

THE ROLE OF FACIAL SOMATIC ELEMENTS IN EXPRESSING EMOTIONS (on the example of French phraseology)

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Annotation: This article explores the role of facial expressions in nonverbal communication, emphasizing their linguistic, psychological, and physiological significance. It examines the function of somatic elements such as the eyes, forehead, mouth, and nose in conveying emotions, referencing Paul Ekman's classification of basic emotional states like anger, joy, fear, pain, surprise, and disgust.

Key words: nonverbal communication, facial expressions, somatic elements, phraseological units, emotions.

Introduction: In oral communication, most communicative movements primarily encompass emotional states. Their recognition as part of speech communication is crucial for understanding a message, an action, or a person's emotional state [1]. In this regard, the unique significance of nonverbal means in the communication process is undeniable and worth attention. In this section of our research, we aim to provide a detailed discussion on phraseological tools that reflect nonverbal aspects in emotional communication, specifically emotive phraseological units that fully convey these expressions.

Method and materials: Facial expressions are a part of human facial movements through which various thoughts, actions, imaginations, memories, surprises, and other emotions are manifested. Smiling, grinning, smirking, pressing or pursing lips, sticking out the tongue, raising eyebrows—these are all communicative, interactive, and perceptive aspects of speech that reflect different psychological states, particularly emotional experiences. [2]. French phraseological expressions describing facial expressions also play a unique role in activating nonverbal communication. This is because a person's facial expression conveys various thoughts and reflections, which naturally attract the speaker's attention during interaction. For example, whether our interlocutor understands us, disagrees, or intends to respond—all these conscious emotional reactions are manifested through facial expressions.

Result and discussion: One of the main characteristics of facial expressions is their integrity and dynamism. This means that all six basic emotional states—anger, joy, fear, pain, surprise, and disgust—coordinate through the movements of facial muscles. Such expressive emotions can be studied effectively through the method called “FAST [3],” discovered by Paul Ekman and his team. According to this method, the face is divided into three horizontal sections: 1) eyes and forehead, 2) nose and its surrounding area, and 3) mouth and chin area [4]. Accordingly, when analyzing French phraseological expressions that describe facial emotions, the following observations emerge.

Types of facial emotional expressions.	Phraseological expressions related to the eyes and forehead:
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Anger	faire les gros yeux - ko'zlarini lo'q qilmoq;
Joy	défroncer le (s) sourcil (s) - kayfi chog' bo'lmoq;
Fear	avoir froid aux yeux - qo'rqmoq; cho'chimoq;
Sadness	Avoir une mine renfrognée - xo'mraygan bo'lmoq;
Love	faire les yeux doux à quelqu'un – noz-karashma qilmoq;
Hate	faire grise mine à qqn.- birovni aftini burishtirib kutib olmoq;
Discontent	faire des yeux - norozi kayfiyatda qaramoq;
	Phraseological expressions related to the nose and its surrounding area:
Shame	le feu aux joues - qizargan yuzlar bila;
Discontent	avoir le nez sur quelque chose - burnini jiyirmoq;
	Phraseological expressions related to the mouth and chin area:
Fear	claquer des dents - qo'rquvdan tishi taqillamoq;
Stupefaction	être comme deux ronds de flan - hayratda qolmoq;
Regret	s'en mordre les lèvres- afsuslanmoq, labini tishlamoq;
agreement	rire dans sa barbe -miyig'ida kulmoq;
surprise	faire le moue-labini burmoq.

Thus, phraseological expressions related to the eyes and forehead convey both positive and negative emotions in nonverbal communication. In contrast, those associated with the mouth and chin primarily express neutral emotions, while those connected to the nose and cheeks exclusively represent negative emotions. From the analysis above, it can be concluded that, according to P. Ekman's method, facial expressions are primarily centered around the eyes, nose, and mouth. Additionally, due to their dynamism, the eyes and mouth serve to express various emotions nonverbally, whereas the nose-being less dynamic-mainly conveys limited emotions such as shame and discontent. That is, the nose and cheek regions stand out in nonverbal communication for their mono-emotional nature. This phenomenon has been substantiated through an analysis of French phraseological expressions.

Based on the linguistic and psychological analyses discussed above, several key points can be emphasized regarding French "Nonverbal Phraseology." As F. Poyatos noted, interpersonal communication consists of a complex three-part system: "language + paralinguistics + kinesics." This structure ensures that the communication process maintains lexical-semantic integrity, functioning in harmony and transcribing simultaneously.

Therefore, phraseological expressions that reflect nonverbal cues naturally manifest various emotions and are directly linked to verbal communication. Accordingly, they can be classified as follows: Would you like a detailed breakdown of these classifications, or are you interested in examples of such phraseological expressions?

- Here's a breakdown of nonverbal phraseological units based on their function in communication:
- nonverbal phraseological units that fully replace verbal communication: In this case, information is conveyed completely without words, relying solely on nonverbal cues.
- nonverbal phraseological units that partially substitute verbal communication: This occurs when verbal and nonverbal elements are used together, complementing each other.
- nonverbal phraseological units that directly repeat verbal information: These units serve to reinforce spoken communication by mirroring the verbal message through nonverbal means.

Conclusion, facial expressions convey various emotions through somatic elements such as the mouth (la bouche), the eyes (les yeux), the forehead (le front), and the nose (le nez). These features play a key role in expressing emotions such as anger, joy, fear, pain, surprise, disgust, sadness, love, dissatisfaction, shame, regret, agreement, and astonishment. The eyes and mouth are the most dynamic elements, allowing for a broad range of emotional expressions, whereas the nose is relatively static and primarily reflects shame and dissatisfaction. These characteristics enable nonverbal communication to visually represent an individual's internal emotions.

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