

Variety of Emotional Phenomena Classification

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Abstract: This article analyzes the concept of “emotion” and its types in the field of psychology. It divides several variants of negative and positive emotions of the person and its psychological effects.

Keywords: Emotion, behavior, displeasure, pleasure, negative, positive, neutral, philosophy.

Introduction. The question of the varieties of emotional phenomena and their classification is the most important component of the psychology of emotions. In Russian psychology (A.N. Leontiev, S.L. Rubinshtein), the traditional classification scheme, which goes back to I. Kant, distinguishes *affects, emotions, feelings, moods, is widespread*. The classes most often studied and discussed in the modern literature of foreign psychology are *emotions* and *moods proper*. In discussing the issue, some authors add more *feelings to them* as stable emotional relationships of a person (sentiments).

Main part. It should be noted that the traditional scheme, like a number of others, does not have a single basis, replacing it with an enumeration of specific differences in the distinguished classes. It is more an attempt at a systematic description than a proper classification of emotions. Is not it. Petrazhitzky called the traditional distinction between emotions proper, affects, etc. ugly classification, comparing it with a series: “1. water is simple, 2. a sudden and strong pressure of water, 3. a weak and calm flow of water, 4. a strong and constant flow of water along one deep channel”¹.

It is not possible to count on a simple linear classification due to the versatility of emotions, their manifestations at different levels of reflection and activity, complex relationships with subject content, the ability to merge, form combinations, etc. In addition, the complexity is introduced by the lack of features that would allow in the first Approximation to distinguish emotional phenomena from non-emotional ones. The uncertainty of the criteria by which it would be possible to single out a range of phenomena, which is an object of the psychology of emotions, reflects everyday language, which makes it possible to unite under the general name of feelings such various phenomena as pain and irony, beauty and *confidence* , *touch* and *justice*².

According to E.P. Ilyin, often the variety of emotions is the result of an incorrect expansion of their list, attribution to emotions of phenomena that have nothing to do with them. For example, in the work of S.O. Berdnikova et al. (2000) emotions include the desire to win recognition and respect, the desire to take revenge, a sense of tension; a feeling of distance that beckons; the desire to communicate, the desire to achieve success in one's business, the desire to repeatedly acquire something, the desire to do something, to penetrate the essence of phenomena, to overcome disagreements in one's own thoughts. As follows from this list, the authors expanded

¹ Вилюнас В.К. Основные проблемы психологической теории эмоций // Психология эмоций. Тексты / под ред. Вилюнас В.К., Гиппенрейтер Ю.Б. - 2-е изд. - М.: Изд-во МГУ, 1993. - р.15.

² Вилюнас В.К. Основные проблемы психологической теории эмоций // Психология эмоций. Тексты / под ред. Вилюнас В.К., Гиппенрейтер Ю.Б. - 2-е изд. - М.: Изд-во МГУ, 1993. - р. 11.

the list of emotions at the expense of needs, desires, aspirations, i.e. confuse motives with emotions.

The complexity of classification lies in the fact that, on the one hand, it is difficult to determine whether the selected emotion is really an independent type or whether it is a designation of the same emotion with different words (synonyms), on the other hand, whether a new verbal designation of an emotion is a reflection of its degree. severity (anxiety-fear-horror)³.

According to E.P. Ilyina, "Obviously, we can not talk about any comprehensive unified classification of emotional phenomena, but about their classifications, each of which emphasizes some sign by which these phenomena are combined into groups and at the same time separated from other groups. »⁴.

There is a point of view that due to the impossibility of calculating all emotional options, the unlimited variety of their names, the individual-personal and concrete-situational content of many of them, dynamism, transience, etc. There is no need to typologize emotions at all, since this is fruitless and is doomed to failure by the very phenomenology of emotions. They can only be described in particular manifestations, correlated with motives, categorized, etc. In linguistics, such an opinion also exists⁵.

Psychologists do not deny the fundamental possibility of the existence of a typology of emotions that is of a scientific-linguistic, applied nature: "... it is generally impossible to create a universal classification of emotions, so that a classification suitable for solving one range of problems must inevitably be replaced by another when solving problems of a different kind, fundamentally different from the first ones"⁶.

Attempts to classify emotional states, experiences, feelings were made repeatedly (by M. Astvatsurov, T. Brown, A. Ben, V. Wundt, N. Grot, R. Descartes, B.I. Dodonov, I. Kant, L.V. Kulikov, K. Plutchik, T. Ribot, G. Spencer, D. Stewart, E. Titchener, K. Ushinsky, D. Hume and others).

