

The Significant Role of Language in The Expression and Transmission of Emotions

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Abstract: This paper deals with the profound and dynamic relationship between emotion and language, emphasizing their interconnected roles in human communication and relationships. Emotions shape linguistic expression, influencing tone, word choice, and meaning, while language serves as the primary medium through which emotions are articulated, interpreted, and shared. The study highlights how emotional nuances in speech, writing, and nonverbal cues enhance interpersonal connections, foster empathy, and bridge cultural divides. Additionally, it examines the transformative power of language—how it can heal, inspire, or provoke, underscoring its impact on personal and social interactions. By analyzing this interplay, the paper argues that understanding the emotional dimensions of language is essential for meaningful communication in an increasingly interconnected world. Ultimately, emotion and language are inseparable forces that define human experience, shaping both individual identity and collective relationships.

Keywords: Emotion, language, communication, relationships, expression, empathy, nonverbal cues.

Introduction: In our language, words vary in terms of their expressiveness and emotional coloring. In psychology, the word emotion refers to a subjective psychological process, a reaction that can be either positive or negative. Definitions given to the concept of emotion include: “Emotions are the reflections of a person’s relationship to their environment, society, and themselves, a form of reflecting reality,” and “Emotions are a physiological state of the organism characterized by a subjective, distinct emotional tone that encompasses all types of human feelings and experiences.” To consider emotion solely as a psychological process is incorrect. In general, words not only denote objects, phenomena, their signs, qualities, and actions, but they also possess a certain semantic load that affects a person’s emotions. The group of words that affect a person’s feelings is called expressive-emotional vocabulary.

Expressive-emotional words are most often used in artistic or literary styles. Every writer makes use of expressive-emotional words—these artistic means—to create imagery in their literary works. Words with expressive coloring are also used in publicistic and

colloquial styles.

For example, comparing the phrases “Tan` atti” and “Awildir` ustine qulashin jayip tań atti,” the first is simply informative, while the second carries an emotional meaning.

As mentioned earlier, emotionally and expressively colored words are frequently encountered in artistic works. In publicistic writings, however, the presence of emotional and expressive coloring is limited. Still, a skilled journalist may use emotional-expressive language to depict the humanity and social role of a character, thereby creating a vivid image.

Researcher N.A. Lukyanova states: “Expression and emotion are interrelated, and based on this, emotion is considered to arise from expressive foundations.

She further explains that expression appears in a broader sense through the semantic properties of linguistic units and serves as a tool of artistic depiction in speech.”[1]

She also notes: “Various tones of the message being conveyed can be made soft and meaningful through intonation, for intonation is something remarkable and

rich in phenomena.”[2] Professor V.A. Artemov writes that the phrase “Be careful!” can be said in 22 different intonations, while Professor A.N. Gvozdev emphasizes that “Intonation can sometimes convey things in speech that writing alone—especially when it comes to emotional and expressive nuances—cannot capture.”

English playwright Bernard Shaw also pointed out that there are fifty ways to say “Yes/awa” and five hundred ways to say “No/joq,” yet we have only one way of writing them.

For example:

— “Qara bassınızğa bolğırlar, ne bolıp qaldı-ı, aytósiń!...!”

— “-Ájaǵamdı waaay-way, basbashılar waaay-way, atıp ketti, waaay-way!...- usı dawıs tańǵı tımıqtı tebirendirip, dıbıs jeter jerdegi qońsı qobanı tik ayaqtan turǵızdı From examples like these, we can clearly see that intonation itself greatly enhances emotional expression.

Some scholars argue that emotionality and expressiveness in language should not be considered the same phenomenon—they are different.

— -Saǵalımdı sıyla emish?! Saǵalı kesilgir, saǵalı kúnge aǵarǵan iyt!...

Scholars like S.K. Kenesbaev and G.G. Musabayev divide emotional vocabulary into two groups:

a) Words with emotional meaning;

b) Words formed through affixation that express endearment, respect, diminutiveness, etc.

They define emotional-expressive vocabulary as: “Words that do not only denote objects, phenomena, or their qualities/actions, but also affect human emotions, thus acquiring a stylistic function. The group of words that affect human emotions is called expressive-emotional vocabulary.”[3]

So what exactly are emotional words?

