

The Semantics of Morphological Means of Expressing Human Emotions

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Abstract

People face various psychological states, situations, emotions, and conflicts to realise their various desires in life, and they often deliver these situations to others through language means. Hence, there is a need to study various manifestations of the psychological state of a person, the phenomena of internal feelings, not only at the linguistic level, but also at the level of mental consciousness. Therefore, the main purpose of the work is to analyse the semantics of morphological means of expressing human emotions. Consideration of the definitions from various literary texts, explanation through linguistic means of various psychological situations that arose during communication to meet all the needs of humanity, the influence of expressed thoughts from these texts, emotions in various psychological situations, emotional stress, the definition of nature through psychological acceptance, and the interpretation of the expressive semantics in linguistic means contributed to this study. In the work, using the analysis of scientific studies of various scientists, it was determined that emotions play an important role in human communication. Phraseological units that are able to express the concepts of a state were analysed. It has been established that in psychology, the position of word units is used as communicative and significant functions, which makes it possible to outline the position as a means of exchanging opinions.

Keywords: human condition, expression of a situation, contextual position, psycho-semantic means, lexico-semantic meaning

1. Introduction

There is a convenient position for meeting the needs of people in life when they interact with each other, communicate. The current situation affects the psychological state, internal feelings and emotions of a person, and further actions of a person are consciously controlled in connection with the situation. Emotions are represented at all levels of language. At the level of phonetics, emotions can be actualised in a certain sequence of sounds, their repeatability (Koshekov et al., 2021; Terletska, 2021). In the lexical composition of the language, people find the names for emotions, emotives, etc. The grammar of emotions can be described by expressive morphology (affixes, word forms) and syntax (constructions, actual division of the sentence). The authors believe that attention to the emotional state of a person in various psychological situations, the emotional response of a person to a situation, the semantic function and flexibility of language tools used to express their inner feelings to others, contributes to today's research in the field of anthropology. For the most in-depth study of any language phenomenon, its multifaceted research is necessary. The purpose of the article is to study lexical, grammatical, and intonational means of expressing emotional meaning. The structural means of expressing emotional connotations are specific, different from other linguistic models. The use of a certain syntactic model in emotional speech is the reflection of emotions in the formal structure of the utterance. Such a syntactic reaction to the presence or absence of emotions was noted by E.A. Nushikyan: the two most significant types of stylistic coloring are correct emotional coloring and social coloring. These two characteristics are often used to describe the connotative meanings of lexical units; although a deeper study of the facts shows that these characteristics can also be applied to syntax, but in general. Unlike lexical units, syntax does not convey the nature of emotions, but reacts to their presence or absence (Nushikyan, 1986). To express the emotional meaning, the method of emotional descriptors is used. Emotional descriptors are divided into general (expression of general emotional statements) and specific (expression of specific emotions) (Auxéméry &

Gayraud, 2020; Lin et al., 2020; Vartanov et al., 2020; Cowen et al., 2019; Nurgali et al., 2021; Srapyan et al., 2020).

Emotional connotations can be implemented in any communicative type of sentence, although the most widely used is the exclamation type. This is natural since the main communicative task of this type of sentence is to express emotions. This is why a sentence expressing strong emotions can be an exclamation. Many scientists consider exclamations as an independent communicative type of a sentence (Hess & Hareli, 2015; Williams, 2020; Almanza-Sepúlveda et al., 2018; Ochs et al., 2012). They can be of two types: correct exclamations and incorrect exclamations.

Very often, interrogative constructions carry an emotional meaning. Of all the types of interrogative sentences, the rhetorical has the greatest potential for expressing emotional meaning. This syntactic construction coincides in its formal and grammatical structure with all other types of questions, but has strict differences in its content: rhetorical questions do not need an answer and, thus, are sentences that can be attributed to two communicative types of sentences – question and narration (Aviezer et al., 2008; Pudikova et al., 2019). There is a point of view that a rhetorical question is either an emotional statement or a denial in the form of a question (Nushikyan, 1986). However, comparing statements of different communicative types that express the same emotion (for example, surprise), one should recognise that the degree of emotional saturation in narrative sentences is much lower.

