

Linguistic and Psychological Functions of "Emotion"

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Abstract:

This article analyzes the descriptive picture of emotional communication in the framework of three different disciplines from the point of view of psychological components and functions of "emotion". This certainly made it possible to prove that "emotion" is a purely expressive, physiological and subjective process related to movement tendencies and a universal psychological phenomenon.

Key words: Emotion, psychological phenomenon, inner experience, feeling, external world, attitude, subject's need, emotional communication, psyche, linguistic description.

Introduction: In the process of emotional communication, the more clearly you express your feelings, the more clearly you can perceive the communication. This process is influenced by a person's cultural and personal characteristics, as well as the level of emotionality.

Emotional communication begins at a very early age. For example, the joy of a baby who has not yet developed his language to see his mother is one of the first forms of emotional communication between a mother and a child. As the child grows up, the emergence of speech does not cause the loss of emotional communication skills, on the contrary, emotion as a mental phenomenon develops more consciously and complements the ability to speak. Therefore, in this place, the importance of "emotion" in the process of communication is considered important.

Psychologists have shown that there are several functions of "emotion". Among them: 1) reflective evaluation; 2) signaling; 3) management; 4) moving; 5) functions such as communication are the most emphasized functions of "emotion". Below we will discuss each of them separately from the point of view of the definitions given by linguists to emotion.

1. The reflective-evaluation function allows to create a generalized image and evaluate it before conscious perception of the event. This function is considered one of the main criteria that attracted the attention of linguists when describing "emotion", that is, its interpretation as an evaluation of the subject is often noticeable. In particular, "emotion is a form of evaluation of the world by the subject" [Shakhovsky 2009, 10], "...emotions are an emotional assessment that represents the emotional state of the speaker" [Semyonova 2010, 157], "emotion is a specific form of cognition It is a reflection and evaluation of the existence that surrounds a person" (Gak, 87).

Also, as stated by N.V. Molchanova, "...emotion is a direct attitude, that is, an assessment of the subject in relation to the happening events" [Molchanova 2005, 17], through the opinion that "emotion" is an attitude or assessment, we have the right to understand. There are also cases of such an evaluation, that is, "emotion" - an emotional reaction, which occurs in relation to any reaction in the process of interaction. For example, V. I. Shakhovsky based on the reflective evaluation function of emotion says, "Emotions as a mental phenomenon reflect in the mind of a person his emotional attitude to the world" [Shakhovsky 2008, 5-6], or A. S. Litvina says that "Emotion is positive or negative. in turn, it is based on the interaction between the subject and the world around him, as well as psychic, psychological and other factors" [Litvina 2010, 22].

2. The signaling function informs about the activation of the body (nervous system) and whether the subject's needs are satisfied or not. According to some linguists, this function of emotion is one of the main criteria for explaining the concept of "emotion". For example, the Russian linguist Yu.D. Apresyan states that emotions or mental states appear based on the previous personal experience of the perception of existence, and their external expression forms in two ways, that is, uncontrolled physiological reactions specific to the body and controlled speech reactions is manifested through [Apresyan 1995.11].

A. Vejbitskaya, describing emotions, is based on the "cognitive script", that is, "it is a characteristic of the situation in which an emotion appears, as well as a description related to the subject's desire and opinion" [Vezhbetskaya 2001, 10]. Desire and desire appear in people through the arrival of a certain signal or information. In this regard, V. I. Shakhovsky believes that cognition and emotion are always side by side, that is, emotion prompts to know anything, and knowledge is facilitated by emotion [Shakhovsky 2009, 23].

3. The control function shows that the internal regulator of any activity is emotion, that is, the subject's internal feelings and experiences are directly controlled by emotion, and thus the regulatory function of emotion is manifested. In the definitions of emotion given by linguists, it can be seen that it depends on the regulatory function, in particular, that it is based on internal experiences. For example, this situation is clarified in the description that emotion is always a subject's attitude towards someone or something, and direct emphasis on internal emotional experiences [Kalimullina 2006, 31]. In addition, D. A. Romanov describes some relations between emotion, inner experiences and language as follows: "Emotion as a psychic phenomenon shows the experiences felt by people, and they may not be expressed by linguistic means, independent of language" [Romanov 2004, 11].

Also, emotion is an image representing the internal emotional state that occurs in people, and its ability to change behavior, facial expressions, speech, and the main reaction is also taken into account in some definitions [Agapova 2015,9]. Having made such a conclusion, it should be noted that emotion is a state of internal feelings, which can be accompanied by various motor reactions and various forms of expression expressing emotions, and that it has a universal character and that people can feel such emotions in any situation. At this point, distinguishing between "emotion" and "emotion", it should be noted that "emotion" has a much narrower meaning than "feeling", but

"emotion" has "emotion" at the center of its meaning. It should be noted that it is considered broad meaning [Akhmedova 2013, 14].

4. Motivating function - shows that emotions serve as exclamations (motives) of activity and behavior and can affect the change of motives, i.e., the changeable nature of emotion is also manifested through this function. Because emotions are a subjective form of motivation, and mobility necessarily leads to change. So, it is not for nothing that the motivator function of emotion is taken into account by linguists in the definitions of emotion. In this regard, V.A. Pishalnikova writes: Emotions change over time, that is, it is natural for people to have their own characteristic emotions according to different ages, which is also a "specific emotional experience" is implemented individually [Pishalnikova 2008]. Also, M.A. Vakhrusheva and S.V. The Ionovas also "...emotions are in the form of clusters, they are variable and transitory, therefore their interpretation is always uncertain, moreover, their verbal expression is tentative and variable depending on the situation" [Vakhrusheva, Ionova 2021, 8], expresses his opinion.
5. The communication function is the establishment of communication during the communication process. It is manifested through various facial expressions, gestures and tones. This function of emotion is one of the features that attracted the attention of linguists. For example, T.V. Larina says in his definition: "Emotion is an integral part of communication, which can unite or separate the participants of communication. Like all components of communication, it has universality, cultural specificity and specificity" [Larina 2015, 152]. Also, the relationship between emotion, communication and language is explained by A. Koselak as follows: "Emotion is basically communication or alienation, complication of feelings. Emotion is a quick and instantaneous trigger of the process and a rescue from any delicate verbalization of description" [Koselak 2007, 64]. In this opinion, in addition to the fact that emotion is a means of communication, special emphasis is placed on the fact that it is the most effective non-verbal tool, besides language, in expressing the image of the psyche.

In the process of studying the descriptions given by linguists to emotion, one can come across another such situation, that is, cases of explaining the psychological functions of emotion in harmony with cultural characteristics are visible. In particular, A. O. Duszak tries to connect it with cultural phenomena in the process of explaining "emotion". For example, considering emotions to be socially accepted cultural artifacts, specific events, situations, contexts, attitudes, or behaviors, he suggests that words such as anger or happiness have specific cultural models of their own [Duszak 2003, 15]. Also, EV Pak says that certain emotions are universal and universal phenomenon... and to express them, there are emotions such as dominant, key, leader and main [Pak 2007, 183]. Summarizing the general content and essence of these given definitions, V. I. Shakhovsky states that an individual belonging to any language can feel the same fundamental emotions, regardless of his cultural diversity, and this unites people with each other [Shakhovsky 2009, 300].

Conclusion: In the linguistic definitions, the specific psychological functions of "emotion" include the function of reflective evaluation - as a subject's evaluation, the function of signaling - as knowledge and cognition, the function of control - as internal emotional experiences, the function of driving - as a changing event, The interpretation of the function of communication as emotional communication indicates that "emotion" is the most effective non-verbal tool, apart from language, in expressing the image of the psyche.

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