

Intensity Appearance in Styles

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Abstract: *Different expressive emotional categories are paid attention in linguistics recently and this serves to the attitude expressing speech method addressed to real reality factors. The concept of intensity isn't new conception in linguistics. This conception is often met in the questions connect with expressive style, emotional texts and in research work connects with speech and evaluation features.*

Keywords: intensive, intensiveness, functional styles, intensity degree in literal styles, intensity degree in speaking style

1. Introduction

Intensity is one of the categories of functional-semantic categories. The aim of our investigation is to study the use of intensity in Azerbaijan language's functional styles and to define the intensity degree in these styles.

Firstly, look through the explanation of intensity in linguistics. The word "Intensive" is translated as strained and efficiency. The meaning of "Intensity" is straineness, efficienciness. Derivative term "To intensive" is used in different fields of life: f.ex. intensifying economy (to do smth effecience) and etc. [10, p.575] The meaning of "Intensive" (intensio) is translated as strained, strong in Explanatory dictionary in Azerbaijan language. [9, p.559]

In "Explanatory linguistics terms of Azerbaijan language dictionary" in the dictionary article is noted that "intensive" is the word form strenghtening the meaning than the root. F.ex. poet makes intensity with using "(to be riddled - şənə-şənə olmaq" instead of "to have a lot of holes (şən-şən)". (*Bağrım olub şənə-şənə, durnalar!- My heart riddled into piceses, cranes!*) [12, p.236]

Görməzə-bilməzə - not knowning (instead of just not knower-görməz-bilməz): gur-gur guruldamaq - roaring soundly (instead of just roar-guruldamaq): əzım-əzım əzmək - to smash hardly (instead of "just smash - əzmək):

The meaning of "Intensive" term is given as following in this dictionary: strong or weak side of sounds articulation (especial vowels); strong or weak degree of respiration (breathing); Sound intensity is the power of sound. [3, p.119, 370] "Changing tone" makes opportunity to intensity. According to G.Mustafayeva it is possible to use the same word in order form by changing different tones during conversation for different purposes. F.ex. Use the words **read-oxu, go-get, come-gəlmək** in order form, then in request, permission form and then as instigating units and it's possible to understand. [8, p.344]

In the result of investigation it's clear that the conception intensity differs from other categories of language with its thought emphasizing, strengthening, and enlarging characters. Intensity existing in all levels of language (phonetics, lexica, onomastic, morphology, syntactic and etc.)

Intensive takes part in as lexical units in the system of lexica and Grammatik, "choosing language units in the expedient connects with the direction of aim and character and even is appointed by it". [8, p.5] Using degree of intensity is different in Azerbaijan language. Nowadays efficient functional styles are as followings:

- 1) Literary speaking style
- 2) Artistic style
- 3) Scientific style
- 4) Official style
- 5) Publicist style
- 6) Epistolary style

Literary speaking style divides into two groups: official speaking style and unofficial speaking style. In official literary speaking style is spoken like book language, there is no any literary and rule norms unfollowing process and here is not used any factors and intensives which is created intensity. Unofficial speaking style is called spoken language with other term. During using the language units in spoken style is made a way for freedom, in the result it's possible to express the thought intensively. Speaking style is the most popular among the functional styles. A.M.Gurbanov said: "Exclamation and modal words from indefinite parts of speech is often addressed in literary spoken style". These types of words can increase emotional expressive quality of the speech. [6, p.186]

As we know, intensity occurs when quality is an action and development. Elliptic form of unfinished and brief sentences in literary spoken language is caused to express thought vividly.

F.ex: Gözün aydın olsun! - Be happy! Həmişə işdə (olasan)! - Be always at work. Həmişə toyda (olasan)! - Be always in wedding! Həmişə evində-əşiyində (olasan) - Be always in your home! Hər vaxtınız xeyir olsun! - Good day! Sabahınız xeyir (olsun)! - Good morning! Gecəniz xeyrə (qalsın) - Good night!...