2. An Analysis of the Semantics of Morphological Means of Expressing Emotions in the Works of Russian Scientists

The problems of emotionality in linguistics were dealt with by researchers of the Volgograd school of emotion research, in particular, PhD, Professor V.I. Shakhovskiy, who has devoted a large part of his life to this (Shakhovskiy, 2008). Among them, the following can be noted: the complex nature of the emotional content of mixed psychological states, nominative features that reflect the nuances of emotive semantics and ways of fixing it in different languages, the emotive components of such language units and texts that are traditionally considered emotionless – in terminology.

Russian scientist S.V. Maslechkina, in her article on the study of emotions, "The Expression of Emotions in Speech and Language," quoted a statement by the famous linguist V.V. Vinogradov: "noting that the emotional, sensory semantic linguistic means that denote the state of a person at one time have not yet been fully investigated"... the expressive history of the form of speech and the expressive elements of language... are little studied in linguistics...". He also notes that the study of emotional and sensory semantic language tools is still relevant today (Maslechkina, 2015). Further, he continues his idea that more than 30 years of research by linguists on human living conditions is still not enough: "There are shortcomings in the development of language tools that denote the emotion of the human state of the 1960-70s. Emotions play an important role in human communication and human life. And the organisation of all activities in a person's life, all their implementation is closely connected with emotions" (Maslechkina, 2015; Shevchenko & Markova, 2019; Chyzmar & Hoblyk, 2021). In fact, language uses a unit of speech, which is one of the means of communication between people, when expressing the internal and external state of human life in relation to the possibility of personal expression when expressing a personal attitude to surrounding phenomena. All words in the language have their own characteristics and serve as an active means of human expression. Nevertheless, it is possible to observe how much a unit of speech can express a situation, to look at the knowledge of their properties through the context, their individual meanings, and the meanings that they perform in the context, and so on (Korbozerova et al., 2022; Terletska, 2020). Based on this, it can be noted that words are a verbal means of expressing various situations and psychological states.

Azhibayeva Z. in her study of emotions, relying on the opinion of the Russian scientist E.M. Galkina-Fedoruk on the definition of expressive language means: "Expressiveness enhances art, imagery, enhances the impact of speech", notes that "expressiveness in the language is a stylistic category that enhances the artistic impact of speech at the service of language levels" (Azhibayeva, 2003). And K.K. Yudakhin, translating the meaning of emotion and expressiveness into Kyrgyz, explained: "Emotion is a strong feeling of sincere sadness, sincere joy. Expression is a demonstration of openness, importance and transparency" (Yudakhin, 2020). As can be seen from these opinions, an emotion is an internal feeling that expresses different moods of a person. More precisely, an emotion is a feeling that expresses the efforts, various wishes of the internal evaluation of the reaction of the human body to the accepted various phenomena to the outside world. At the same time, when a person expresses his various state and internal actions through emotions, the effects of internal emotional experiences are reflected in the external behaviour and actions of a person. Nemov R.S. in his work on psychology describes the expression of the human condition as follows: "From a medical point of view, when expressing the human condition, the experience of an emotional state and its compatibility with changes in the body – all this comes from the same centre in the human body – the thalamus. The thalamus is the central nervous system" (Nemov, 1998). An emotion is an external manifestation of the inner state, emotional mood is a manifestation of external perception, sensuality of various influences in consciousness. Numerous vocabulary units express the inner state of a person. When understanding, distinguishing and differing their meanings, it is necessary to pay attention to their generalised similar groups, types, and individual meanings (Osmonov, 2014; Korbozerova, 2019):

“How old, how deaf the modernity is,

The faster it passes, the deeper its bottom is”.

3. An Analysis of Phraseological Units That Affect a Person's Emotionality

In The word "modernity" is a noun that refers to the passage of time, an era. In this case, the period of a person's lived time, the time of life, is expressed by the word "modernity". And if to look at its function as a situational word that expresses emotions in relation to other words in the context. In the given example, the word "modernity" is semantically related to the words *old* and *deaf*, and the question of how they express their emotional state, the position – is the meaning that creates the psychological semantics between these words. Many people in the world lived in their own *modernity*. In this case, the word "modernity" in a figurative sense means the life, being, death of a person, and creates a state of reflection and sadness. No one is happy, no one is joyful when they think about death, the passing of time. On the contrary, when people think about life and death, most people are sad, full of remorse and sadness. A person mourns over the rapid passage of time, the living of their *modernity*, life. Since *modernity* in the context represents the life of a person, it gives the image of an old, deaf person, and the word *modernity* is associated with the word *old* and *deaf* and expresses a hopeless state of remorse and despair (Mykhailo et al., 2020; Terletska, 2019). And if to look at the meaning of each word in a lexical unit *deeper its bottom is*, it does not mean any situation. Let us look at the meaning of the combination given in context. *Deeper its bottom is* is given figuratively. Because time flies by imperceptibly. And under each beating of its wing, there are many situations, difficulties, and human relationships hidden. The more a person is immersed in the past events of modernity, *the depth* of time, the more his life is not measured by human life (Varii et al., 2020). It has no *bottom*. This secret of the bottomless life that makes a person think, and the axis of time are expressed figuratively in the words *deeper its bottom is*.

