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**LINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF STUDYING CONCEPTS
WHICH DENOTE EMOTIONS**

**ЛІНГВІСТИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ ВИВЧЕННЯ КОНЦЕПТІВ
НА ПОЗНАЧЕННЯ ЕМОЦІЙ**

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One of the modern directions of linguistic research is the study of concepts denoting emotions, that form a global linguistic worldview. The study of such concepts is an important area of linguistic investigation, since the designations of emotions in the language have not only extended synonymous rows, but also differ in the levels of emotional colouring and, accordingly, in the reconstruction in the process of communication.

The relationship of culture, emotional conceptosphere and language is manifested in the basic meanings (notions) of each linguistic culture. Being an integral component of spiritual culture, emotions, for all their universal character, show a certain specificity of verbalization in different languages, due to the natural subjectivity of the interpretation of the surrounding reality inherent to speakers, which is of indisputable interest for linguistics. Linguo-psychological and linguistic interpretation of the data presented in the language allows us to consider the latter as a representation of the special knowledge behind the facts of natural language, as a representation of the constructs of conceptual consciousness.

It is common knowledge that emotionality is very often expressed with the help of emotional suffixes, exclamations, particles and intonation. It can also be transmitted by the lexical meanings of words themselves. Such meanings are called emotional, because they realize the expression of the emotions themselves, sensations caused by the factors of the surrounding reality. It is emphasized that the emotional-pragmatic

content is a special part of the meaning of the word, which can be called the emotional meaning [3, p. 103].

Basic emotions, having a biological dimension, are socially constructed and acquire appropriate cultural characteristics. We are talking about the imposition of social restrictions on the ways of emotional expression, conscious and involuntary actions of a person aimed at finding a way out of the current situation, among which the main place is occupied by the expression of a reaction to a particular phenomenon by units of the national language [5, p. 5]. At the same time, the social reason explains the origin of emotion, the cultural-historical reason determines the forms of its expression and ways of influence and this knowledge is included directly in the structure of the emotional-conceptosphere.

Speaking of emotions, it is impossible not to touch upon the question of the relationship of the latter with the evaluation, since the worldview, characteristic of a certain era and a certain society, necessarily includes a person's value orientations, assessment of himself, the world around him and activity in the broadest sense of this term. Value orientations necessarily contain an emotional attitude.

In our opinion, the nature of emotions is twofold: their cognitive-informative properties are merged with value-evaluative ones. Emotional mechanisms of consciousness work on the principle of mutual evaluative-cognitive correlation. Evaluation seems to "absorb" the corresponding emotion, and the "parameters" of emotion and evaluation coincide: "pleasant" – "good", "unpleasant" – "bad".

The difference between emotional and evaluative meaning, to our mind, is connected with the usage, which depends on the speaker's intention, because emotionality is the quality of speech, which is determined by the mental state of the speaker. Expressing the feelings of the latter may not pursue any pragmatic goals [4, p. 430–436]. Evaluation, on the contrary, is such a quality of a functional linguistic manifestation, which is determined by the conscious intention of the speaker to achieve a specific pragmatic aim: influence on the spiritual or physical state of the addressee.

In the science of language, the linguistics of emotions is distinguished, which is especially important for intercultural communication.

It should be noted that emotions are not always subject to human control and are able to fully reproduce the features of speech and the attitude of a person to the world around him. Therefore, the study of emotional concepts is of great importance not only for linguistics in general, but also for psycholinguistics, cognitive science, and conceptology.

Emotions as the most important manifestations of the inner intellectual life of people are categorized, forming an emotional worldview at the mental level of consciousness. The conceptsphere of emotions is a worldview designed by the emotional sphere of the individual's consciousness [2, p. 265].

Organizationally, the emotional conceptsphere is a hierarchically ordered set of emotional concepts introduced into speech with the help of lexical and phraseological means – a kind of “quanta” of ordered knowledge about a person’s emotional life, which are in complex structural, semantic and functional relationships with each other [1].

So, emotions are one of the most important components of an individual's emotional conceptsphere, which determines the process of cognition and orientation of a person in the world, and is characterized by biological, psychological and sociocultural features.

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