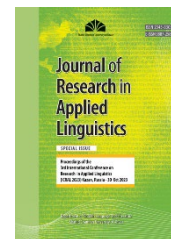




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Use of English Language and Phraseology to Study the Emotional Expression of Language Learners

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Abstract

The study of the methods of emotionality verbalization based on English phraseology allows us to present the possibilities of language and speech in a single complex and contributes to understanding the mentality and psychology of the English linguistic personality. Imagery, emotional expressiveness and axiological features characterize phraseological units. These features are often the most essential ones for phraseological units. If independent parts of speech have the categorical meanings of objectivity, action, state or attribute, which ensures their nominative function, in the case of phraseological units, the weakening of this function occurs due to the strengthening of emotional and figurative-expressive functions. The article discusses phraseological units that express several related emotions of varying degrees and intensity, these emotions can be subsumed into phraseosemantic subgroups. All these phraseosemantic subgroups are combined into three main groups: 1) those expressing positive emotions; 2) those expressing negative emotions; 3) those expressing neutral emotions. We have identified two phraseosemantic subgroups denoting positive emotions: 1) joy and happiness; 2) calmness and ease. In each of the subgroups, phraseological units consist of the components with national specifics. The active components of the phraseosemantic subgroup “joy and happiness” are sky, happiness, heart, soul, etc. The active components of the phraseosemantic subgroup “calmness and ease” are somaticisms, soul, heart, soul, etc. Having got rid of negative emotions, such as anxiety and anger, a person calms down and becomes happy.

Keywords: English Language; Phraseological Unit; Phraseosemantic Subgroup.

1. Introduction

In modern linguistics, the trend toward the logical analysis of language has strengthened. This trend implies the investigation of linguistic, logical, and cultural concepts common to scientific theories and ordinary consciousness. The logical analysis of language results, among other things, in anthropocentrism in language. Redfield's (2006) concept states that culture consists of those “everyday understandings manifested in acts and artifacts that characterize societies”. These understandings are prerequisites for action; therefore, those who possess a common culture also possess common modes of action. Culture is not a static entity but a continuous process; norms are creatively revised every day in the process of social interaction. Those who participate in collective interaction treat each other based on a set of expectations, and the implementation of what is expected consistently confirms and reinforces their attitudes. In this respect, people in each cultural group consistently support each other's attitudes since each person responds to the other in the expected way. In this sense, culture is a product of communication. (Husnutdinov et al., 2017).

To investigate a particular culture, it is required to look at it from the perspective of its representatives and see the undeniable information inherent in certain elements of that culture. The phraseological vocabulary of any language is

such a unique element, its linguistic wealth. Phraseological units make it possible to understand how each nation sees the world. Evaluability and figurativeness are especially strongly expressed in these linguistic units. Phraseological units reflect the real existing phenomena figuratively, by attaching a figurative meaning to the word. There is no language that would not have phraseological units. Teliya (1996) believes that phraseological units emerge based on figurative representations of reality, reflecting a community's historical or spiritual experience.

Phraseological units are linguistic units that emerged because of the extensive experience of the nation accumulated over many years. They summarize the centuries-old cultural development of the people. The semantics of phraseological units are first associated with a person's emotional and psychological state. Phraseological units reflect emotional and expressive features and poetic specifics of the language. In the authors' opinion, the expressive function of phraseological units plays a major role in the formation of emotional speech and actively contributes to the expression of all kinds of emotions, preserving the character of evaluation of a certain phenomenon. They acutely and accurately convey a person's opinion, his or her attitude toward this or that phenomenon. Most phraseological units convey information primarily through emotive-evaluative and figurative representations. (Husnutdinov, 2015).

Emotionality is an indispensable human quality, since every person is able to experience emotions. Psychologists distinguish more than 500 types of emotions. Emotions are diverse and can be conveyed in language using various linguistic means and language units. Therefore, the human emotional system should also be studied from the perspective of linguistics. Emotions greatly affect human activity and in most cases determine a person's actions. Therefore, emotions have received much attention since ancient times. Emotions are among the essential factors governing human behavior. Emotions are involved in all areas of human life. However, for a long time, the scientific study of emotions remained beyond researchers' field of view. (Pogosyan, 2021).

For a long time, linguistics did not address the issue of emotions. Contemporary linguists offer a great number of different theories dealing with the origin and essence of emotions. Nevertheless, there is no clear definition revealing the content of emotions. Each researcher explains emotions from his or her own perspective. Modern linguistics takes into account the importance of a person's emotional sphere. Different authors study different aspects of emotions. Thus, scientists in different planes of different branches of science are trying to create a fundamental theory of emotions. It is particularly important to study how emotions are expressed in language (Pogosyan, 2021).

