

## THE ROLE OF LANGUAGE IN THE FORMATION OF EMOTIONS

Zarnigor Ubaydullayeva

Lecturer at Fergana State University

z.ubaydullayeva@mail.ru

### Abstract

This article presents the relationship between language and emotion, the history of the study of emotions and examples of research work. Separate definitions have been collected for the term emotion. In this regard, samples of studies conducted in psychology and linguistics are compared, their differences and similarities are discussed in detail.

**Key words:** feeling, feeling, emotion, emociology, linguistics of emotions, emotional concept, emotional words.

“Language is the most important means of communication between people”, it is known that V. I. Lenin pointed out that there are other means of communication besides language.

The relationship between language and emotion can be viewed from two perspectives. First, language can be viewed broadly as "emotionally" executable (executable, executable). From this point of view, in general, a person “experiences” emotions, at least sometimes, and “being emotional” is a specific act that affects the communicative situation in various ways, it is assumed that he will have freedom. This can happen with extralinguistic (for example, facial expressions, body posture, proximity, etc.), suprasegmental and prosodic features, linguistic (lexical and syntactic) forms. A collection of papers published in a special issue of Pragmatics in the 1990s (Caffi and Janney, 1994; see also Fiehler, 1990; Bamberg and Reilly, 1996) is evidence of this line of research. Although research in this direction has focused primarily on the "expression" of emotions, i.e., the behavior that expresses affect in communication, they are largely focused on what emotions and feelings are. They demonstrate how they function in personal and social settings.

Scientific interest in studying the emotional side of a person has attracted scientists for many years. At first, emotions were the subject of study of individual disciplines: philosophy, psychology, linguistics, later interdisciplinary associations began to appear, as a result of which emotions are considered together with philologists, biologists and other specialists. Emotions play a big role in human life and interpersonal communication. The emotional side of human life is inextricably linked with activity in all its forms and manifestations. Emotions express a person's reaction to the events of the surrounding reality.

Emotional linguistics arose at the intersection of psychology and linguistics and became the area of research for many prominent linguists (N.A. Krasavsky, E.Yu. Myagkova, V.I. Shakhovsky). At the end of the 20th century, V.I. Shakhovsky introduced the term

"emotionology" into linguistics. This direction studies the place of emotions in human activity. Only having an idea of the emotional experience of a person, we can say with some certainty that we know who he is. In the process of communication, emotional reactions show the values and goals of a person. Understanding emotions is the key to understanding personality. The introduction of this term made it possible to determine not only our feelings and emotional state, but also the level of the interlocutor's linguistic reflection.

In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the terms feeling, emotion, feeling are defined separately. According to him, his- is taken from the Arabic language, [intuition, feeling, perception] 1. The ability to accept external influences and the state arising from this influence; means meaning, feeling.

The word emotion comes from the Arabic [a. Emotions and feelings, emotional states] an emotional state that arises in the human psyche, experiences arising from a person's attitude to things and events of reality, to people and to himself.

The word "emotion" comes from the Latin verb "emovere" - to excite, to excite. Emotions are "a special class of mental processes and states (in humans and animals) that. associated with instincts, needs, motives and in the form of direct experience (satisfaction, joy, fear, etc.) reflect the significance of events and situations that affect a person in the realization of his life, determine."<sup>1</sup>

For a clearer understanding of the essence of emotional concepts, it is necessary to define the boundaries and structure of the concepts of "emotionality" and "emotionality".

L. Elmslev considers language as a source of human imagination and knowledge of the world: "Language, which is a system of signs and a stable structure, is the key to understanding human thinking and psychology. Language also serves to describe the nation" [L. Elmslev 1960:115]. Emotions, mental states are reflected in the thinking and language of a person. Emotional states reflected in the language have their own characteristics. Emotions serve as a motive (goal) in the process of human cognition and determine the inner world of a person.

The inner world is of great importance in the perception of the outer world. "Feelings are not only a form of reflection of reality in the inner world of a person, but the feeling itself is also a means of expressing personal relationships" [Shakhovskiy 1987: 186].

