

PARALINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF EMOTIONALITY IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract. The article deals with paralinguistic aspects of emotionality in English language and main theories were mentioned. The examples of modern literature were provided and discussed.

Key words: paralinguistics, emotionality, lexis, emotions, face, smile, verbal, non-verbal.

In everyday life, we all use not only the words expressions, but also the “language of feelings” — non-verbal means of expression. We should not say that verbal communication is one thing and non—verbal communication is another. All this is a single expressive flow of a person’s inner life. And since a person is perceived by two channels (visual and auditory), and visual perception is stronger than auditory, it is necessary to ensure that non-verbal means of communication form a single whole with the speech process.

Language is permeated with subjectivity, therefore the subjective, i.e., the human factor, is increasingly moving to the center of modern linguistic research. It is hardly legitimate to assert that linguistics alone can provide an exhaustive analysis of language, including emotivity as one of its systemic and functional characteristics.

Thus, the natural interest of linguists in non-verbal means of communication is also caused by an increase in the amount of visual information, in particular, within the framework of virtual communication. At the same time, their role in the communication process and stylistic potential remains insufficiently studied. The paralinguistic component of an utterance is an important communicative component in a wide variety of texts combining verbal and non-verbal parameters.

Emotionality is, on the one hand, a reflection of our feelings, and on the other hand, an impact on the feelings of others, therefore, this category is meaningful and therefore finds expression in certain units and linguistic means, such as interjections, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, etc. This allows us to talk about the existence of a categorical meaning of emotionality, and to consider the latter as a communicative and semantic category.

That is why emotionality as a mental process requires a comprehensive approach to its study. An integrated approach to the study of emotionality in language involves the identification of some of its key aspects: extralinguistic, paralinguistic, linguistic, linguistic-stylistic. At the same time, the linguistic aspect is central [1, 34].

At the linguistic level, emotions are transformed into emotivity; emotion is a psychological category, and emotivity is a linguistic one, since emotions can both be evoked and transmitted (expressed, manifested) in language and by language. Emotions in reality, that is, in the psychological aspect, contain an assessment. According to the theory of the psychological basis of emotion, all speech activity is emotional by nature. Another thing is that this emotionality does not necessarily have to be always obvious to others. The great role of emotional assessment in speech-thinking processes is evidenced by the results of numerous psychological and linguistic experimental studies of semantics.

Emotional assessment has a high degree of categoricity. It is essential that it cannot be reduced using the means used in the case of a rational assessment. This is due to the fact that emotional assessment involves movement on the evaluation scale only in the direction of increasing the degree of the trait (intensification) [3, 87].

The vocabulary of emotions performs, as a rule, a nominative function and focuses on the objectification of emotions in language. Emotional vocabulary, however, most often performs an expressive and pragmatic function. In other words, the vocabulary of emotions consists of lexemes that express the concept of emotions in their subject-logical meaning. Emotional vocabulary is represented by emotionally colored words that contain a sensual background in their composition. Note that there is no single classification of either the vocabulary of emotions or emotional vocabulary. The difficulty of distinguishing these groups lies in the fact that the category of emotionality is very rarely recorded in lexicographic sources. Therefore, their allocation is possible only based on the context and situation. An additional difficulty is the great mobility of the emotional vocabulary class. The emergence of new linguistic units that define human emotions is influenced by "political, social, and national events" [4, 5].

The ways of expressing emotions are divided into linguistic and paralinguistic, which can be combined into a group of means of realizing emotionality – verbal methods. In addition to verbal means, non-verbal means are also distinguished in modern linguistics.

V. I. Shakhovskiy also argued that there are two semiotic systems of emotions: 1) Body Language; 2) Verbal Language [5, 12]

At the same time, body language, i.e. non-verbal means of expressing emotions, surpasses the verbal system of means in its speed, reliability, directness and degree of sincerity.

Actually, paralinguistic means are the means used in written language (exclamation marks, ellipsis, combinations of exclamation and question marks, drawings, drawings, graphs, graphic segmentation of text and its location on paper, font and colorful sets, unusual spelling) [6, 15].

A. Verzhbitskaya and J. Harkins emphasize that languages differ in the range of means of expressing emotions. In addition, they reflect the cultural picture of the world and have a cultural identity, so it is not always possible to find equivalents in a second language that would give exactly the same meaning [2, 17].

Let's analyze some examples from modern English literary texts:

1. *Harry looked up into the fierce, wild, shadowy face and saw that the beetle eyes were crinkled in a smile [7, 41].*

2. *Harry thought this was strangely kind until Uncle Vernon stopped dead, facing the platforms with a nasty grin on his face [7, 70].*

Looking through the first example we can identify paralinguistic features. “*Beetle eyes were crinkled in a smile*” – metaphor was applied to distinguish emotionality of the character. This device is used not in a dialogue but by a different personage. In the second example, “*a nasty grin on his face*” a paralinguistic expression was applied to convey the emotional condition.

Based on all of the above, we note that paralinguistic aspects of emotionality are very diverse and allow us to learn many subtleties of the character of a person or nation. Also, such tools allow us to strengthen and reveal feelings, reinforce or complement a person's speech.

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