

EMOTIONS, THE CONCEPT OF EMOTIONALITY, EMOTIVENESS

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Annotation: *This article explains the terms “emotion”, “emotionality” and “emotiveness” with clear examples.*

Key words: *emotion, emotiveness, emotionality, mental phenomenon, language, concept.*

Introduction. When studying any emotional material recorded by the language (in all forms and at all levels), it is necessary to clearly distinguish the phenomenon of emotionality in the language and how this phenomenon is designated. A.D. Romanov distinguishes between the mental phenomenon of emotions, “emotions in language”, “names of emotions”.

Main part. The mental phenomenon of emotions is what a person experiences, experiences. Emotions are independent of language and may well not be expressed by linguistic means. They are studied by psychology, physiology, medicine, etc. "Emotions in language" - a set of all potentially possible forms and methods of linguistic and paralinguistic representation of emotions.

This phenomenon is studied by theoretical linguistics, psycholinguistics, emotiology (linguistics of emotions) based on psychology and other sciences related to the first of the phenomena we have identified.

The language has a complex of emotional nominations, mainly lexemes called "names of emotions". These are representations of emotions at the lexical level of the language and in the semantics of the word. "Names of emotions" are called phenomena of all tiers (mental, general language, specifically linguistic - lexical).

Thus, it is necessary to distinguish between three phenomena, called in principle the same way:

- ✓ mental essence of emotions;
- ✓ forms, methods and levels of linguistic realization of emotions;
- ✓ names (names) of emotions.

In turn, in the lexical corpus of the language, one can distinguish:

1. special vocabulary that names emotions;
2. vocabulary, which is intended for various variations in the description of emotions;
3. vocabulary, the semantics of which is intended for the actual linguistic expression of emotions.

The first two groups of V.I. Shakhovskiy calls neutral, and the third actually emotive. It is heterogeneous and subject to classification on various grounds¹.

One of the important problems is the distinction between the concepts of " emotivity " and

¹ Шаховский В.И. Категоризация эмоций в лексико-семантической системе языка. - Воронеж: Издательство воронежского университета, 1987. -р. 100

"expressiveness"². There is no single point of view on this matter: some researchers deny the connection of these concepts, others, on the contrary, identify them³. The concept of emotivity does not have a precise definition.

Most foreign linguists pay attention to the study of word classes or individual lexemes that name emotions. Domestic researchers often associate the concept of emotiveness with appraisal and limit emotive vocabulary to words expressing and describing emotions.

V.I.Shakhovskiy believes that "the vocabulary denoting emotions is not emotive, it is indicative, logical-objective ... The emotion indicated in such words, at the level of implementation, is not an immediate feeling, but only a logical thought about it, while the semantics of the emotive induces an emotional attitude to the object of the world designated by it"⁴.

This point of view is shared by I.V. Arnold, V.P. Berkov, D.N. Shmelev. The opposite point of view is held by E.M. Galkina-Fedoruk, O.E. Filimonova, A.M. Finkel, N.M. Bazhenov and others⁵.

The concepts of "emotionality" and "expressiveness" are also distinguished.

Some researchers bring together the concepts of "emotivity" and "emotionality".

Others, on the contrary, delimit. In the work "Expression of emotions in English and Russian communicative cultures" V.T. Larina makes the following distinction: "Emotionality is an instinctive, unconscious, unplanned manifestation of emotions; focused more on the subject. Emotivity - a conscious, planned demonstration of emotions; directed at the object"⁶.

Eduard Klapert (1928) wrote that in order to study some psychological phenomenon, including emotions and feelings, it is necessary to understand what functional significance it has in the behavior of an individual. The researchers identified the following functions of emotions: reinforcing and reinforcing, the function of motivation, activation mobilization, hypercompensatory, informational, integral, the function of forming consciousness, the function of forming the inner real human life, heuristic, synthesizing, reflective-evaluative, regulatory, cognitive and others. According to N.A. Krasavskiy, the last three functions are the most important for the study of emotions in linguistics.

An important place in cultural anthropology is given to the discussion of the problem of the universality of emotions. There are diametrically opposed opinions on this matter.

Some researchers believe that emotions are not universal. Their nature and understanding depend on the type of culture, linguo-ethnic affiliation and other factors (Heelas R., Lutz S.).

Others, on the contrary, believe that emotions are universal (Shakhovskiy V.I., McCarter, Tomkin S. _ S.).

There is a third position - "neurocultural theory" (Buller, Ekman R., Oster N.), according to which emotions are a genetically innate phenomenon, but only through experience do people learn culturally specific rules for their expression. K. Izard defended the point of view of moderate universalism, believing that some individual emotions are universal. Among them, many researchers include basic emotions - fear, anger, sadness, joy (Izard K., Neumann E., Ekman R., Friesen W. _ V.)⁷.

² Филимонова О.Е. Язык эмоций в английском тексте. Когнитивный и коммуникативный аспекты: Монография. - СПб.: Изд-во РГПУ им. А.И. Герцена, 2001. - р.22

³ Шадрин Н.Л. Перевод фразеологических единиц и сопоставительная стилистика / под ред. Скребнева Ю.М. - Саратов: Изд-во Саратов. ун-та, 1991. -р.99

⁴ Шаховский В.И. Категоризация эмоций в лексико-семантической системе языка. - Воронеж: Издательство воронежского университета, 1987. -р. 100

⁵ Мягкова Е.Ю. Эмоциональная нагрузка слова: опыт психолингвистического исследования. - Воронеж: Изд-во Воронежского Университета, 1990. - р.21-23

⁶ Ларина Т.В. Выражение эмоций в английской и русской коммуникативных культурах // Язык и эмоции: личностные смыслы и доминанты в речевой деятельности. Сборник научных трудов / ВГПУ. - Волгоград: Издательство ЦОП «Центр», 2004. - р.37

⁷ Красавский Н.А. Эмоциональные концепты в немецкой и русской лингвокультурах: Монография. - Волгоград, 2001. - р. 33

A. Vezhbitskaya, analyzing the basic emotions "sadness" and "anger", emphasizes that the conceptualization of the world of emotions is carried out by each cultural and linguistic community in its own way. It is impossible to find exact equivalents for the studied lexemes in English.⁸

The problem of expressing emotions was emphasized by V.I. Shakhovsky. To express the same emotion, people often use different language and speech means in similar and different situations. At the same time, the same means can be used to express different emotions. National-specific parameters of the linguistic expression of emotions also have an influence.

Conclusion. The system of relationships between emotions and language is quite complex: a person is not able to accurately express his emotions in language, many of them are not subject to verbal expression⁹. V.Yu. Apresyan and Yu.D. Apresyan believe that emotions are inaccessible to a direct observer, and this makes them related to mental states. Because the emotions are difficult to translate into words, it is almost impossible to give a direct lexicographic interpretation to the word denoting emotion. Researchers distinguish two approaches to describing emotions - semantic (the speaker points to a situation known to the addressee - was proposed by A. Vezhbitskaya) and metaphorical (the speaker compares this phenomenon with another similar phenomenon)¹⁰.

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