Emotions have the following characteristics:

1. One of the main features of emotion is its rapid passage and variability. We can call it dynamic quality.
2. Language units expressing feelings cannot fully express a person's inner experiences, this process happens very quickly, and a person may not understand what he felt. This is the abstract quality of feeling. Therefore, emotions cannot be directly observed and classified. Therefore, it is necessary to clarify the principles of conceptualization of emotional states:

<sup>1</sup> 1. Мещеряков Б.Г., Зинченко В.П. Большой психологический словарь. – М.: Прайм-Еврознак, 567, 2003

- lexicon of emotions
- explanation and conclusion of a person experiencing an emotion
- the behavior of the person experiencing the emotion
- physiological changes in the body that experienced the emotion.

It should not be overlooked that there are different types of words in the language: the same words express an existing object (forest, river, puppy), others describe its quality (warm, big, cheerful), others describe abstract concepts (fate, goddess, sin) means. It can be said that the lexemes belonging to the first and second groups belong to the world of perception, and to the third group - to the world of observation.

Emotions "occupy a place between the concrete, physiologically visible and the abstract, only metaphysically understood world. The experiences of the spiritual world of a person are material, not hidden, but felt" [Cherneiko 1997: 72]. According to Myagkova, the meaning of a word reaches the level of consciousness through a layer of culture, in which case speech acts as a special "integrator" [Myagkova 1992: 63].

As we mentioned above, language units representing emotions are both concrete and abstract concepts, and we conclude the following:

- fear that is perceived through physiological states related to oneself
- fear that only the one who feels it understands
- fear perceived by both the observer and the person experiencing it
- fear is perceived only by the observer<sup>2</sup>.

Emotions are generally expressed more vividly in spoken language, but emotions are expressed differently in written language. "Modern Uzbek literary language" by Yakub Pinkhasov. Lexicology and Phraseology, although it did not give a complete description of emotions, some of its ideas attracted our attention. Not emotion as a term, but emotion, emotional, emotionally expressive words are used in constant pamphlets. But we believe that it is necessary to clarify the conditions and provide an alternative. Words of an emotional nature express the attitude of the speaker or writer to the subject, events or his various emotions. Emotional words are of two types:

Emotional words, by their lexical meaning, express the feelings of the speaker or writer, or his view of an object or event. Such emotional words, in turn, are of two types:

a) special words expressing emotions - exclamations or nouns expressing emotions: o, uf, echo, oho, echo, cheer, hey, howl, dod; horror, anger, shame, cunning, deceit; such as joy, happiness, tenderness, sadness, sadness, holiday.

When it comes to nouns that express emotions, for example, in a psychology class or in a psychology book, these words may not express emotions.

<sup>2 2</sup> 2.K.K.Davletov.Dunyoning lisoniy manzarasida hissiyot konsepti, //

b) words denoting a positive or negative attitude of the speaker or writer to the subject, events: good-bad, wise-stupid, smart-stupid, beautiful-ugly, happy-sad, generous-stingy, simply ignorant, etc.<sup>3</sup>

### References:

1. Yakub Pinxasovning “Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. Leksikologiya va frazeologiya”.- T.:O‘qituvchi; 80, 1969.
2. 1. Ельмслев Л, Прологомены к теории языка // Новое в лингвистике, Вып, 1,-1960.
3. Красавский 2001. Красавский Н.А. Динамика эмоциональных концептов в немецкой и русской лингвокультурах. Дисс.... д.ф.н. -Волгоград, 2001.
4. Лакофф Дж. Лингвистические гештальты // Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. Вып.Х. – М., 1981.Демьянков 2001.
5. Zarnigor, Y. (2020). FEATURES OF ARTISTIC MEANS OF EXPRESSION. Интернаука, (27), 92-93.
6. Yuldasheva, Z. (2020). EXPLANATION OF THE TERM OF HYPERBOLA IN THE LITERATURE. Интернаука, (27), 90-91.

---

<sup>3</sup> 3. Yakub Pinxasovning “Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. Leksikologiya va frazeologiya”.-T.:O‘qituvchi; 80, 1969