In the literary style one of the functional styles intensity shows itself more vividly. Thus, the power of expressing means of intensity depends on personality of literary work author, personal quality of author, from world vision, from speech temperament, from intellectual emotion and sense degree. Surprising suitable time, method stands in the base of intensity. Personal, liar, author speech and its subject are

stand in the base of intensity in literary text. Artistry, brevity and laconic are the main features of literary style. There are two types of literary style: poetry language, prose language. Poetry language has a great role in expressing thought distinctly.

Intensity feature show itself in repetition of verbal predicate but in more time in intensification of thought and motion durability process. By this purpose, simple and complex verbal predicate which derived from the same root may to repeat.

*Give me way, I picked up flowers for my lover!
Search, search, search and then I find you [5, p.75]*

*Disintegrate slavery land,
Stand up, stand up poor world! [5.p.75]*

*Yol ver mənə, gül dərmişəm, sevdiyimçin aparım!
Arar, arar, arar, arar axır səni taparım*

*Silkin, uçsun köləliyin torpağı
Qalx, qalx, qalx, qalx düşkün dünyaya!*

The repetition words *search* and *stand up* are caused to express thought distinctly. We dealt with the role of main and auxiliary parts of speech in intensity in another scientific article. In language all parts of speech may take part in intensity, the role of these parts of speech are different. Adjective, verb, modal words, exclamations have a great role in intensity. It's possible to meet the particles which occur intensity:

*Such: Strangeness is such a torture that is not born. Qəriblik elə bir dərd ki, çəkilməz. [11, p.219]
As if: Something missing... Nəşə çatmır...
Something missing...*

*Vauuuu,
Even the day something missing. Lap gündə də nəşə çatmır.
[11, p.171]*

*Ha: I'm speaking with you: ha, mən səninlə danışırım:
You're writing that: Dont miss, ha... Yazırsan ki: Darıxma, ha... [11, p.270]*

Another: Another crime, another error! Daha bir cinayət, daha bir xata! [11, p.187]

According to the M.Adilov intensity belongs to live speaking language and oral language mainly. He emphasized that intensity connects with moral-sensitive features of humans. That's why intensity is met in literary style specially in people language. [2, p.24-25]

Intensive form of adjective is met in literary style in the language of writer and images. *For example:*
I saw, Farhad dropped head dawn, turned into dark red and he was in such a mood he would bleed if you flick him. [4, p.204] – Gördüm Fərhad başını salıb aşağı, qıpqırmızı qızarıb və elə bir haldadır ki, çırtma vursan qanı damar.

*Dark yellow fried egg, dark green onion, dark red radish.
What a better gift there is? [4, p.204] – Sapsarı qayqanaq, yamyaşıl soğan, qıpqırmızı turp. Bundan gözəl hansı nemət var?*

Evacuation – icy, crowded wagons, winds hit endless waitings... [4, p.326] – Evakuasiya – bumbuz, basırıq vaqonlar, küləklərin döyüüyü sonu görünməyən gözləmələr...

Blue sea, dark blue sea, and snow white ship. [4, p.366] – Göy dəniz, gömgöy dəniz, bir də ağappaq gəmi.

Intensity is formed by repetition of direct address in literary style, here the meaning of challenge prevails.

