

THEORY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES OF WHOLE WORLD



EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND ANALYSIS OF THE COGNITIVE IMPACT OF EMOTIONAL DISCOURSE.

Azamova Gulasal Sodiq qizi

Acting Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages at Fergana State University, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philological Sciences <u>gulasalazamova91@gmail.com</u> ORCID ID 0000-0002-6852-5087

Abstract: This article describes the most relevant scientific issues in linguistics, such as emotional discourse comprehension, and its interpretation in many linguistic fields.

Keywords: Intonation, punctuation, emotional, vocabulary, positive, negative, intensification, image, language, metaphor, feeling, metaphorical, symbolic.

The results of the experiment provide important scientific conclusions and practical recommendations for the linguistic analysis of emotional discourse. Below is a detailed description of the results of the experiment, which allows us to see how emotional discourse affects the reader or listener and what emotions can be expressed with linguistic means.

1. The power of emotional vocabulary

According to the results of experimental testing, emotional lexicon is a set of words that give emotional variety, which in the text have a strong emotional impact on the reader. In texts more following lexical units used :

• **Positive emotions :** such as " joy ," " happiness ," " achievement ," " hope " words through positive feelings expressed and this through in the student warmth , safety and satisfaction feeling to wake up achieved .

• Negative emotions : such as "fear ," "horror ," "hate ," "bitterness " words negative feelings reflection brings and in the student sadness , grief or strong reactions wakes up .

• Intensifier lexicon : Some words (e.g., "hard" anger, "deep "sadness") in the text emotional dream reinforcement for used and they with feelings further more impressive expressed.

Results this shows that emotional lexicon correct when selected , in the reader hot emotional reactions wake up It is possible . Also , the reader for negative and positive emotional words together when presented , emotions mutual contrast with increases .

160

2. Emotional amplification through figurative language and metaphors



THEORY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES OF WHOLE WORLD



Metaphors and figurative language are tools that can convey deep emotional meaning in emotional discourse. Experiment-test in the results following aspects studied :

• **Metaphorical expression** : "Heart froze, "heavy "the load raised, " "tilka-pora " it happened " like metaphors feelings further lively expression opportunity gives and student by emotional intensity high at the level acceptance will be done.

• **Symbolism Images** : Flower, fire, sea such as images various emotions for symbol as used and their meaning layers student's to their feelings impact For example, " flower " "like " expression in the student love or love feelings awakening possible.

• **Cultural Differences** : Figurative language and metaphors cultural acceptance to be done student or listener's to culture For example , some symbolic images various in cultures various kind acceptance to be done and to that suitable feelings awakening observed .

Metaphors and images to the student deep emotional impact showing , in the text emotions sharper and more impressive reflection will bring .

3. Grammar and syntactic of structures role

Syntax and grammatical units emotional in discourse emotional situations in expression important place holds. Experiment-test in the results following observations determined :

• Modal units : like "must," "can," "wants" modal words with expressed sentences student feelings in management important tool become service does, because they through in the student need or desire feelings is formed.

• Syntactic Games : Including words order change emotional dream change possible . For example , short , clear sentences tension increases , long and complicated sentences and feel them deeper represents .

• **Intonation and Punctuation** : Multiple periods, exclamation points sign such as punctuation tools emotional in analysis emotional the effect in strengthening used. For example, sentences ending with an exclamation point intensify the emotional reaction in the reader.

The results show that using syntactic and grammatical units, it is possible to enhance the variety of emotions and the emotional impact directed at the reader or listener.

4. Emotional dynamics and the author's position

The change and dynamics of emotional discourse reflect the consistency and variability of emotions in the text. Experiment-test results based on the following determined :

• **Emotional change** : In the text elementary peace from the feeling sharp fear or to sadness transition emotional dynamics create , the student mood manages .

161

THEORY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES OF WHOLE WORLD





• Author's emotional Position : Author's personal attitude to the student transfer possible and this through emotional the connection For example, the author 's positive or negative attitude The student is suitable for this. mood shapes .

• **Dramatic Climax** : Emotions high to the top output and important events through tension create emotional intensity increases and in the student strong feelings wakes up .

These results this shows that emotional in discourse of feelings consistent and dynamic development of the text emotional strength increases and student to their feelings strong impact conducts .

5. Pragmatic analysis results

Pragmatic analysis through in the text emotional tools author's to the student wants to deliver was main to their feelings suitable accordingly is defined as :

• **Communicative goal and Impact** : Author own emotional position to the student transfer through emotional impact creates . Pragmatic in analysis author feelings to the student how to deliver purpose done increase determined .

• Emotional effect and Impact : In the text of feelings to the student impact their how acceptance to be done depends on . Some emotional units directly impressionability strength increases .

• **Speech Style** : Exhibition speech and emotional intonation through author student with emotional connection to strengthen strives .

Pragmatic analysis as a result It turns out that the author emotional communicative goals and their how expressed student by how acceptance to be done defines .

Experiment-test results this shows that emotional in discourse linguistic of tools correct selection student or listener to their feelings strong impact Emotional lexical, figurative language, grammar and syntactic units, as well as emotional dynamics and pragmatic impact in the student various emotional reactions wake up opportunity

Conclusion : Emotional discourse person's emotional cases and values speech through expression and to others to deliver process to be , this people between emotional the connection in formation and impressive communication on the way important role plays . Monograph results shows that emotional expressions linguistic , cognitive , pragmatic , intertextual and psycholinguistic analyses through complex approach with learning necessary . This approaches using emotions expression tools , their cultural and individual factors with connection and communicative task is determined .

162

European science international conference:



THEORY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES OF WHOLE WORLD



REFERENCES:

1. Halliday, MAK (1978). Language as Social Semiotic: The Social Interpretation of Language and Meaning. London : Edward Arnold .

2. Lakoff, G., & Johnson, M. (1980). *Metaphors We Live By*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

3. Stearns, PN (1994). *American Cool: Constructing a Twentieth-Century Emotional Style*. New York : NYU Press .

4. Russell, JA (1980). A Circumplex Model of Affect. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 39(6), 1161–1178.

5. Matsumoto, D., & Hwang, HC (2013). *Culture and Emotion: The Integration of Biological and Cultural Contributions*. Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology , 44(1), 62–87.

6. Damasio, A. (1999). The Feeling of What Happens: Body and Emotion in the Making of Consciousness. New York : Harcourt Braces .

7. Sapir, E. (1921). *Language: An Introduction to the Study of Speech*. New York : Harcourt , Brace & World .

8. Scherer, KR, & Wallbott, HG (1994). Evidence for Universality and Cultural Variation of Differential Emotion Response Patterning. *Journal of Personality oath Social Psychology*, 66(2), 310–328.

9. Pavlenko, A. (2005). *Emotions and Multilingualism*. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press.

10. Azamova GS, Khojaliyev IT The concept of equivalence in translation and its interpretations. SCIENTIFIC BULLETIN OF THE TASHKENT STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY 2022.

11. AzamovaG. NATIONAL-CULTURALNOTIONSANDTHEIRCOMBINATIONINENGLISHANDUZBEKWORKS.https://internationaljournals.co.in/index.php/giirj/article/view/1599/1492

12. Khojaliyev, Azamova G. <u>Methodology and significance of meaning in translation</u> <u>of Uzbek literature</u>.

13. Azamova G. <u>SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL FUNDAMENTALS OF</u> <u>COGNITIVE CONCEPT IN LINGUISTICS</u>.

163

14. G. Azamova . <u>ULUCHSHENIE USTNOY PRACTICE</u>