Words that provoke either positive or negative emotional reactions in the listener are called emotional words.

For example:

-Ol ne degeniń balammm! -Tolıbay dastıqtan basın julıp alıp sarsıldı:... [4]

-Way-way-way, órtediń-aw!

Pah, shetinen usta-aw, zańǵarlardıń!-dep. Háweslendi .

-Yaq, ház etip otırman, -deydi de tınısı tarılıp baratırǵanday: «úhh!» dep, suwıq demin ala beredi.

-Jaq, ház etip otırman, úhh... .

-Ya-aaq, qaynaǵa...-dedi zorǵa ózin tutqan Bazar .

In English:

• **“Oh, my darling Cathy!”** he cried, tearing at his hair with a groan that shook the room: ‘How can I bear it?’”[5]

• **“Oh!”** he gasped, his breath catching in his throat: ‘The blood—it’s everywhere!’”

• **“Dear Joe!”** he moaned, clutching at his coat: ‘Don’t leave me now!’”[6]

The semantic weight of these words affects people differently—some provoke positive emotions, others negative. Most commonly, emotionally charged words are interjections, expressions of gratitude, or curses.

Examples:

— Ástawpır-alla-a! Jayın degen-ám bunshama óse beredi, eken-aw!

Ólim, saǵan, ólim! - Tolıbay tewip jiberdi:- Bunıń aqmaǵı ólmeı, aqıllısın óliwin qarasań-á!...

-Sennen usı sózdiń shıǵatuǵının bilip edim, páderińe mıń nálet!...

“Fie upon thee!” he spat, his voice dripping with scorn: ‘May the devil take thy soul!’” [8]

Expressive-emotional vocabulary arises in several ways:

A) Some words are inherently emotional without any affixes.

Examples: masqara, átteń, tamasha, ájayıp, káramat .Example: “Al, Jaraqpanjan, karamat!”[9]

B) Some emotional words are formed morphologically through affixes that denote endearment, contempt, diminutiveness, etc. Examples: coltling (qulinshaq), little brother (inishek).

Expressive-emotional words can also be formed phonetically through rhythm, pauses, etc. Example: Qaqaman suwıqta ústime bir shelek muzday suw quyǵanday boldı.

In language, emotional words serve to express feelings, while expressiveness enhances the impact and artistry of the conveyed idea.

Professor A.I. Efimov says: “In the concept of expressiveness, the emotional tone of linguistic means is also included, since emotional expressiveness is a crucial component.”

We have seen that emotionality and expressiveness both exist in language, and they are different from one another. Poets and writers, deeply sensing the power of words, use emotional-expressive vocabulary to create vivid and impactful works. The emotional and expressive vocabulary in literary language still requires further research.

Theoretical analysis shows that the relationship between emotion and language should be studied

using a complex methodology. Research results confirm that emotional units must be analyzed from linguistic, psychological, and pragmatic perspectives.

From a practical standpoint, these findings can help in teaching foreign languages, ensuring the proper use of emotional expressions in translation, and enhancing the effectiveness of communication. Future research should focus on the processing of emotional speech in the brain using neuropsychological and experimental psycholinguistic methods. The linguistic explanations of emotions, their classification, their role in communicative processes, and their practical application must be based on theories from linguistics, psychology, and psycholinguistics.

CONCLUSION

The intricate relationship between emotion and language is fundamental to human connection and expression. Emotions shape the way we use language, infusing words with nuance, tone, and meaning, while language, in turn, provides the structure through which we articulate and interpret our feelings. Whether through spoken words, written texts, or nonverbal cues, this dynamic interplay influences relationships, fosters empathy, and bridges cultural divides.

Moreover, the emotional power of language can heal, inspire, or provoke, demonstrating its profound impact on personal and social interactions. As we navigate communication in an increasingly interconnected world, understanding the emotional dimensions of language allows for deeper, more meaningful connections. Ultimately, emotion and language are inseparable forces that define human experience, shaping how we relate to others and understand ourselves.

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