In psychology, they denote the moments of using serving word units when expressing the position, the communicative, and significative function of the content of their application. Using these two functions, units of words are a means of exchanging opinions, and in the science of psychology, they note the origin of thinking and the form of thought (Nemov, 1998; Shcherban et al., 2021). The name of the word comes from the concept (significatum), and is considered in one connection with the means of communication that name this concept. By means of words, the process of conversation is built, and as a result, there is a language that unites people. The relations, connections between people can be made clear using various sounds. With a single reproduction of sound, a person can only make it clear about one side of the emotional, affective state. By means of the semantic declension, the semantic breadth of words, it is possible to convey to others all the states of a person by presenting an image. “Every concept that has appeared as a result of a person's thinking is expressed in language not only necessarily by a newly formed word, but also by means of new meanings of words. This is due to a characteristic property, as well as declension during communication, the universal nature of the language. Most words in the language are polysemantic – this is one of their lexical and semantic basic properties” (Popova, 1984; Amangeldiyeva et al., 2020).

Situational words that have the properties of expressing the concept of a state of an independent object, phenomenon, vision:

1. Nouns denoting a situation: orphan, old man, death, life, suffering, grief, happiness, strength, well-being, trick, hope, wisdom, honour, thought, sadness, mourning, shame, dream, etc.
2. Adjectives denoting the situation: sly, sour, bitter, bland, curvy, harsh, simple, self-satisfied, modest, silly, perceptive, fragile, weak, quick, sharp, inept, old, angry, mobile, cheerful, rude, gloomy, calm, noisy, quarrelsome, bright, great, hard, strong, etc.
3. Pronouns that denote a situation: any, for some reason, everyone, someone, some, etc.
4. Predicates denoting the situation: slow, quick, immediate, smart, fast, humane, repetitive, open, sluggish, reverse, verbal, forced, involuntary, insanity, fooling, on purpose, gradual, brutally, face to face, etc.
5. Verbs that denote the situation: color black, sparkle, examine, respect, be stubborn, stumble, wash, kill, love, scare, shout, got tired, yell, get used to, cry, laugh, burst out laughing, begged, would come, would be, come, go, look, etc.
6. Pronouns that denote a situation: crying, respectful, leaning, tired, infallible, suitable, recognised, bleached, shiny, fallen, overflowing, etc.
7. Adverbial words describing the situation: grinning, looking around, laughing, angrily, fighting, sighing, jumping, hurrying, expanding, jogging, shining, raging, etc.
8. Active verbs that denote a situation: not to go, not to come, praise, bless, be sad, not to see, not to hear, not to know, hide, walk, speak, give, pursue, etc.
9. Imitative words describing the situation: ringing-loud, lovey-dovey, styling and profiling, etc.
10. Mysterious words denoting the situation: ay-ay, whoa, uh-oh, ugh, eh, well, oops, pity, etc.

The word "faster" in the next line figuratively expresses the fact that a person's life, his being, his every day does not stop and passes quickly. Although numeral adjectives seem to have nothing in common with expressing the psychological state of a person, indicating the number and order of objects, phenomena, and events, this group of words is also one of the linguistic means of expressing the human state. For example, (Popova, 1984):

“Light in my forties,
If I die,
You will cry”.

