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Link: <https://ijiemr.org/downloads/Volume-11/Issue-05>

DOI: 10.48047/IJIEMR/V11/I05/29

Title: **CHARACTERISTICS OF EMOTIONAL STATES: PSYCHOLOGICAL AND LINGUISTIC ASPECTS**

Volume 11, Issue 05, Pages 174-178

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CHARACTERISTICS OF EMOTIONAL STATES: PSYCHOLOGICAL AND LINGUISTIC ASPECTS

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ABSTRACT: Through this article, we have seen the appearance and use of psycholinguistics in French, their differences and expression. At the same time, they are considered in detail from different angles.

Keywords: characteristic, psychology, linguistic, different aspects, emotional experiences, classification

INTRODUCTION

The study of emotions is an inexhaustible topic, which is the subject of a large number of psychological and linguistic studies. The emotionally intense life of a person of the modern era makes the problem of emotions one of the most relevant in the system of scientific knowledge. This explains the frequent appeal to this problem and the steady interest of researchers in it. Despite this, emotions are among the still not fully studied and meaningful phenomena of human life. They were studied in various aspects: 1) as a phenomenological phenomenon (as an experienced or perceived feeling or state; 2) as visceral processes occurring in various body systems and accompanying emotions (heartbeat, blood flow to the skin, sweating, etc.); 3) the expressive characteristics of emotions were also studied (facial expression, intonation, gestures)

Analysis of literature on the topic. The results of modern psychological research

suggest that emotions in the structure of human activity perform a mobilizing function. They organize activity, stimulate and direct it. This is a form of reflection of the knowledge and evaluation of the objective world, a form of experiences, sensations of pleasant and unpleasant, a person's attitude to the world and people, the process and results of his practical activity. The peculiarity of emotions lies in the fact that they not only reflect the relationship between motives and their implementation, but also interpret human activity. It is known that the character, individuality of a person is manifested in what pleases or upsets him, worries or seems funny to him. Emotional experiences encompass and permeate all other phenomena of the human psyche. The emotional content of a person makes it possible to create an idea of the structure of the spiritual, inner world of a person as a whole. The universal significance of emotions explains the increased interest in them in various fields of knowledge,



the high degree of their study. Indeed, throughout the centuries-old history of the study of emotions, they have enjoyed the closest attention, "they were assigned one of the central roles among the forces that determine the inner life and actions of a person."

The origin of the theories of emotions goes back to the era of Aristotle and the Stoics, who in their works proposed a primary classification of feelings. Aristotle called emotions a special kind of knowledge. In the treatise "On the Soul", Aristotle wrote that such an ability of the soul as sensation is a necessary condition for emotional experiences: "To whom sensation is inherent, it is inherent ... to experience both pleasure and sadness, both pleasant and painful." In the 4th century BC, he viewed pleasure as the negation of pain, the natural consequence of activity necessary for a healthy organism. Displeasure for him is an emotional state that appears as a result of inactivity. According to the theory of Epicurus, the desire for peace is natural for a living organism, and any activity is an effort. Therefore, a positive state is the desire to avoid suffering and emotional unrest. Medieval thinkers also made attempts to classify human experiences. So, Benedict Spinoza includes pleasure (joy), displeasure (sadness) and desire as part of the "basic affects". Spinoza's understanding of emotions is a classic example of a cognitive theory of emotions. He believed that emotions, "considered in themselves, arise from the necessity and power of nature, therefore, they have reasons through which they can be understood, and properties worthy of human knowledge". French philosopher Rene Descartes in his treatise "The Passions of the Soul" identifies six "simple and primary passions": surprise, love, hatred, desire, joy, sadness. I. Kant divides emotions into sthenic and asthenic. Sthenic (from Greek stenos '

excitation, increased vital activity of the organism'), that is, tonic, exciting, providing an energetic effect. Sthenic emotions are effective. Asthenic (from the Greek. astenos 'oppression, inhibition') suppress human activity. They are characterized by passivity and contemplation. Sthenic and asthenic emotions can be positive and negative, depending on how the person evaluates them. In the 19th century, the most common is the "rudimentary" theory of Charles Darwin.

Research methodology. Among the fundamental emotions, he names sadness, joy, love, hatred, anger, neglect, contempt, surprise, fear, shame. In modern psychological literature, the problem of classification of emotions has been repeatedly raised. However, until now there is no generally accepted classification. The most common option is considered to be empirical "linear" schemes containing a systematic list of basic (fundamental) emotions. Modern researchers define basic emotion as "a phylogenically primary mental experience of a person (fear, joy, anger, sadness) based on perceptual representations, which is psychologically universal and the most relevant cultural phenomenon for a particular ethnic group" [Krasavsky 2001: 28-29]. Research in various fields of knowledge, as a rule, is subjected to the so-called "core", consisting of "obvious" (fundamental) emotional states, such as fear, anger, joy, etc. At different times, researchers approached the issue of classifying feelings and emotions from different philosophical and logical positions, taking into account the facts presented by physiology, medicine, and psychology. B.I. Dodonov argues that it is impossible to create a universal classification of emotions, since "a classification that serves well for one range of tasks must inevitably be replaced by another when solving a different

range of tasks.” The American psychologist W. James, the author of the so-called “peripheral” theory of emotions, shares emotions into lower ones, caused by the organic needs of a person, and higher ones, associated with complex thought processes. He calls standard emotions a person's experience of changes that occur in the body as a result of the perception of an exciting fact, and refers to them surprise, curiosity, delight, fear, anger, lust, greed. U. James distinguishes three groups of emotions: 1) "gross forms" arising from relatively strong physical arousal; 2) "refined emotions", which are associated with physical arousal, but they are based on the comprehension of phenomena. Into the third group.

Analysis and results. The considered classifications of emotions served as the basis for choosing the emotional states analyzed in this monograph in the ideographic aspect. Based on the factual material selected for the study, we include the following emotional states among such states: 1. "Peace" - as the initial "zero" point of the emotional state. 2. Emotional states with a positive modality: a) "Happiness" ("Joy", "Fun", "Delight"), b). "Love". We do not investigate "love", but only "being in love" for the reason that love is a complex feeling, combining several emotional states. Within the framework of this work, it seems expedient to study the state of being in love, which refers to positive emotional states. It is it that is actively reflected in the phraseological composition of the French language. 3. Negative emotional states: a) "Anger"; b) "Fear"; c) "Shame"; d) "Sadness" ("Sorrow", "Woe"); e) "Alarm" ("Excitement"). 4. The emotional states "Surprise" and "Laughter" are considered as states with a bipolar modality, or bivalent ES, capable of acting as both positive and negative states. The psychological aspect of considering

emotions includes an important question about their functions. There are such functions as evaluative, incentive, influencing the processes of cognition, activation. Of particular note is the expressive or communicative function, meaning that the bodily expression of emotions is used as a means of communication. Emotions provide a certain level of excitation of the nervous system, bringing the human body into a certain emotional state: they are accompanied, along with changes in facial expressions, by sound reactions that developed and became fixed as a means of notifying the individual's emotional states. With the advent of language and speech, the expressive function of emotions did not lose its significance, but, on the contrary, gained the opportunity to be expressed by these.

Conclusion. The problem of linguistic representation of human mental experiences is of great theoretical and practical importance. Therefore, the study of the emotional activity of a linguistic personality occupies an important place in linguistic research. The key to the study of human emotions is language itself, which nominates emotions, expresses them, categorizes and classifies them. It is the language that forms the emotional picture of the world of representatives of a particular linguistic culture. It is an object and tool for the study of emotions.



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