

LINGUISTICS OF EMOTIONS: ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH ASPECTS

Summary. The article focuses on the analysis of the problematic issues of linguistics of emotions. The research aspects in the sphere of linguistics of emotions have been illustrated; the meta-language specificity of linguistics of emotions have been elucidated; the researches on emotions and feelings verbalization in linguistics have been highlighted. The research has been done on the basis of the analysis of the discourse practices, a communicative and linguo-creative human being activity. Linguistics of emotions is formed on the margin of different sciences: linguo-philosophy, taking into account the semantics, syntax and pragmatics, psycho-linguistics, linguo-culturology, linguo-cognitology, linguo-conceptology, ethno-linguistics, gender-linguistics, theory and history of linguistics, contrastive and comparative-typological linguistics. Linguistics of emotions represents certain theoretical strata, read through the formation of the invariant models of an emotional culture, as well as through the prism of a historical view. Linguistics of emotions elaborates its own terminological system, its own meta-language. At the end of the XXth – at the beginning of the XXIst century the linguists' interest was focused on the different aspects of the communication research, a negative communication primarily. To be more exact – the very consequences of a negative communication, which cause the negative emotions and feelings. The researches on the emotions of the conflict are based on the linguo-philosophic works in which aggression is considered as a phenomenon of the philosophic concepts of “a human being aggression”. The researches on the emotions of the conflict are considered through the prism of culturology and psychology. Linguistics of emotions is connected with psycholinguistics and neurolinguistic programming. In general, the efforts of linguists are projected on a definite language, in particular there are numerous researches on the aggression expression on the material of English, Ukrainian, Russian, German, as well as on related and non-related languages in a comparative aspect.

Key words: linguistics of emotions, problematic issues, research aspects, meta-language specificity, discourse practice, linguo-creative human being activity, theoretical stratum, psycholinguistics.

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ЛІНГВІСТИКА ЕМОЦІЙ: АНАЛІЗ ДОСЛІДНИЦЬКИХ АСПЕКТІВ

Анотація. У статті здійснено аналіз проблематики досліджень лінгвістики емоцій. Проілюстровано дослідницькі аспекти лінгвістики емоцій; висвітлено специфіку метамови лінгвістики емоцій; схарактеризовано дослідження з вербалізації емоцій та почуттів у лінгвістиці. Дослідження здійснено на основі аналізу дискурсивних практик, комунікативної та лінгвокреативної діяльності людини. Лінгвоемоціологія формується на межі різних наук: лінгвофілософії, урахуваючи семантику, синтактику й прагматику, психолінгвістики, лінгвокультурології, лінгвокогнітології, лінгвоконцептології, етнолінгвістики, гендерної лінгвістики, теорії та історії мовознавства, зіставної та порівняльно-типологічної лінгвістики. Лінгвоемоціологія репрезентує певні теоретичні зрізи, що прочитуються через побудову інваріантів моделей емоційно-почуттєвої культури, а також історичний зріз. Лінгвоемоціологія виробляє власну термінологічну систему, свою самостійну метамову. Наприкінці XX – на поч. XXI ст. увага дослідників зосередилася на різних аспектах вивчення комунікації, передусім негативної, точніше, наслідків комунікації, що зумовлюють негативні відчуття, негативне сприйняття дійсності і навіть негативне її бачення. Дослідження емоцій конфлікту базуються на лінгвофілософських працях, що стосуються трактування агресії як явища та інтерпретації філософських концепцій “людської агресивності”. Дослідження емоцій конфлікту розглядаються крізь призму культурології, психології. Лінгвоемоціологія, зокрема пов'язана з проблематикою психолінгвістики та нейролінгвістичного програмування. У зазначеній царині також мають місце відповідні напрацювання, зокрема вивчають психологічні основи мовленнєвої агресії, програмування інформативно-психологічних воєн, вплив на послаблення мовної агресії, вияви агресивної мовної свідомості людини. Переважно зусилля лінгвістів проєктуються на конкретну мову, зокрема найбільше робіт присвячено вияву агресії в російській, англійській, німецькій мовах, а також на дослідження агресії в споріднених і неспоріднених мовах у компаративному ракурсі.

Ключові слова: лінгвістика емоцій, проблематика досліджень, дослідницькі аспекти, мета-мова, дискурсивна практика, лінгвокреативна діяльність людини, теоретичний зріз, психолінгвістика.

The problem setting. Emotions and feelings are reflected in a language consciousness of a person, they are conceptualized and consequently verbalized, accumulating an emotional experience of a language personality, a collective life activity in general, which is reflected in a linguo-culture discourse practice and language in particular.

Aim setting. The goal of the article is to describe the problematic issues of linguistics of emotions.