*When elevator passed the third floor, director of today's dub Aga Mehdi seeing the Feyzullah on stairs:
- Kabrlinski, Kabrlinski – he called [4, p.389]*

*Lift 3-cü mərtəbədən keçəndə bugünkü dublyajın rejissoru Ağa Mehdi pilləkəndən Feyzullahı görüb:
-Kəbrlinski, Kəbrlinski – deyə çağırdı*

When epigraphy comes before the text they consider with the same text content, and author increase the influence of expressing thought by these. [6, p.190] Scientific style is one of scientific-functional of literary style, used in all scientific activity fields. Scientific style is characterized with its accurate, logicity and compactness. The factors of intensity isn't met in this style. Person who used to speak and write in scientific style mustn't address to other styles. Speaker reporting scientific problems, if it's necessary (in order to attract attention, increase the influence of thought) can use other means belong to literary language. [1, p.196]

According to A.Gurbanov emotional expressive colors isn't use in scientific style. [6, p.192]. Publicistic style is characterized with its simplicity, compactness and sharpness. Unfinished sentences, unfinished rithoric questions, repetitions are caused to express thought distinctly in this style. F.ex:

*Snow white flower is this snow gift
Resembling covers soil torture [13, p.6]*

*Bəmbəyaz çiçəkdir bu qar töhfəsi
Torpağın dərdini oxşayır örtür

Vauu! Nobody see, not see! One white car was in dark red blood, as if the car was flowed a bucket of blood from top, in order to be red. [14, p.32]

Boyyyy! Heç kim görməsin, görməsin! Bir ağ maşın bütün qıpqırmızı qanıydı, elə bil maşının başından vedrəynən bir qan axıtmışdın ki, qırmızılığa çıxsın.

Standart forms are used in official style, that's why there is no edge thought and comments here. Different types of documents are prepared in official style and the language of any problems must be clear, explained shortly, not to use additional words, repetitions and artistic means.

Epistolary style was formed on base of appearing different types of letters. This style is used in family-domestic, friendship letters, official letters and in open letters. Here we can meet distinctly thought, inflating and enlarging meaning. For the sample let's look through Mirza Calil's letter to Sydgi in 1911.

"Today I telegram to Samadov's to give you 50 manat. Journal hasn't been brought, I didn't know. Take care off house and children. For Muzaffar's not walking so much, strive. Take Munavar's dress and do every needed things. Write anything you have. Send the newspapers" [7, p.836]

"Bugün Səmədovlara tel vurdum, sənə 50manat versin. Jurnal gəlmir, bilmirəm niyə? Evdən və uşaqlardan mugayyət ol. Müzəffər çox gəzməsin və səy eləsin. Münəvverin paltarını al və nə lazım olsa, birəbir elə. Hər nə sözün olsa, yaz. Qəzetləri göndər"

Means expressing intensity are strinked mostly in speaking process. M.Adilov answered to the question "what is the language elements that denote intensity?" "As our thought, elements which haven't phonetics, lexic and grammatic concepts, namely served to intensity. In this case, intensity connects with stylistic closely" [2, p.22]

It's clear that, double possessive suffixes, quantaty category, imperative mood, intensive form of adjective, superlative degree of adverb and etc can act as an factors of intensity. These types differ with quantity difference and characterized with the colours of literary style.

Repetition of direct adresses in poetry branch of literary style makes possible to express intensive thought. F.ex:

*Bing a giour, gets a cross, ey Babayi-mir!
Don't close your eyes, open, ey Babayi-mir!*

Don't stop, things look blue, run away, ey Babayi-mir! [5, p. 82]

*Kafir olub, salmışan xaç, a Babayi-mir!
Yumma, dəxi gözlərin aç, a Babayi-mir!
Durma, şuluqdur işin, qaç, a Babayi-mir!*

Beside this, repetition used in poetry branch of literary style creates intensity. F.ex:

*I smash your head, not looking consciense
Penitence...penitence, again I came to penitence*
[5, p.91]

*Əzəram baş-gözünü, baxmaram heç vicdana
Tövbə...tövbə..., yənə tövbə gəlirəm imanə*

2. Result

In the result of researching its obvious that, intensity forming language means isnt used because of following accurate norm in official style which is one of function style. Language means forming intensity are used widely in speaking style, literary style, publisistic style and epistolary style. And in official style during commenting scientific problems speaker can use intensity forming means in order to increase the influence of thought if its needed.

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