So, emotions differ in modality, in particular, in sign, intensity (weak, moderate, strong), duration, depth, awareness, genetic origin, complexity, conditions of occurrence, functions performed, effects on the body (sthenic - asthenic), form of their development, according to the levels of manifestation in the structure of the mental (higher - lower), according to the mental processes with which they are associated, needs (instincts), according to the subject content and orientation (moral, immoral, intellectual, aesthetic, practical), according to the features of expression, nerve substrate, value, etc.

Qualitative discrepancy accompanies quantitative discrepancy, and, in general, all this indicates that, with the exception of the obvious difference in emotions in sign, the modality of emotions, considered by itself, does not reveal other equally obvious signs of order. One of the explanations for this fact follows from the concept of W. Wundt, in which the modality (quality) of emotional experience is considered as a continuum property determined by its three bipolar components: pleasure-displeasure, excitement-calming and tension-resolution. Although Wundt's "factorial" interpretation of modality subsequently received serious support in psychosemantic studies in the West⁷, and in Russia⁸, it does not enjoy significant recognition in contemporary psychology.

To describe the diversity of emotional experiences, there is a tendency to single out a certain list

³ Ильин Е.П. Эмоции и чувства. - СПб.: Питер, Серия «Мастера психологии», 2001. – р. 132

⁴ Ильин Е.П. Эмоции и чувства. - СПб.: Питер, Серия «Мастера психологии», 2001. – р. 138

⁵ Шаховский В.И. Категоризация эмоций в лексико-семантической системе языка. - Воронеж: Издательство воронежского университета, 1987.

⁶ Додонов Б.И. Эмоции как ценность. - М.: Политиздат, 1978. - р.105

⁷ Рейковский Я. Экспериментальная психология эмоций. — М.: Прогресс, 1979.

⁸ Архипкина О.С. Реконструкция субъективного семантического пространства, означающего эмоциональные состояния // Вест. Моск. унта. Сер. 14. Психология. - 1981

of basic (basal, unconditional, "probable" - Vartanyan G.A., Petrov E.S. 1989, p. 14) emotions, sometimes called primary, or prototype. Basic emotions underlie more complex, secondary (individually evaluative, "probabilistic") emotions. "Basic emotions can be called those that have deep phylogenetic roots, i.e. are present not only in humans, but in animals" ⁹. The criteria for differentiating basic emotions are given by L.A. Kalimullina in the monograph "The Semantic Field of Emotivity in the Russian Language".

The number of basic emotions varies. It is possible to single out three: pleasure, displeasure, desire (W. B. Spinoza); eight: anger, fear, approval, disgust, joy, despondency, expectation, surprise (R. Plutchik); ten: anger, contempt, disgust, distress (woe-suffering), fear, guilt, interest, joy, shame, surprise (K. Izard); from two to eleven (Ortoni et al.).

According to L.A. Kalimullina, modern researchers differentiate more than thirty types of fundamental emotions (in order of decreasing frequency of mention): fear / horror, anger / rage, disgust, joy, surprise, sadness, love, desire, contempt, shame / shyness, suffering / grief, hatred, interest, happiness, etc.¹⁰

It should be noted that the existence of basic emotions is not universally accepted. Some scientists (A. Ortoni, J. Clore and A. Collins) reject the concept of basic emotions, building their theory of emotions on the basis of identifying variables that a person uses when assessing situations that cause emotions¹¹.

Many experts point to the absence of "pure" emotions in nature. So, according to W. Wundt, from the moment of their occurrence, emotional experiences flow into the general flow of other experiences, interacting with them and changing. Thus, as a result of fusion, connection, summation of individual emotions, more complex emotional formations appear. So compassion, according to R. Descartes, is a combination of sadness and love; jealousy is explained by B. Spinoza as a fusion of love and hatred for the beloved person and envy for the one he loves. Some emotions can also become the causes of others (B. Spinoza)¹².

The reflection of emotional phenomena in language and in the accompanying paralinguistic means is one of the most difficult problems of linguistics. The reasons for this can be conditionally combined into two complexes.

Firstly, emotions as a phenomenon of the human psyche are extremely complex, and, accordingly, due to the multifaceted nature of the reference, their representation in language is even more complex. Any emotional means of language introduces us to a complex world of feelings and experiences that cannot always be defined at the level of consciousness and clearly differentiated.

Secondly, the very study of the emotional in language can be carried out in various ways and by different branches of linguistics. Being a boundary object, linguistic emotionality equally belongs to the sphere of general linguistics, the sphere of psycholinguistics and the sphere of Russian studies (if the research is conducted on the material of the Russian language).