The goal of the research requires the fulfillment of the certain tasks:

a) to illustrate the research aspects in this sphere;

b) to elucidate the meta-language specificity;

c) to highlight the researches on emotions and feelings, described in linguistics based on the analysis of discourse practices, a communicative and linguo-creative human being activity.

The presentation of the main material. Linguistics of emotions is formed on the margin of different sciences: linguo-philosophy, taking into account the semantics, syntactic and pragmatics,

psycho-linguistics, linguo-culturology, linguo-cognitology, linguo-conceptology, ethno-linguistics, gender-linguistics, theory and history of linguistics, contrastive and comparative-typological linguistics. Linguistics of emotions intergrates the knowledge of numerous linguistic directions into an integral system, the forms and the essence, the functions, the structure and dynamics of emotions and feelings verbalized in a language, modelling the cultural configurations of different epochs, peoples, confessions, modes of life, revealing and systematizing the features of specific emotions and feelings of different cultural worlds.

Linguistics of emotions is a science about the past and modern emotional linguo-culture. This linguistic direction has a correspondent heritage and a certain perspective. It studies the world of a human being in the context of a linguo-psychological and linguo-cultural existence of emotions and feelings, in the aspect the way our world is perceived through the prism of emotions and feelings of a person, what emotional senses it is filled with. Linguistics of emotions investigates a systematic object – emotions and feelings as a refined form of a human being experience, the result of a symbolic and practical human being activity, a specific modus of a society being, which in its turn includes culture as well as habits, beliefs, myths, stereotypes in general, which are reflected in an every-day life by means of certain symbols, language symbols in particular.

The variety of emotions and feelings embraces the pattern system of the sense dominants, which belong to different linguo-cultures, reflected by means of the specific emotional, sensual knowledge. The knowledge of a certain linguo-culture is described in the scientific theories and fiction images, on the one hand, and the interaction of a human being and world through the prism of emotions and feelings, in a speech behaviour of people, their mode of life, communication, ethics and moral – on the other hand. Linguistics of emotions fixates the illustration of an ethnic and individual emotionality, it takes into account the auto-interpretation of emotions and feelings, which is reflected in different speech styles and the system of discourse practice.

Linguistics of emotions represents certain theoretical strata, read through the formation of the invariant models of an emotional culture, as well as through the prism of a historical view – the illustration of a real process of the emotion culture development, its stereotypes functioning, images, the specificity of an emotional outlook, through the world perceiving and world understanding processes, through certain norms and factors of their violation and regulation.

Linguistics of emotions, as well as each science, consists of the *theory*, i.e based on the certain theoretical fundamentals, methodology, and *history* which reflects the formation of the definite historical strata with the correspondent theoretical knowledge.

History of linguistics of emotions investigates the past: the formation and development of the language forms expressions of emotions and feelings, their fixation in a language world image and discourse practices, texts, their grammaticalization. Modern linguistics of emotions investigates the

modern and post-modern emotional life of a definite linguo-culture, linguo-culture in general.

Linguistics of emotions is oriented to cognition of the common that connects different forms of an emotional existence of people.

The questions what emotions and feelings are, the way they are verbalized and grammaticalized, can be solved from the point of an integral understanding of the very history of their expression, from the point of a philosophic thinking of their content and nature.

The history of linguistics of emotions is an attempt to analyze the previous development of an emotional life of people which is reflected in their language, in a linguo-culture, taking into account the needs and tasks of a contemporary life.

Linguistics of emotions can't be restricted by the investigation of the individual forms of emotions and feelings expression in a certain linguo-culture. Linguistic of emotions aims at a universal, synthetic generalization, including all individual aspects (the fixation of emotion expression of a language personality is projected to the parameter "emotional competence" (V. Shakhovskiy, T. Kosmeda) – an emotional stratum of a language personality structure, the so called *Homo sentis*) and the linguo-cultural forms as the generalization of the specificity of emotions expression in the sphere of a definite linguo-culture, which enables to reveal the language fixation peculiarities of an emotional experience of different ethnoses. The different forms of a human being activity, emotional in particular, form a world harmony of every linguo-culture. To see the integrity of the world of emotions, fixated in a language, it is necessary to take into account the results of this activity, represented in folklore, fiction speech, common and general linguo-creativity. A philosophic synthesis implies the integrity of a creativity process and a reproduction of norms, traditions, values and etc.

In spite of the dissimilarities of different forms of being, each activity, an emotional one in particular, is directed at a common aim – a social integration of people, satisfaction of their interests and needs and a general expression of this satisfaction in a language, a fixation in speech, communication and linguo-culture.

