

THE STUDY OF EMOTIONS IN LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: this article presents a brief analysis of the study of emotions in linguistics, as well as a brief analysis of the research of famous scientists. The psychological and linguistic aspects of emotions are discussed in detail.

Key words: linguistic picture of the world, language, anthropocentric principle, emotion, linguistic consciousness, psychological phenomenon, emotional concept, national perception, linguistic categorization.

After the anthropocentric principle was put at the basis of the theory of language, the human personality was placed at the center of the ongoing research. W. von Humboldt paid special attention to the anthropocentric theory in his research, and, in his opinion, the nature and essence of language can only be understood on the basis of a person and his world.

As a starting point for understanding the views of W. von Humboldt, one can cite the idea that language is a living activity of the human soul, the only energy of the people that comes from a person and permeates his entire being. Language is the main activity of the human spirit, which forms the basis of all other human activities.

Emotions¹ are pleasant and unpleasant experiences that arise as a result of a person's attitude to himself, others, society, property, study, work. The reaction of the psyche to what is happening. Therefore, they are always of interest to psychologists and linguists. The question of reflecting human emotions in language has always been relevant, writes V. Von Humboldt, A. Weisgerber, L. Bloomfield, E. Sapir, Baudouin de Courtenay, A. A. Potebnya, A. A. Shakhmatov and others are very noticeable in this regard. . In world linguistics also N. Chomsky, I. R. Galperin, N. I. Dzhinkin, A. A. Leontiev, E. S. Kubryakova, V. P. Belyanin, M. Dridze, K. F. Sedov, A. Scientific studies of such scientists as Nurmonov, N. Makhmudov, E. Begmatov, Sh. Safarov, S. Mominov, S. Boymirzaeva, I. Azimova, D. Khudoyberganova, R. U. Majidova also deserve attention.²

¹ Г.Насирова., Оламнинг лисоний манзарасида эмоциониал концептлар. Филология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) илмий даражасини олиш учун тақдим этилган диссертация. 2021й

² Мўминов С.М. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг ижтимоий-лисоний хусусиятлари: Филол. фанл. докт. ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000; Ҳақимов М.Х. Ўзбек тилида матннинг прагматик талқини: Филол. фанл. докт. ... дисс. – Тошкент:2001; Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. –Жиззах: Сангзор, 2006; Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика. – Тошкент: ЎМЭ давлат илмий нашриёти, 2008; Азимова И.А. Ўзбек тилидаги газета матнлари мазмуний перцепциясининг психоллингвистик тадқиқи: Филол. фанл. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент: ЎЗМУ, 2008; Нурмонов А. Имманентликдан когнитивликка // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – 2009. – №6.– Б. 104-107; Боймирзаева С.Ў. Ўзбек тилида матннинг коммуникатив-прагматик мазмунини шакллантирувчи категориялар: Филол. фанл. докт. ... дисс. – Тошкент: ЎЗР ФА ТАИ, 2010.

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I. Izard's research from psychological research into emotions³ can be shown. In 1987, at the 4th International Congress of Linguists in Berlin, the problem of language and emotions was recognized as the most urgent problem of modern linguistics, and research in this direction accelerated. Emotions as a Linguistic Problem of Russian Linguistics V. Yu. Апресян⁴, V.I.Shaxovskiy⁵ studied. It is possible to show Sh.Kh.Alpanova's research on the linguistic interpretation of emotions in Uzbek linguistics. At the same time, the forms of expression of emotional concepts and the emotional landscape of the national world have not found their description and research in Uzbek linguistics.

The image of the world (linguistic picture of the world) is an integral system of ideas about the world, therefore, it is a component that must have an emotional component in its formation. In our opinion, the general picture of the world includes not only natural-science, socio-historical, but also artistic, ethnic and pre-scientific, that is, religious or mythopoetic subsystem (Gurevich, 1984, Raevsky, 1986). It is clear that the proportion of the presence of the emotional component in these subsystems is different. It can be assumed that the most vivid version of the emotional component is present in the language landscape of the world and in the literary text as one of the types of representation of the language landscape of the world.

The cognitive aspects of the language and the mechanisms of meaning formation at the present stage of scientific knowledge are of interest to scientists regardless of their specialization, with special attention being paid to the conceptualization and categorization of reality. In related fields of knowledge, such as psychology, medicine, philosophy, logic, neurology, as well as in linguistics, new studies and ideas about human cognitive processes, cognitive abilities, characteristics of the human brain, the connection between linguistic consciousness and language regularly appear. happening.

T.N. According to Ushakova, under “linguistic consciousness” “there is a connection between a linguistic phenomenon (language) and a psychological phenomenon (consciousness)” [Ushakova 2004, p. eight]. Some linguists define “linguistic consciousness” as “a historically established set of linguistic meanings characteristic of a certain people, an expression of “extra-linguistic” reality that distinguishes one or another of its sides, which is a system of features that cannot differ in other languages or differ in various ways. » [Galperin 1977, p. .7], others reduce this complex phenomenon to the results of mental activity, expressed by the lexical means of the national language [Ovchinnikova 2008]). Despite the vagueness of the use of the term "linguistic consciousness", the relevance and necessity of its study are implicitly recognized. They offer different methods and ways of studying the linguistic forms of

³Изард И. Психология эмоций // Пер. с английского А.Татлыбаева. –СПб.: Питер, 1999, – 464 с.

⁴ Апресян В.Ю. Опыт кластерного анализа: русские и английские эмоциональные концепты // Вопросы языкознания, 2011, № 1 – стр. 21.

⁵ Шаховский В.И. Лингвистическая теория эмоций: Монография. – М.: Гнозис, 2008. – 416 с.

consciousness, one of which is the study of the mechanisms of categorization of the world in the form of linguistic categories.

The national character of linguistic categorization is associated with the peculiarities of the national perception of the surrounding world, which can sometimes be called a national picture of the world, a linguistic picture of the world. A.P. Komarov singles out the factors that determine the nationality of a language [Komarov 1991]:

- 1) reflective activity of consciousness to reflect reality;
- 2) the choice of characters to reflect;
- 3) characteristics of geographical and climatic conditions;
- 4) features of socio-economic conditions;
- 5) cultural characteristics;
- 6) awareness of national identity, mentality, character traits; psychological and emotional characteristics.

The national specificity of the categorization of the world in different languages is a hot topic of linguistic research and has a long tradition of study. Many comparative studies confirm that languages differ not only in the content and size of the vocabulary, but also in terms of the content of individual names. If the language has not developed morphological means of classifying objects, nominal classification can act as a kind of low-level grammaticalization of the language.

In conclusion, we can say that emotions, emotional concepts occupy a special place in the language landscape of the world. Because a person represents the world, first of all, with his emotional world, and on this basis he forms his attitude to the environment, to people, to all beings. Language is directly related to emotions and feelings, the speech of a native speaker is definitely related to his mental state. If this is not forwarded to a joint think tank, we think there will be some confusion of ideas.

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