

Language Expressing Psychoemotional State of Human

*Saidova Zulfizar Khudoyberdievna
Bukhara State University*

Abstract: *The purpose of this article is to show the importance of linguistic research and an accurate linguistic definition of human emotions, to reflect the variety of ways of expressing emotions and feelings through language, to distribute these means into groups and subgroups. Source the novel by M.A. Bulgakov's "The Master and Margarita".*

Keywords: *emotions, feelings, mental state of a person, Metaphor, tropes, phraseological units, context.*

The mental state of a person forms various emotions, which, in turn, is expressed through language. Due to the complexity of the mental organization of each individual, the characteristics of the means and methods of linguistic consciousness and expression, emotions remain difficult for study object, in linguistics do not have a clear classification. This even applies to such an ancient linguistic layer as biblical words and expressions, in relation to which various emotional and stylistic labels are used in various dictionaries. In the article, linguistic means expressing the meaning of the psychoemotional state of a person are first subdivided into directly and indirectly expressing the indicated meaning. The core of the first group is made up of nouns that give rise to derivational paradigms that can include verbs, verb forms, adjectives, adverbs of correlative semantics. Linguistic means of the second group, much more diverse, are also capable of forming paradigms. The most significant difference between these groups is found in the sphere of their use. A separate subgroup includes those lexical units that express psychoemotional meaning, which are generic in relation to the lexemes denoting emotions proper; they are almost always used in conjunction with the words of the main two groups. Such words by analogy with semantic primitives. Vezhbitskaya is proposed to be called emotive-semantic primitives. Another group of words - lexemes that cannot be classified as linguistic means expressing a psychoemotional state of a person, but who are able in the context to acquire shades of meaning indicating psycho-emotional the state of a person due to the proximity of verbs of speaking, movement, etc. In a literary text, the psychoemotional state of a person is not able to express only words, but also phraseological units, as well as tropes (metaphors, metonymy), methods of silence not only in an established form, but also transformed by the author. To understand them, the reader's presuppositional knowledge is required.

Linguistic means expressing psychoemotional meaning are very diverse and represent an extensive group of lexical means, which, obviously, will attract the attention of linguists all over the world for a long time to come because, as N.D. Arutyunova, "the creation of vocabulary and grammar of feelings is the result of a great human effort know yourself"[1]. So far, there is a certain inconsistency in the language, not allowing you to clearly and unambiguously qualify a particular means of language as conveying a specific emotion. Our research has shown that this applies even to such an ancient and well-established layer of words and expressions as biblicalisms - in the various dictionaries representing them, different emotional and stylistic labels accompany different meanings. the same word, phrase, or may be absent altogether, therefore the use in speech biblicalism requires not only a good knowledge of the language, its history, but also ethical and

<https://academiascience.org/>

speech competence, otherwise the statement, the text may receive a different, unexpected shade of meaning, meaning than the author planned them [2]. Due to the fact that emotions themselves in psychology are considered an object that is difficult to classify, it is no less difficult to recognize the classification of linguistic means that express the meaning of a person's psycho-emotional state.

However, it seems to us possible to divide all such means into two main groups: linguistic means, directly and indirectly expressing the indicated meaning. The core of the first group is made up of nouns that name emotions and various mental states of a person. All these nouns give rise to derivational paradigms capable of including verbs, verb forms, adjectives, adverbs, which also retain the meaning of the psycho-emotional state: joy - to be happy, joyful, joyful, rejoicing / rejoicing, rejoicing; anxious anxious, anxious, anxious, anxious / anxious, anxious; horror - horrified, horrible, horrible, horrified / horrified, horrified; despair - despair, desperate, desperate, desperate. Of course, not all of these paradigms are complete. Thus, nouns, calling emotions, and all words derived from them referring to different parts of speech, constitute a group of linguistic means that directly express the meaning of a person's psycho-emotional state.