Linguistics at the beginning of the 21st century requires integrative approaches and a versatile view of the same object, leading to a typically additional, according to N. Bohr, picture of the phenomenon under study, that is, a picture that includes the dialectical unity of dissimilar, and sometimes contradictory facts and their ratings. For the emotional in language, such a picture has already begun to take shape.

The linguistics of emotions (emotiology) was formed at the intersection of psychology and

⁹ Ильин Е.П. Эмоции и чувства. - СПб.: Питер, Серия «Мастера психологии», 2001. – р.137

¹⁰ Калимуллина Л.А. Семантическое поле эмотивности в русском языке: диахронический аспект (с привлечением материала славянских языков): монография. - Уфа: РИО БашГУ, 2006. -р.44

¹¹ Филимонова О.Е. Язык эмоций в английском тексте. Когнитивный и коммуникативный аспекты: Монография. - СПб.: Изд-во РГПУ им. А.И. Герцена, 2001.- р.21

¹² Вилюнас В.К. Психология эмоциональных явлений. - М.: МГУ, 1976. – р.34-35

traditional linguistics and became the sphere of scientific interests of many linguists (I.V. Arnold, E.S. Aznaurova, S.B. Berlison, E.M. Galkina-Fedoruk, M. D. Gorodnikova, V.A. Maltsev, N.M. Mikhailovskaya, N.M. Pavlova, V.I. Shakhovsky), already within the framework of systemic structural linguistics, who managed to determine the priority direction in the development of science in the second half of the 20th century - anthropocentric science¹³. The field of study of emotiology is the emotiveness of language, speech, text. One of the important areas of application of the data obtained by emotiology has become linguoculturology, which uses the provisions on the universality of emotions, their integral nature and the national cultural specificity of expressing the subjective sphere of homo loquens by means of different languages¹⁴.

In the linguistics of emotions V.I. Shakhovsky singled out the following problems, developing into several priority areas¹⁵:

- Typology of emotive signs serving for various manifestations of emotions.
- Influence of emotional mind type style on the formation of a linguistic picture of the world, the concept of emotional YKM.
- Emotion communication.
- Correlation of lexicons of emotions in different languages of the world (the problem of nominating the same emotion in different languages).
- National and cultural specificity of expression of emotions.
- Criteria of emotiveness of language and its signs.
- Correlation of linguistics and paralinguistics of emotions.
- Influence of emancipation of emotions on language processes.
- Emotional coloring of the text.
- Emotive semantic space of language and emotive semantic space of linguistic personality.
- Lexicography and linguodidactics of emotiveness.
- Pragmatics of describing and expressing one's momentary, past and other people's emotions. Concealment, imitation, simulation of emotions.

Shakhovsky emphasized that this list is not complete, it is only what "lies on the surface."

In the study of emotions in linguistics, four stages can be distinguished (according to Gene Aitchison): the stage of chains (1950s), the stage of globules (1960s), the stage of networks (1970s), the stage of containers (1980s)¹⁶.

At the stage of chains, vocabulary was considered as a mosaic of elements linked together. When the value of one of the components changes, a chain reaction is assumed. Looking at the names of emotions from this point of view suggests that they are very variable, do not form a coherent group, and may depend on the culture of the people.

¹³ Ионова С.В. Лингвистика эмоций: основные проблемы, результаты и перспективы // Язык и эмоции: личностные смыслы и доминанты в речевой деятельности. Сборник научных трудов / ВГПУ. Волгоград: Издательство ЦОП «Центр», 2004. – р.4

¹⁴ Вежбицкая А. «Грусть» и «гнев» в русском языке: неуниверсальность так называемых «базовых человеческих эмоций» // Сопоставление культур через посредство лексики и прагматики / Пер. с английского А.Д. Шмелева. - М.: Языки славянской культуры, 2001. – р.4

¹⁵ Шаховский В.И. О лингвистике эмоций // Язык и эмоции: Сб. научн. трудов / Волгоградский гос. пед. университет, каф. языкознания. - Волгоград: Перемена, 1995. – р.9

¹⁶ Джин Эйтчисон. Лингвистическое отражение любви, гнева и страха: цепи, сети или контейнеры? - пер. Покровского Я.А. и Шаховского В.И. // Язык и эмоции: Сб. научн. трудов / Волгоградский гос. пед.