In the context, the numeral adjective *forties* made it clear that a person is over forty, he regrets the passing time, he is middle-aged, and that the birth of a long-awaited child gave him strength and heartened. In the same line, two contradictory situations mean the inner sadness of a person, the old sadness in the word *forty*, and the word *light* describes how happiness instantly washes away the old regret, the state of fear, and doubt of life without children, as well as hope for the future. In the following lines, the phrase of the regretful state "light in my forties" continues to be defined by the phrase "if I die". The line "You will cry" in this context represents the final situation that put an end to all regrets and sadness. People experience the concept of life and death in many psychological situations and feel how these concepts affect a person. Although death brings unbearable grief, human life continues. The continuation of the human race, its heir inspires and leads a person to life. The context gives the impression that hope, which has overcome the time-dependent state of repentance and trust, will prevail over the phrase "You will cry". In this context, the synonymous means *light, you will cry* were used in a figurative sense, moving away from personal meanings, conveyed the meaning of human trust after themselves, the only successor of the family, support, heir. The words *in my forties, light* were never antonyms in any particular sense. And in the context, they give an antonymic meaning for expressing the internal psychological state of a person, a situation. In the following lines of the same verse, the numerals are used to describe the situation (Nurmanbetov, 2015; Sherban et al., 2020):

“Who was shooting? Who was shot at?
Who shot at whom and why?
Who gave the order,
I was stunned”.

In this example, the interrogative pronoun *who?* in combination with the words *shot, gave the order*, were conveying the poet's inner anxiety about the story, asking the reader a question that clarifies the psychological situation in the content of the poem. The reader guesses from the fact that pronouns perform the task of finding out who performed the action and to whom the action belongs. The answer is nearly known in the context of the question, again asked by the general psychological question about the state of psychological dissatisfaction of the population with a tragic event. This situation is clarified by the language tool *stunned* in the next line. In his poem, the poet analyses the general state of people, their inner suffering, after passing through himself, he wants to know who is to blame and expresses the desires and interests of the majority through his poems. While expressing this situation, interrogative pronouns were expressed in a mixture of intonations as a linguistic means of sensory meaning. Just as mysterious words colour a sentence, pronouns, especially interrogative pronouns, bring vividness to the sentence on their own level, expressing the human condition through the intonation of the question (Sartbekova et al., 2019; Kravtsov et al., 2020). Interrogative pronouns help a person to think a little about the situation in the sentence, to imagine the situation by asking himself the same question, to understand the internal situation.

Thus, pronouns are often used as a linguistic tool in communication to express various psychological states of a person. The role of pronouns in describing a situation is illustrated in these examples through the context. Adjectives, like other parts of speech, serve as a linguistic means of expressing the human condition (Nurmanbetov, 2015):

“A sudden accident," he said,
Sympathising with the evil spirit, I would have left”.

In the given example, a state of fear and concern was expressed about attempts to harm a person or cause death through the phraseologism *a sudden accident*. And in the next line, a person's state of anxiety is amplified by the adjective *evil spirit*, and a person's anxiety is expressed by a mixed intonation of emotions and dissatisfaction. Adjective phraseological units *sudden accident, evil spirit*, expressing the emotional state of the person in question, served as the main linguistic tool. These words made it possible to express dissatisfaction, anxiety and fear imaginatively and figuratively.

4. Conclusions

For joy and sadness, the number of individual expressions in speech exceeds the number of descriptive methods of

expressing emotions. These emotions are the most basic, and therefore most often found and have the most extensive dictionary of synonyms. Fear or anxiety as an emotion is rarely expressed in the speech of the person experiencing fear or anxiety. Most often, it is implied in the words of the speaker, without a certain form of expression, through non-verbal means of communication or the logic of utterance in a certain situation. When fear is expressed explicitly, it most often comes from a character in a conversation about another character, describing his condition. The basis of linguistic competence can be called the correct interpretation of what is said by a representative of another culture, communicative competence – the proper use and interpretation of elements of his communicative behaviour – knowledge of words, customs, traditions, mentality, culture, and features of non-verbal communication. For a successful and comfortable contact with a carrier other than a communicator, it is also necessary to know the norms of expression of emotions by one or another nation, in order to ensure an easy transfer of information from one interlocutor to another.

Emotive units perform an important function in a literary text for creating an artistic image due to their expressive potential and ethno-cultural specificity. The study of emotives makes it possible to reflect the semanticostylistic, socio-gender, and ethno-cultural specifics in lexicographic sources. The national specificity of emotives is manifested in the characteristic features of their use in speech, depending on the gender, age, and socio-cultural affiliation of the speaker. The appropriate use of emotives in speech contributes to successful cross-cultural communication.

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