



EMOTIONAL VOCABULARY AND ITS FEATURES IN A LITERARY TEXT

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the nature of emotional vocabulary and its functional and stylistic features in literary texts. Emotions are analyzed from interdisciplinary perspectives, including philosophy, psychology, sociology, and linguistics. Special attention is given to the conceptualization and verbalization of emotions in language. The study explores how emotional vocabulary reflects subjective experiences and cultural norms in literary discourse. The findings demonstrate that emotional vocabulary plays a crucial role in shaping characters, creating atmosphere, and influencing readers' perception.

Emotions are a group of very complex mental phenomena and play an important role in human life, because they are at the center of our daily life and interests. "Emotions permeate a person's life, accompany any of his activities, being the most important aspect of existence. Accompanying almost any manifestation of the body's activity, emotions reflect in the form of experience the significance of phenomena and situations, states of the body and serve as one of the main mechanisms for the internal regulation of mental activity and behavior aimed at meeting the actual needs of the individual".

Emotions are multifaceted. "They affect feelings and experience, physiology and behavior, forms and cognition and conceptualization" and, therefore, are studied by many fields of science: psychology, biology, medicine, philosophy, sociology, linguistics, and others. However, this area of research is highly controversial "due to the lack of objective methods for studying and comparing emotions interdisciplinary and interculturality". From the point of view of philosophy, emotions are a form of reflection of reality, philosophy also decides whether emotions are independent or whether they are associated with thinking and logic; in psychology, these are mental processes and states in which a person's experiences of his state, attitudes to what he knows or does are reflected; sociology clarifies the role of the individual's emotions in everyday life; ethnology solves the question of their universality; linguistics studies the ways in which emotions are conceptualized in language.

Thus, scientists express different points of view on the nature and significance of emotions in human life. The complexity of the problem is explained by the fact that all human systems are involved in the emergence, experience and manifestation of emotions - perception, physiological reactions, intellect, physical systems (in particular, various motor skills, including facial expressions) and even speech. In addition, the research is based, first of

all, on the results of psychological studies of emotions, the multiplicity and heterogeneity of which (both on the issue of defining the very concept of “emotion”, and on the classification of emotions, highlighting their specific features, functions, etc.) makes it difficult to develop a unified theory. Some scientists see the reason for the insufficient development of the linguistic theory of emotions in the “neglect of emotions in linguistics”.

Thus, “to find out how emotion as a phenomenon of objective reality is reflected in language, we must first of all understand the basis for the existence and structure of emotion as a phenomenon of extralinguistic reality” .

In modern science, there is no consensus on what signs or factors should be taken into account when defining the concept of "emotion". Scientists note that emotion is not a simple phenomenon, “its holistic definition should include three aspects: an experienced or conscious sensation of emotion; processes occurring in the nervous, endocrine, respiratory and other systems of the body; observable expressive complexes of emotions, especially those that are reflected on the face”.

At the present stage, a wide variety of definitions of this concept are proposed. The only point on which almost all theorists agree is that this concept has no generally accepted definition. Here are some different definitions:

- emotions - “the process of reflection by the human brain of the magnitude of the need and the probability of its satisfaction at the moment, accompanied by the physiological reaction of the body”;
- emotions - "a person's subjective reactions ... to the impact of internal and external stimuli, manifested in the form of pleasure or displeasure, joy, fear, etc.";
- emotions are the result of projection into consciousness of objectively existing phenomena (events, facts, etc.) ;
- emotions - “the reactions of humans and animals to the impact of internal and external stimuli, which have a pronounced subjective coloring and cover all types of sensitivity and experiences”;
- emotions - "valence reactions to events, agents or objects, the specific nature of which is determined by the way of perceiving the situation that causes emotion"
- emotions - "a special form of attitude to objects and phenomena of reality, due to their compliance or non-compliance with human needs" ;
- emotions - "intentional structures, including an indication of changing or maintaining the current situation and ways to achieve them, certain aspects of this situation, as well as the objects involved in it".

Thus, based on the above definitions, we can conclude that emotions represent a complex and multidimensional phenomenon that includes both objective and subjective elements. On the one hand, emotions arise as objective reactions of the human organism to internal and external stimuli. They are closely connected with the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of various physiological and psychological needs of the body, such as hunger, safety, communication, recognition, and self-realization. When these needs are fulfilled, a person typically experiences positive emotions such as joy, satisfaction, or contentment; when

they are frustrated or threatened, negative emotions such as fear, anger, sadness, or anxiety may emerge.

On the other hand, emotions are deeply subjective because they are experienced individually and interpreted through personal perception. The same situation can evoke different emotional responses in different people depending on their personality traits, life experience, values, and worldview. Therefore, emotions are not only biological reactions but also personal experiences that reflect how an individual understands and evaluates reality.

Emotion presupposes an internal component that originates from the biological characteristics of a person. This internal aspect includes neurophysiological processes, hormonal changes, instinctive reactions, and inherited predispositions. For example, the activation of the nervous system during a stressful situation produces physiological changes such as increased heart rate, muscle tension, and heightened alertness. These processes demonstrate that emotions are rooted in the body's natural mechanisms of adaptation and survival.

At the same time, emotions also contain an external component, which is shaped and developed through social interaction and cultural influence. A person learns how to express, regulate, and even interpret emotions through communication with family members, peers, and society as a whole. Social norms and cultural traditions determine which emotions are acceptable, how openly they can be displayed, and in what contexts they should be controlled. For instance, expressions of grief, happiness, or anger may vary significantly across cultures.

Therefore, emotions should be understood as the result of the dynamic interaction between biological foundations and social experience. They serve as an important mechanism of adaptation, helping individuals respond to their environment, build relationships, and regulate behavior. Emotions not only reflect the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of needs but also guide decision-making, influence motivation, and shape personal development.

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