

The Peculiarity of Verbal Representation of Emotional Concepts

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ANALYSIS

The anthropocentric approach is one of the basic principles of modern linguistics. In this regard, there is a tendency in linguistics to increase the interest of researchers in the language of speaking subjects and to identify the human factor in the language. Language serves not only to convey information, but also to express the inner world of the speaker. The inner world of a person is a complex and interesting object of research. The description of this world reflects the experience of self-knowledge of many generations over a huge period of time. The study of the experience of such self-knowledge, already meaningful and presented in language, is able to reveal the secrets of this world, hidden and inaccessible, at first glance, for the cognizing subject.

KEYWORDS: Concept, cognitive science, representation of concepts, emotional concept, linguistics of emotions.

The inner world of a person in language is represented by two types: mental and emotional. Emotions, which previously interested mainly psychologists and physiologists, have been the object of linguistic research since the second half of the 20th century. Emotions and multilevel ways of their linguistic expression on the material of a number of languages are studied in the works of Yu.D. Apresyan, L.G. Babenko, S.G. Vorkachev, V.G. Gak, M.K. Golovanivskaya, N.A. Krasavsky, Yu.M Malinovich, E. Myagkova, J.A. Piotrovskaya, Y.S. Stepanova, V.N. Telia, SL. Fesenko, O.E. Filimonova, Z.E. Fomina, V.I. Shakhovsky, A. Vezhbitskaya

Emotions are represented by means of language. Emotional concepts are of great interest to cognitive linguistics, a relatively new branch of language science that studies language as a means of organizing, processing and transmitting information. The study of emotional concepts within the framework of cognitive linguistics allows "to lift the ban on the inclusion of any type of knowledge in the analysis, as long as it really finds reflection in language" [Kuznetsov, 2000: 11], which means that this scientific discipline allows you to significantly expand the object of research and present it in all the variety of means of expression.

The implementation of research within the framework of cognitive science means the use of methods and approaches in a number of important areas modern linguistics: emotiology, linguoculturology, linguoconceptology, ethnopsycholinguistics.

The relevance of this dissertation research is due to the close attention of modern linguistics to the problem of conceptualization of the inner world of man, as well as the orientation of this work on the study of linguistic material from earlier periods.

The aspect of studying the representation of emotional concepts on historical material has not yet received proper coverage in the linguistic literature. The study of the emotional conceptual sphere and linguistic consciousness of medieval man has an undoubted

importance. "We must also understand what exactly and how our ancestors once discovered for themselves, to restore at least in general terms the picture of their knowledge of the world" [Kolesov, 2000: 8]. The implementation of this task is possible only within the framework of cognitive science.

The object of this study is the emotional concepts of "joy" and "sorrow" in the Middle High German language.

The subject of the study is the linguistic means that serve to represent the emotional concepts of "joy" and "sorrow" in the Middle High German period.

The purpose of the work is a comprehensive study of multi-level linguistic means serving to represent the emotional concepts of "grief" and "joy", and a description of their semantics, which allows us to present in general terms the content of the concepts under consideration during this period.

To achieve this goal, it is assumed that the following tasks will be solved:

1. to develop methods for the study of emotional concepts in the diachronic aspect on the example of the Middle High German language;
2. to identify linguistic means related to different types of speech and serving as representations of the conceptual part of the emotional concepts of "joy" and "grief", as well as to investigate their paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations, features of compatibility;
3. to investigate the figurative and evaluative characteristics of the emotional concepts under consideration, associations and representations associated with them in the consciousness of a medieval person;
4. to carry out a comparative interpretation of the figurative and evaluative characteristics of the emotional concepts "joy" and "grief" in the Middle High German language;
5. to identify the specifics of the external expression of joy and grief in the studied linguoculture;
6. to determine the "localization" of emotions in medieval linguistic consciousness, that is, the anatomical and metaphysical organs with which their experience is associated;
7. to establish the nature of the relationship of emotional concepts within the emotional conceptsphere of the Middle High German period;
8. To identify the specifics of the presentation of these emotional concepts in the texts of the corresponding period.

An integrated approach to the study of the object determines the choice of methods: definitional-component analysis, used to isolate the sense of emotivity verbally presented in dictionary interpretations; etymological analysis, used to establish the mechanism of formation and evolution of the concept; contextual analysis, which allows to identify the specifics of the functioning of linguistic means in the text; descriptive method, including methods of observation, interpretation, comparisons, generalizations and typologizations; comparative method.

The theoretical basis of the research was the provisions of a number of modern areas of

linguistics and psychology: the theory of cognitive psychology and the psychology of emotions (K. E. Izard, E. Neumann, A. Ortoni, A. Collins).

The research material was the texts of written monuments of the Middle High German period, mainly represented by the genre of the knight's novel and short stories on religious subjects, as well as lexicographic sources (Matthias Lexers mittelho

The volume of empirical material amounted to 2500 cases of the use of linguistic means of representation of the emotional concepts of "joy" and "sorrow" in the texts of the Middle High German period.

The following provisions are submitted for protection:

1. The study of the linguistic representation of emotional concepts on historical material differs significantly from similar studies on the material of modern language: limitations in the use of lexicographic sources and the use of experimental methods are compensated by a multidimensional textual analysis of ancient monuments.
2. In the Middle High German period, the main patterns of linguistic expression of emotions were formed. This applies to both word-formation models and syntactic functions and syntagmatic connections of emotional vocabulary.
3. In the Middle High German period, one of the main ways of representing emotional concepts is a metaphor, which allows you to embody an abstract concept in a sensual image.
4. "Joy" and "sorrow" are central concepts in the emotional conceptosphere of the Middle High German period. The group of linguistic means of representation of the emotional concept of "grief" exceeds in volume the group of corresponding means of the concept of "joy".
5. The emotional concepts "joy" and "sorrow" are characterized by the opposite sign of evaluation; in the Middle High German texts they enter into a relationship of interaction with each other, which demonstrates their close connection in the conceptual sphere of the period under study.
6. The conceptualization of emotions in the Middle High German period is greatly influenced by the theocentric perception of the world peculiar to this period.

Conclusion. The theoretical significance of the research lies in the fact that it makes a certain contribution to the development of the problem of emotional concepts, their structure, to the formation of the methodology of cognitive science, which allows identifying the features of the conceptual sphere of earlier periods of human consciousness development.

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