университет, каф. языкознания. - Волгоград: Перемена, 1995. -р.76
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By the stage of globules Gene Aitchison understands the era of component analysis or lexical decomposition. A. Vezhbitskaya (1972, 1986, 1990) made a number of attempts to decompose the words naming emotions into their main semantic features. This analysis shows that there is a significant overlap of some emotions with others, and therefore it is difficult to determine the necessary and sufficient conditions for dividing emotions into semantic components.

The stage of networks is the period of the 70s, when the logical connections between words were in the center of attention of linguists. The study of hyponyms, synonyms, contrasts, etc. should lead to an understanding of the content of the word. The problems that arose during the analysis (the absence of explicit hypernyms for some lexemes and the partial coincidence of the names of emotions with each other) showed that the area of emotions is unstable and indefinite, the names of emotions do not have a clear taxonomic structure.

The stage of containers is associated with the emergence of a "prototype theory" and, as a result, with the realization of the importance of understanding the hidden mental models that underlie human culture and language¹⁷. Emotions can be understood by examining the metaphors used to describe them¹⁸.

There are a number of studies of the "emotional question" in linguistics. Emotional vocabulary has been studied in the most detail: in the semantic key traditional for Russian studies; in psycholinguistic coverage of the categorization of emotions and structures of meaning with emotive and emotional-sensual component, in discursive and cognitive lighting.

The issue of distinguishing between the concepts of "emotionality" and "emotivity" was discussed in detail as classifiers of psycholinguistic and traditional linguistic paradigms. The lexical means of the Russian language, realizing the main emotional meanings, are described in detail, and a comparative analysis of various systems of basic emotive meanings is given¹⁹. Z.E. Fomina (1996) identifies identical semantic types of emotions in Russian and German²⁰.

The names of emotions are very productively explored by S.Yu. Perfil'eva, offering a special term for them - "emonoms"²¹. In the work of E.F. Zhukova studies English verbs included in the lexico-semantic field of "emotions", taking into account the identification of their intension and implication. Krasavsky studied the features of the vocabulary of the Russian and German languages, denoting emotions, identified three types of designation of emotions²². Many works have been written on the representation of emotions at the syntactic level: A.V. Bezrukova, A.A. Zaliznyak, I.E. Romanovskaya, Yu.M. Malinovich and others [Bezrukova A.V. 1981; Zaliznyak A.A. 1985; Romanovskaya I.E. 1991; Malinovich Yu.M. 1990]. Studies of the representation of emotions in discourse and text are carried out by German scientists S. Niemeier and F. Ungerer [Niemeier S. _ 1997; Ungerer F. 1995]. Thesis by S.V. Ionova (2004) is devoted to identifying unified characteristics of textual emotiveness in relation to texts of different functional styles. Many works are devoted to the study of various emotional concepts.

Conclusion. The above (far from complete) list of works allows us to conclude that by now linguistics has accumulated a lot of experience in studying emotions in language. Each linguistic direction refers to the study of emotions from positions characteristic of research at various levels of language.

¹⁷ Quinn N., Holland D. Culture and cognition // Holland D., Quinn N. (eds.) Cultural models in language and thought. — Cambridge: Cambridge University press, 1987.

¹⁸ Lakoff G., Johnson M. Metaphors we live by. - Chicago: Chicago University Press, 1980. - p.3

¹⁹ Мягкова Е.Ю. Эмоционально-чувственный компонент значения слова: Вопросы теории: Дисс. д-ра филол. наук: Москва, 2000. -

²⁰ Фомина З.Е. Эмоционально-оценочная лексика современного немецкого языка: Автореф. дис. ... доктора филологических наук: Москва, 1996. -

²¹ Перфильева С.Ю. Теоретико-экспериментальное исследование словназваний эмоций и их функционирования: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. н. : М., 2001

²² Красавский Н.А. Эмоциональные концепты в немецкой и русской лингвокультурах: Монография. - Волгоград, 2001.

However, the problems of the general theory of emotions remain relevant:

1. There is no unity of opinion on the nature and essence of emotions;
2. Their complete nomenclature has not been revealed with accuracy;
3. There is no generally accepted classification;
4. The mechanisms of their occurrence have not been determined;
5. The patterns of their impact on human life are not described in full;
6. Exact methods and procedures for studying emotional phenomena have not been developed;
7. The conceptual and terminological apparatus remains disordered, and so on.²³

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²³ Калимуллина Л.А. Семантическое поле эмотивности в русском языке: диахронический аспект (с привлечением материала славянских языков): монография. - Уфа: РИО БашГУ, 2006. -p.28

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