In the group of words expressing this meaning indirectly, there is a greater variety, since this can include all other ways of expressing emotions that do not directly name the psycho-emotional states themselves, but either clarify the qualities emotions, called the words of the first group, or pointing to them through a description of the physiological reactions of a person that accompany his emotional state. For example, a person can turn pale for various reasons, starting with physiological (he feels bad, sick) and ending with all sorts of psycho-emotional states that hit him (fear, grief, daze, amazement, deep shock of something, expectation, anticipation of something and even joy). These linguistic means are also capable of forming paradigms, like the words of the first group. The most significant difference between these groups is found in their sphere of use. It is quite obvious that the second group has a much wider range of meanings, the words of this group can be used in a context that has nothing to do with emotions and feelings. While words calling emotions have a strictly fixed meaning, are closely tied to one specific emotion and exist exclusively to express the meaning of a person's psycho-emotional states in language, that is, the first group is associated only with the phenomena of the human psyche, and the second is only indicates these phenomena through the description of various kinds of somatic reactions (through the characteristics of gestures, actions, physiological reactions of a person under the influence of emotions) caused by the experienced psycho-emotional state, and thus performs the function of replacing the emotions themselves with a set of signs of these emotions. It seems to us advisable to single out in a separate subgroup lexical units expressing psycho-emotional meaning, which are generic in relation to lexemes denoting emotions proper. For example: the word "feeling" :

- to feel, experience (any experience, emotion). This group of words is extremely limited. It always requires clarification of the nature of the psycho-emotional state experienced by the individual. Therefore, such words are almost always used in conjunction with the words of the main two groups. In terms of their meaning, they are closest to the first group, however, like the second group, they only indicate that a person is experiencing any sensation, experience, and do not allow determining his character directly, as is characteristic of the words of the first group. Such words, by analogy with the semantic primitives of A. Vezhbit'skaya [3], are proposed as emotive-semantic primitives.

It should also be noted a special group of words that cannot be attributed to linguistic means expressing the psychoemotional state of a person. However, these words are capable in the context (and only in it!) To acquire certain shades of meaning, indicating the psychoemotional state of a person. They also require that next to them be words related to the main categories of means of expressing psycho-emotional states of a person. Some of the words of this group are used very often in literary texts, for example: speaking verbs

(say, answer, repeat, notice, ask and etc.), movement (walk, run, stand, sit, etc.) and some others. The linguistic means expressing the psycho-emotional state of a person include both individual lexical units and larger units, for example, phraseological units. In addition, artistic text allows the use of special techniques called tropes as a means of conveying emotions and feelings. Most often, in such cases, a metaphorical transfer of qualities inherent in a person, a natural phenomenon, etc. is used. The perception of emotions as something detached from a person and periodically bursting into his life, like an element, is characteristic of language in general. Therefore, the metaphor underlies many long-established, generally accepted ways of transmitting emotional states, especially emotions-affects. We use most of these methods in speech and text, without thinking as a template or a cliché. However, the author of a fictional text often resorts to transformations of such standard ways of conveying emotions to give more expressiveness and increase the power of the text's influence on the reader, or even creates new images on the basis of existing ones. Bulgakov's "The Master and Margarita", showed that the vocabulary expressing emotions, from the point of view of its part of speech, is represented by nouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs and their forms. The greatest role in the expression of a psycho-emotional state is played by nouns and verbs, while adjectives and adverbs are most often auxiliary means used to concretize or intensify the described emotions. Adjectives and adverbs are much less often used as independent means of expressing a psycho-emotional state. However, even in this case, in a sentence, they usually characterize an object and an action, and thus, nouns and verbs that do not express the meaning of a psycho-emotional state acquire this meaning under the influence of dependent words, but possess it only in the appropriate context and outside the context of the vocabulary expressing emotions cannot relate.

For centuries, numerous stable phrases and phraseological units have been formed in the language, which are used for a more expressive transfer of feelings and emotions of characters. Many of these expressions turned into clichés (eyes were bloodshot, eyes climbed to the forehead, grateful for the coffin of life, hair moved with horror), which the author can use as a given, or can rework, make changes that enhance the effect of these expressions, making them more imaginative, vivid and riveting attention of the reader to the text.

In the event that for the described psycho-emotional state it is not enough already the means available in the language, the author can create his own methods of conveying the emotions of the characters. For this purpose, various tropes are used in the literary text. Here are some examples of this method of transferring a psycho-emotional state from a text. the novel "The Master and Margarita", mainly using metaphors, metonymy. This the technique is based on an appeal to the linguistic instinct of the recipients of the text: the emotion is not called, special emotive means are not used, but the reader is based on pre-suppositional knowledge and context is able to correctly decipher the psycho-emotional state of the character.