A human being creates his or her personal universum – "a symbolic universe", which reveals the ability to understand and interpret, to connect and organize, to synthesize and generalize a human being experience, primarily an emotional one. We may state that there exists "a world of a human being emotions". An emotional experience is always laid on an intellectual one: they exist in harmony, an unbreakable connection. Each linguo-culture has its own representatives – the phenomenal elite representatives, who express the emotions of the nation, for instance, T. Shevchenko is nominated as "an emotion of the nation" (S. Smal-Stotskiy 1914), this fact confirms the importance of an emotional constituent in a linguo-creative human being activity of the nation in general.

In an emotional activity, fixated in a language and speech, are revealed fundamental polar contradictions, there's a certain tension between the positive and negative, the statics and dynamics, the desire to stabilize life forms and tendencies to changes, between the tradition and innovation.

Being of a person is formed by means of emotions verbalization. In this aspect the tendencies to the originality of an individual creativity in the emotion verbalization pattern are traced.

Linguistics of emotions as a direction in linguistics aims at the very understanding of the world of emotions through the language prism, not merely as the accumulation of phenomena and facts but considering these phenomena and facts as an integrity.

In spite of the numerous researches in this sphere, a linguistic science about emotions needs a further investigation, the elaboration of the correspondent ideas, the description of our symbolic universe.

The process of singling out of linguistics of emotions as an independent scientific direction is the consequence of the real differentiation processes and the intergration of the Humanities. The main task of linguistics of emotions is to reveal the correlation character between human beings emotions and feelings, the structure and functions, the content and estimation, fixated in speech, communication and language in general.

Linguistics of emotions elaborates its own terminological system, its own meta-language. A number of articles are written on this problem, the authors argue on the use of metaphor terms. The term *language aggression* was launched by B. Sharyfullin (2004), M. Shyshko (2009), Yu. Shcherbinina (2006); the term *language demagogy* was launched by B. Sharyfullin (2004), T. Nikolayeva (1988); the term *hostility language* was used by H. Pavlovskiy (2010), Yu. Shcherbinina (2012); the term *verbal oppression* – Yu. Shcherbinina (2012); the term *distructive communication* – O. Mykhailova (2003), the terms: *linguo-cynism, lexical negative, obscenism, lexical vandalism, sadist poetry* – Yu. Shcherbinina (2012).

It's important to emphasize that the scientists differentiate the following terms: *speech aggression, language aggression, verbal aggression* – O. Bykova (1999). The type of a language personality *Homo agressivus* is singled out among the others – Yu. Shcherbinina (2012).

At the end of the XXth century the linguists' interest was focused on the different aspects of the communication research, a negative communication primarily. To be more exact – the very consequences of a negative communication which cause the negative emotions and feelings. In spite of

a person's desire to express positive emotions and feelings, the negative attracts more as compared to the positive (N. Arutiunova, 1999; E. Volf, 1985; T. Kosmeda, 2012; I. Shkitska, 2012). The problem of differentiation of emotions and feelings was analyzed by K. Isard (1985), T. Kosmeda (2000), V. Shakhovskiy (1987).

The researches on the emotions of the conflict are based on the linguo-philosophic works in which aggression is considered as a phenomenon of the philosophic concepts of "a human being aggression" (T. Rumiantseva, 1982), through the prism of culturology (I. Frolova, 2006). A linguo-philosophic argumentation of the conflict was investigated by T. Tretiakova (2004), the peculiarity of a verbal aggression was researched by Ye. Bulyhina (2000), A. Dasko (2004), M. Hlovinska (2004). The fundamentals of a cognitive theory of conflict were investigated by A. Ishumratov (1996). A general theory of a verbal aggression was described by N. Miheyeva (2005), Yu. Shcherbinina (2012). The expression of a communicative competence during a verbal communication modelling was analyzed by V. Hlushak (2003).

Linguistics of emotions is connected with psycholinguistics and neurolinguistic programming, in particular: the investigation of the psychological basis of a speech aggression, programming of information and psychological wars (V. Lysyckin, 1999; Ye. Maksymova, 2006).

Conclusions. In general the investigations are based on a definite language. A number of researches on emotions and feelings are based on the material of the Russian language (Yu. Apresyan, 1995; O. Bulyhina, 2000; S. Vorkachov, 2003; B. Sharyfullin, 2004, and the others); the researches based on the material of the English language (O. Fadeyeva, 2000; H. Prykhodko, 2010); the researches on the material of the German language (I. Bublyk, 1996; A. Karyakin, 2010); on the material of the related and non-related languages (V. Zhelvis, 2001; A. Ishumratov, 1996; O. Vlasova, 2005).

In spite of a great number of the researches on emotions and feelings, linguistic of emotions as a science requires the elaboration ideas elaboration, a certain aspect description of our symbolic universe. Singling out linguistics of emotions as an independent science is the result of the differentiation and intergration processes of the Humanities.

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