2. Methodology

Through the study of language and its structures, it is indeed possible to reveal the intricacies and complexity of a language's underlying mentalities and psychology. In the case of English language and phraseology, this can provide valuable insights into the English-speaking individual and the way they think, process information, and express themselves. Language is indeed a fascinating tool that can tell us so much about our societies and ourselves. In English linguistics, studying the ways of verbalization of emotionality by the example of English phraseology makes it possible to present the possibilities of language and speech in a single complex and contributes to understanding the mentality and psychology of the English linguistic personality. Thus, the relevance of this study is beyond dispute. Representations of the inner world create an emotional conceptual framework in human consciousness. At first sight, the emotional concept can be seen as a universal one, since emotions are a quality inherent in everyone. The expression of emotions is characteristic of any culture. At all times, people have experienced the same emotions: joy, sadness, love, sorrow. However, language is not a mirror reflection of the world, so in different languages, the world of emotions and language units conveying them cannot completely coincide with the representations of another people. Certainly, this does not mean that one nation has emotions, while another does not. Emotions are universal, but the typological structure of the emotional vocabulary of one language may not coincide with the emotional vocabulary of another language. Each language has its own classification of emotions, which confirms the national and cultural specifics of emotional traits (Sibgaeva et al., 2018).

3. Literature Review

Text-based sentiment analysis uses NLP techniques to extract useful information from a text and classify that information into certain sentiment classes such as happiness, sadness, stress, anger, and other emotions (Babu & Kanaga, 2022). Text-based sentiment analysis aims to extract the required information and meaningful insights from text, allowing educators to make informed decisions. Text-based sentiment analysis can be used in certain areas, such as

emotion detection from Twitter posts, detecting learners' emotions about teaching methods and content using student responses or surveys, and detecting consumers' emotions when utilizing a product or service. For example, the authors in Gaikar et al. (2015) used sentiment analysis on Twitter data to gather comments on movies before they were released. This study forecast box-office revenues for upcoming movies and discovered a significant association between the amount of attention an upcoming movie has on Twitter and its ranking in the future. Another study used sentiment analysis on the reviews of mobile apps to select highly rated apps for autism spectrum disorder. Similarly, the authors in Anwar et al. (2022) used sentiment analysis in the educational domain, utilising students' chat data during online learning sessions. This study explored the effectiveness of different tutoring strategies and teaching content by classifying students' responses into positive and negative emotions. (Husnutdinov et al., 2016).

Facial sentiment analysis is an emerging field that has gained much attention recently due to its potential applications in various domains, including healthcare, education, marketing, and entertainment. FSA involves computer vision techniques to recognise facial expressions and automatically extract individuals' emotional states. The main goal of FSA is to understand human emotions and behaviour by analysing facial features such as eyebrows, eyes, nose, and mouth. FSA has been utilised in many applications, such as emotion recognition, stress detection, and deception detection. Facial expression recognition to gauge students' emotional responses offers clear benefits over relying solely on self-reported data. Self-reports can be influenced by subjectivity and dishonesty, as students may not accurately convey their true feelings. Facial expressions, on the other hand, provide an objective, measurable indicator of emotions that is not affected by conscious biases. The automatic nature of facial recognition also leads to more natural, instinctual reactions from students rather than ones filtered through deliberation. We anticipate that real-time feedback promotes the generation of novel solutions, collaboration, and student engagement, which have a strong pedagogical impact on learning and teaching methodologies. Deep learning algorithms have significantly improved FSA performance in recent years, allowing for more accurate and reliable analysis. (Saenko et al., 2019).

Several studies have explored the potential of FSA in various domains. For instance, FSA has been used in healthcare to recognise emotions in patients with depression, anxiety, and bipolar disorder. A study Mohan et al. (2021) developed a deep-learning-based FSA model to identify depression in patients by analysing their facial expressions. The model achieved an accuracy of 93.3%, demonstrating FSA's potential in detecting mental disorders. In the education domain, FSA has been utilised to monitor students' engagement and attention levels during online learning (Altuwairqi et al., 2021). This section will explore the different levels at which facial expressions are analysed to determine emotional states and investigate various methodologies employed to detect and interpret emotions from facial expressions (Anwar et al., 2023).