This, for example, confusion, mixed with fear, shock: "A blizzard formed in Annushka's head ..."; "There was some kind of draft in his head, it was buzzing like in a pipe, and in this buzz one could hear scraps of kapeldiner's stories." These are examples of, so to speak, "speaking" emotions, that is, showing that a person is not able to think in a normal way, his thought process is disturbed, interrupted, something alien is interwoven into him, against his will, breaks in. And here are examples of showing the same emotions, but using a different kind of means - this is already "Silent" emotions: "It is difficult even to measure the depth of the silence that reigned on the veranda. One of the waiters could see the beer flowing from the sideways mug onto the floor. Horror, confusion, stupor are depicted in a similar "silent" way: "The skin on the doorman's face has taken on a typhoid hue, and the eyes are dead"; "... the driver's face immediately twisted, as soon as he saw the passenger"; "Once in the office, the accountant has the first duty dropped the briefcase, and all the thoughts in his head turned upside down. " Bulgakov also conveys tension in a peculiar way: he rebuilds the phraseologism "the hair on his head / stands on end from fear", fills it with new components in

<https://academiascience.org/>

order to convey not just emotion, but also its strength: “- Ve, ve, ve! Wah ... In ... Washner? Wagner? Weiner? Wegner? Winter? - the hair on Ivan's head began to ride from the stress. ” Expression is transmitted metonymously - the power of expression of emotion, in this case the feeling of tragedy, a nightmare: "Berlioz did not cry out, but the whole street screamed around him in desperate female voices."

So, our research shows that language does not have any universal means of transmitting a psycho-emotional state. Usually, for this purpose, they resort to the whole a set of tools related to different parts of speech and even to different levels of language. Only so it is possible to comprehensively reflect in the text and speech the emotional state of a person. It is obvious that not only psychologists are faced with the problem of formalizing emotions, language is also not managed to find a universal way of describing feelings in all their complexity and completeness, and therefore he was forced to resort to many different linguistic means expressing psycho-emotional meaning.

REFERENCES:

1. Arutiunova N.D. Metaphor in the language of feelings. [Metafora v jazike chiuvtstv]. The language and the human world. Moscow, 1999. 2.
2. Nazarova I.P., Ryadchikova E.N. Expressional and stylistic labels of biblical expressions in various dictionaries. [Ekspressivno-stilisticheskiye pometi bibleizmov v razlichnih slovariah]. The cultural life of the South of Russia. 2015. No. 2 (57). Pp. 74-77.
3. Vejbitzka A. Semantic primitives. [Semanticheskiye primitivi]. Semiotics. Moscow, 1983.
4. Khudoyberdievna, Saidova Zulfizar. "THE STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGISMS REFLECTING THE SPIRITUAL STATE OF HUMAN." International Engineering Journal For Research & Development 6.TITFL (2021): 222-225. <http://iejrd.com/index.php/%20/article/view/1871>
5. Khudoyberdievna, Saidova Zulfizar. "English phraseology and its integration with terminology." ACADEMICIA: AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL 11.2 (2021): 1618-1622. <https://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:aca&volume=11&issue=2&article=265>.
6. Расулов, З. И. (2017). Особенности моделирования эллиптических предложений в связи с позиционными звеньями. Тил бирликларини қиёсий-типология ва лингвомаданиятшунослик йўналишларида тадқиқи ва уларнинг тилларни ўқитишдаги ўрни. Илмий мақолалар тўплами.Қ,2,54-56. https://scholar.google.com/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=ru&user=BMFYyZIAAAAJ&citation_for_view=BMFYyZIAAAAJ:YsMSGLbcyi4C
7. Расулов, З. И. (2010). Принцип контекстуального анализа эллиптических предложений (на материале английского языка). Вестник Челябинского государственного университета, (21), 91-94. <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/printsip-kontekstualnogo-analiza-ellipticheskikh-predlozheniy-na-materiale-angliyskogo-yazyka/viewer>.
8. Naydarov, Anvar Askarovich and Navruzova, Nigina Hamidovna (2021) "STYLISTIC FEATURES OF INTONATION," Scientific reports of Bukhara State University: Vol. 5 : Iss. 1 , Article 2.DOI: 10.52297/2381-1466/2021/5/1/2. <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/buxdu/vol5/iss1/2>.

