



Features of Emotions in English Linguistics

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Abstract: The article describes modern linguistic approaches to the study of emotions, in particular such emotional states as anger and delight. Considerable attention is paid to the consideration of the conceptualization of anger and delight in the emotional picture of the world.

Key words: emotionality, method, emotional descriptor, emotional concept, anger, delight.

INTRODUCTION

Initially, emotions were the subject of study of separate sciences: psychology, philosophy, linguistics. At the intersection of these sciences, interdisciplinary fields such as anthropological linguistics, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, communicative linguistics, and comparative linguistics have emerged, which allow us to take a fresh look at the problem of emotions.

The field of scientific interests of many linguists includes emotiology (linguistics of emotions), the study of which is centered on the emotivity of language, speech, and text. Also relevant is a new direction in the linguistics of emotions - emotive linguoecology, which is the integration of emotiology, speech culture and valeology. Linguistic ecology helps resolve problematic communication situations, gives an idea of the environmental/non-ecological aspects of language, speech, and communication tactics.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This article describes modern approaches to the study of emotions such as anger and delight. The choice of these emotions for linguistic research is due to the fact that anger and delight are included in the group of basic, universal emotions for all humanity. The identification of fundamental emotions by psychologists is associated with the following factors: these emotions have unique physical and psychological characteristics, a specific nervous substrate, and the presence of special facial expressive complexes; Basic emotions are capable of combining, resulting in a more complex emotion.

Anger is classified as an impulsive emotion that makes up a spectrum of negative emotions, called by psychologists extreme dissatisfaction, irritation, anger, indignation, embitterment, rage, anger, hatred, rage, aggression. The experience of anger is accompanied by an increase in temperature and blood pressure, increased heart rate, and characteristic autonomic reactions: redness or paleness of the face, tachycardia, headache. The specific facial expression of anger is manifested in the following signs: eyebrows drawn together, lowered, tense eyelids, lips, chin muscles in increased tone, gaze fixed, aimed.

Conceptual metaphor serves as a means of understanding reality and helps clarify complex abstract phenomena; with the metaphorical approach, the description of emotions occurs through metaphors

in which these emotions are conceptualized in language; the speaker compares a given situation with another similar phenomenon familiar to the addressee.

The formation of emotional concepts as an independent concept sphere is preceded by the primary emotions-ideas of archaic man, built on archetypes (fire, water, earth, air) that underlie man's interpretation of the world. Emotions are often thought of as images of fire, smoke, liquid, to which various magical properties were previously attributed: fire is a symbol of purification, water is a symbol of birth, life (B. Malinovsky, F. Wheelwright, etc.).

Anger has a universal metaphorical conceptualization in language. Central to the system of metaphors that conceptualize anger is the container metaphor (J. Lakoff, Z. Keveches): *fire of anger*, *flash of rage*, *rage boils up*, *explosion of rage*, *smoke with hatred*.

As noted above, the structure of an emotional concept includes related concepts, which are emotional concepts of a special kind, representing emotional states, emotional relationships, emotional reactions, and constitute the minimum conceptual content of the emotional category (for example, for anger the concept "the desire to perform some action", "the desire to take revenge", etc.).

In the case when the addressee knows the situation in which emotions arise, emotions are described through prototypical situations in which they arise. In turn, conceptual metaphors make it possible to construct a prototypical scenario of emotion. The system of cognitive scenarios, as a rule, includes one prototypical scenario, representing the concept as it usually, typically exists in everyday consciousness, and a number of deviations from the prototypical scenario, that is, paraprotypical (non-prototypical) scenarios of emotions present in the minds of the carriers language as possible courses of this emotion (L. N. Iordanskaya, A. Vezhbitskaya, Z. Keveches, Y. A. Pokrovskaya, N. A. Krasavsky, etc.)

A detailed description of the prototypical "anger" anger scenario is given in the works of L. N. Iordanskaya. The prototypical anger scenario includes five stages [2]:

- 1) offensive event;
- 2) the emotion of anger;
- 3) attempt to control anger;
- 4) loss of control;
- 5) act of retribution.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the article describes modern approaches to the study of such basic emotions for humanity as anger and delight. An integrated and comprehensive approach to the study of anger and delight from the standpoint of linguistic-cognitive and communicative-pragmatic analysis, as well as a descriptor analysis of emotions, allows us to understand the essence of these psychological phenomena, specify these emotions and determine the structural and semantic features of the speaker's speech during anger and delight.

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