4. Results

Language is indeed a reflection of the people who speak it, and the phrases people use can reveal a lot about those cultures. It is interesting to note how the internal form and internal meaning of the phrase have a close connection to emotion and motivation. The emotionality of a phrase can even persist even when its internal meaning has been lost. It is indeed powerful how language and its structure can reveal so much about a culture and its people. In particular, phrases and their internal meaning can provide a deep understanding of the emotions and motivations that underlie a language. The role of language in expressing culture and the role of culture in forming language is indeed a fascinating and complex interrelationship. Thus, language is the mirror of the people, reflecting its spirit, history, and the essence of life. To study the culture, mentality, customs, and worldview of any nation, one can turn to phraseological units. The semantics of phraseological units is mainly determined by the emotive component. It is especially closely associated with the inner meaning of a phraseological unit. The internal form emerges by means of a figurative representation of reality and carries motivation. It plays a great role in determining its emotiveness. A phraseological unit does not lose its connotative component even with the loss of internal meaning, that is, in the case of unmotivated meaning. (Saenko et al., 2020).

5. Discussion

Emotions can be divided into positive and negative. For instance, Arsent'eva (2017) developed a scale encompassing 10 emotions. They are placed in the following order: affection, joke, irony, humiliation, accusation, insult, rudeness, etc. The author explains each emotion and associates its emergence with the way the subject relates to an object or person. Izard also distinguishes 10 basic emotions: interest, joy, surprise, suffering, hatred, disgust, humiliation, fear, accusation, and shame. He believes these emotions constitute the semantic center of emotive vocabulary. A person,

perceiving the surrounding processes and phenomena, highlights only those events that are important to him or her. This process is reflected in emotions. They divide these idioms into three groups:

1. Idioms expressing a person's hatred. These types of idioms are seen as taboo since they often use components of religious themes and somatisms. This group includes curses and expressions with the meaning of contempt.

2. Idioms expressing a person's condescending attitude toward others. Language units with the meaning of disdain are understood to be units expressing a depreciative attitude.

3. Idioms expressing a person's slightly ironic or humorous attitude toward an object or a person (Husnutdinov et al., 2022).

The analysis of many groups of emotions made it possible to conclude that one phraseosemantic subgroup can include phraseological units expressing several related emotions of different degrees of intensity. All these phraseosemantic subgroups are united into three main groups:

- 1) Positive emotions;
- 2) Negative emotions;
- 3) Neutral emotions.

Thus, a person's state can be considered in five aspects:

- 1) Physical;
- 2) Emotional;
- 3) State of mental activity;
- 4) Mental-psychic;
- 5) Emotional-physical.

To study in more detail the semantics of phraseological units expressing a person's state, the structure of relations within the phraseosemantic subgroup "Joy, happiness" was analyzed in the aspect of "a person's emotional state". Joy generates an elevated mood; happiness arouses a feeling of joy, a state of complete satisfaction with life. Joy and happiness are closely related to each other. However, there is a difference between these two feelings: happiness is a personal feeling that can be joyful for another person, but this joy cannot make the other person happy. Happiness is related to a person's inner harmony and is a deep feeling. Joy is the emotion caused by well-being, success, or good luck, and is usually associated with a feeling of intense, continuous happiness.

Bakhtin distinguishes three ancient sources of laughter:

- 1) Hippocratic philosophy of laughter – therapeutic;
- 2) Aristotle's formula: "Of all living beings, only man is endowed with laughter";
- 3) The image of laughing Menippus in the afterworld, Lucian emphasizes the association of laughter with death. (Grigoryev et al., 2022).

6. Conclusion

Phraseological units that convey several related emotions of different degrees and intensities can be united into phraseosemantic subgroups ("phraseosemantic subgroup of surprise"; "phraseosemantic subgroup of grief, suffering, sadness, despondency", "phraseosemantic subgroup of joy, happiness", etc.). All of them are united into three main groups: 1) positive emotions; 2) negative emotions; 3) neutral emotions. Two phraseosemantic subgroups denoting positive emotions were singled out: 1) joy, happiness; 2) calmness, ease. Within each subgroup, phraseological units consist of components with national specificity. Active components of the phraseosemantic subgroup "Joy, happiness":

It is indeed true that the phraseosemantic subgroups denoting positive emotions can carry specific cultural and national undertones, based on its components. The component words and phrases that compose these subgroups may

carry certain cultural biases or associations, and can therefore add a unique flavor to the emotionality of the group. This highlights the fact that language and culture are closely intertwined and can affect one another in significant ways.

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