<https://academiascience.org/>

9. Akramov, I. (2021). ОСОБЫЕ ЗНАКИ, СВОЙСТВА И ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ АФОРИЗМОВ. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 5(5). извлечено от http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/2386.
10. Akramov, I. (2021). Linguistic Culture Expressing Happiness and Contentment in The English And Uzbek. http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/2881
11. Djumayeva, Nozima Djurabayevna. "MAGIC MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK FOLKLORE." Язык и культура. 2018. https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=ru&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=MAGIC+MUSICAL+INSTRUMENTS+IN+ENGLISH+AND+UZBEK+FOLKLORE&btnG=www.elibrary.ru (https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=35192565)
12. Ruzieva Nafisa Zarifovna. "Neologisms in English language." Academy 5 (32) (2018). <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/neologisms-in-english-language>
13. Ruziyeva Nafisa Zarifovna. "THE SIGNIFICANCE OF USING EUPHEMISMS IN DIFFERENT FIELDS OF SOCIETY." E-Conference Globe. Vol. 3. No. 1. 2021. <https://papers.econferenceglobe.com/index.php/ecg/article/download/341/339>
14. Abdullayeva, Gulnora; ,GRAMMATICAL DISPROPORTION BETWEEN UZBEK AND ENGLISH AS A MAIN PROBLEM IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION OF THE LANGUAGES,EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD),5,9,409-412,2020,EPRA Publishing <https://eprajournals.com/viewjournal.php?jid=3438>
15. Kobilova A.B. PERYPHRASES USED IN MEDICAL TEXTS AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES). Proceedings of Global Technovation 4th International Multidisciplinary Scientific Conference Hosted from Paris, February 27th 2021 France. – Page: 255-257. <https://conferencepublication.com/index.php/aoc/article/view/740>
16. Kobilova A.B. Features of the use of the periphrases of the Uzbek and English languages in journalistic texts. International Journal of Psychological Rehabilitation, Vol.24, Issue 07, 2020. Pages: 8162-8168. <https://www.psychosocial.com/article/PR270794/18979/>
17. GG Abdullayeva , PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF GOOD LANGUAGE LEARNERS IN TERMS OF TRAINING PROFESSIONAL INTERPRETERS. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research, Volume 2, Issue 10, 2021. Pages 108-118 <https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/NT7CA>
18. Usmonova, Z. H. (2017). Stiven King romanlarining badiiy xususiyati va uning o'zbek ilmiy fantastikasiga ta'siri. Міжнародний науковий журнал Інтернаука, (1 (1)), 170-172. [http://www.irbis-nbuv.gov.ua/cgi-bin/irbis_nbuv/cgiirbis_64.exe?C21COM=2&I21DBN=UJRN&P21DBN=UJRN&IMAGE_FILE_DOWNLOAD=1&Image_file_name=PDF/mnj_2017_1\(1\)_48.pf](http://www.irbis-nbuv.gov.ua/cgi-bin/irbis_nbuv/cgiirbis_64.exe?C21COM=2&I21DBN=UJRN&P21DBN=UJRN&IMAGE_FILE_DOWNLOAD=1&Image_file_name=PDF/mnj_2017_1(1)_48.pf)
19. Khudoyberdievna, S. Z. (2021). STRUCTURAL GRAMMAR ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGISM OF MENTAL PROCESSES AND PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 2(10), 137-143. <https://wos.academiascience.org/index.php/wos/article/view/401>
20. Zarifovna, B. N. (2021). SEMANTIC AND STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF EUPHEMISMS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES). Web of Scientist: International

Scientific Research Journal, 2(10), 144-147.
<https://wos.academiascience.org/index.php/wos/article/view/402>

21. ZK.Saidova , **STRUCTURAL GRAMMAR ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGISM OF MENTAL PROCESSES AND PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS**
22. Saidova Zulfizar Khudoyberdievna Didactic games as framework of students in cooperation // Научный журнал. 2017. №3 (16). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/didactic-games-as-framework-of-students-in-cooperation>
23. Saidovna, V. F. (2021). Tourism Discourse And Its Terminology. International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies, 25(2), 08-10. <https://ijpsat.es/index.php/ijpsat/article/view/2871>
24. Ibragimovna, G. M., Saidovna, V. F., & Suleymanovna, K. N. (2020). A short humoristic text for the training of students with specialized of tourism. International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation, 24(2), 509-519. <https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=43256915>
25. Ruzieva, N. X., & Yuldasheva, F. E. (2017). The use of mingles in the communicative way of teaching. Міжнародний науковий журнал Інтернаука, (1 (1)), 138-139. <https://www.inter-nauka.com/uploads/public/14846000251146.pdf>
26. Naimova, A. (2020). THE MAIN PECULIARITIES OF HERBERT WELLS AND HOJIAKBAR SHAYKHOV'S FAMOUS SCIENCE FICTION WORKS. Theoretical & Applied Science, (3), 417-420. <https://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=42658883>