art, the imperative can take on a literary tone and become a tool for creating imagery and symbols. In literary works, characters often use the imperative to express their intentions, impose their will on others, or demonstrate their inner desires.

The imperative is also important in rhetoric, argumentative discussions, and debates. It is used to persuade the opponent, sway the audience, or provoke thought about the arguments being presented. Rhetorical questions, appeals, and challenges are all forms of persuasion aimed at activating the audience's mental activity and enhancing the impact of the speech.

Let's explore some examples of means of expressing persuasion in modern Russian.

Modal verbs such as "can", "must", and "should" also play a significant role in expressing commands. They allow for the softening or strengthening of commands by introducing elements of necessity, possibility, or obligation. For example, "You must do this" or "Can you help me?"

Imperative constructions with the infinitive are often used when the speaker wants to express a request or command in a more polite or indirect manner: "You should help me with this" or "Would you like to come with me?"

Interrogative constructions offer an invitation in the form of a question, which makes the request less categorical and more polite. They are widely used in everyday speech: "Would you help me?", "Can you close the window?"

Lexical and phraseological means include various phrases that convey requests, orders, or advice, depending on the context: "Please pass me the salt", "Do me a favor and look at this". Intonation and non-verbal cues also play an important role in expressing urgency. Voice tone, pauses, gestures, and facial expressions can significantly influence the perception of an urgent message.

Comparing traditional and modern ways of expressing urgency, as well as their functioning in different communicative situations, is an interesting and multifaceted topic for research. Different historical periods and cultures have developed unique methods of conveying urgent messages, and studying these methods provides valuable insights into language and society as a whole.

Traditional ways of expressing urgency include the use of imperatives, modal verbs, and various rhetorical devices. For example, the imperative mood in Russian ("go," "do") serves as a direct command to take action. In formal and literary texts, complex constructions were often used to emphasize respect and formality, such as "if you please" or "if you allow," which convey a sense of formality and respect.

Over time and with the development of society, modern ways of expressing urgency have changed significantly. The influence of globalization, technology, and social media has led to the emergence of new forms of communication. In everyday speech, simple and direct constructions that are closer to colloquial language are now more commonly used. Instead of using lengthy phrases, a preference is given to brevity and conciseness, such as "please do this," "could you," or even the use of emojis in text messages to soften the tone of the message.

There are also new forms of persuasion, such as infographics and visual calls to action on social media, which effectively convey a message through visual content. These methods are becoming popular due to their visual appeal and ability to quickly capture the audience's attention.

The functioning of these methods of persuasion in various communicative situations has also undergone significant changes. In business correspondence, for example, there is still a certain degree of formality and the use of modal constructions to express persuasion, which is necessary to maintain a professional tone. However, even here, there is a trend towards simplifying the language and using more direct forms of communication.

Conclusion

In family and friendly communication, modern means of communication are fully revealed: brevity, humor, and informality become the main characteristics. It is important to note that in these cases, intonation and context play a key role, as a written phrase can be perceived differently depending on the situation.

Thus, the modern Russian language offers a wide range of means for expressing motivation, which are used depending on the situation, the relationship between the interlocutors, and the speaker's intentions. These tools help communicators to interact effectively and achieve their goals in the process of communication.

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