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EMOTIVE EXPRESSION AND ITS ROLE IN LANGUAGE

Karshi International University
1st year Master's degree student
Abdukhalimova Zarifa Tulkin kizi
gulopag154@gmail.com

Annotation

This article examines emotive expression as an important linguistic phenomenon reflecting speakers' emotions, subjective evaluation, and communicative intentions. The study discusses the theoretical foundations of emotivity, linguistic means of expressing emotions, and the role of emotive expression in communication and meaning construction.

Аннотация

В статье рассматривается эмотивная экспрессия как важное лингвистическое явление, отражающее эмоциональное состояние, субъективную оценку и коммуникативные намерения говорящего.

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada emotiv ifoda tilshunoslikdagi muhim hodisa sifatida tahlil qilinadi. Emotivlik nutq egasining hissiy holati, subyektiv bahosi va kommunikativ niyatini aks ettiradi. Maqolada emotiv ifodaning nazariy asoslari, lingvistik vositalari va muloqotdagi o'rni yoritiladi.

Key words

emotive expression, emotivity, emotion in language, pragmatics, communication

INTRODUCTION

Language is not only a means of transmitting information but also a powerful tool for expressing emotions, attitudes, and personal evaluations. Human communication is deeply connected with emotional experience, and language serves as one of the main instruments for verbalizing this experience[1]. Therefore, emotive expression occupies an essential place in linguistic studies.

Human facial movements transmit a wealth of dynamic signals that readily provide crucial information about other people's emotional states[2]. The temporal dynamics of facial expressions of emotion are finely optimized to hierarchically transmit biologically rooted and socially adaptive signals over time[3].

As a consequence, the frequency of exposure to dynamic faces is markedly higher compared with static ones. Yet, most studies investigating facial expression recognition (FER) have relied on the sole use of static face images; thus, very little is known about how the human brain decodes and processes dynamic facial expressions of emotion. This experimental bias might stem from previous studies consistently reporting that young adults minimally benefit from the richer dynamic over static information, whereas children, the elderly and, clinical

[1] Bally, C.Language and Life. London: Allen & Unwin, 1965.
[2] Jakobson, R. "Linguistics and Poetics." In:Style in Language. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1960.
[3] Jack, Garrod, & Schyns, 2014.

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populations very strongly do[4]. However, they only represent a coarse linear approximation of natural face motion, which might lead to less accurate emotion recognition than their natural counterparts[5]. Synthetic faces might help to solve this challenge, but they suffer in terms of ecological validity. Despite these methodological challenges, the lack of studies using dynamic natural faces is still surprising because evolutionary and ontogenetic perspectives would posit an advantage in processing dynamic faces for all human observers.

Emotive expression refers to the linguistic representation of emotions and feelings in speech. It is closely related to the concept of emotivity, which denotes the emotional potential of language units. Emotive meaning differs from denotative meaning in that it reflects the speaker's subjective attitude rather than objective reality.

Our findings supported our hypothesis; we observed a clear dynamic advantage in both young children and the elderlies, whereas young adults exhibited only a minimal benefit for dynamic stimuli and only for a very limited number of expressions. These findings are consistent with previous behavioral studies revealing that the latter population does not benefit from the presentation of dynamic signals[6]

According to linguistic research, emotive elements form an integral part of language and cannot be treated as secondary or optional. Scholars emphasize that emotional meaning is embedded in the semantic structure of words and constructions, especially in evaluative and expressive contexts.

Although emotivity, expressiveness, and evaluation are interconnected, they represent different linguistic categories. Emotivity is associated with the expression of emotions, while expressiveness focuses on the intensity and vividness of speech. Evaluation, in turn, reflects positive or negative judgment.

Clearly there is much more to emotional expression - both in the behavior people emit and how they judge it - than matching static images of facial muscle movement configurations to words or. People clearly express emotions in more ways than in facial muscle movements, and rely on more than just single words or scenarios to make sense of emotional expression. The Ekman and Friesen work inspired several robust critiques. Questions have been raised about biases in the forced choice paradigms, the robustness of those results from forced studies, and the reliance upon such exaggerated, stereotypical expressions[7].

In actual communication, these categories often overlap. For example, evaluative adjectives may simultaneously express emotional attitude and stylistic emphasis. Understanding the distinction between these notions is important for accurate linguistic analysis.

Emotive expression is realized through various linguistic means at different levels of language.

Early studies of emotional expression largely focused on whether perceivers could infer emotions from static portrayals of prototypical configurations of facial muscles thought to convey anger, disgust, fear, sadness, surprise, and happiness[8]. The last 20 years of scientific study has moved significantly beyond static facial portrayals of these six emotions, revealing that *emotional expressions are multimodal, dynamic patterns of behavior*, involving facial

[4] Richoz, Jack, Garrod, Schyns, & Caldara, 2015; Richoz, Jack, Garrod, Schyns, & Caldara, 2018b
[5] Cosker, Krumhuber, & Hilton, 2010; Korolkova, 2018; Wallraven, Breidt, Cunningham, & Bülthoff, 2018
[6] Fiorentini & Viviani, 2011; Gold et al., 2013; Kätsyri & Sams, 2008
[7] Russell, 1994; Matsumoto & Hwang, 2017; Nelson & Russell, 2013
[8] Ekman, 1994; Russell, 1994.

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action, vocalization, bodily movement, gaze, gesture, head movements, touch, autonomic response, and even scent[9].

Emotive expression performs several important functions in communication. It allows speakers to express their inner emotional states and establish emotional contact with interlocutors. Emotive language also influences the addressee by shaping attitudes and emotional responses.

From a pragmatic point of view, emotive expression contributes to meaning construction by adding subjective and contextual layers to utterances. It is widely used in everyday speech, literary texts, and media discourse.

CONCLUSION

Emotive expression is a fundamental component of language that reflects human emotional experience and subjective evaluation. It enriches communication by adding emotional depth and pragmatic meaning. The study of emotive expression contributes to a deeper understanding of language as a social and cognitive phenomenon.

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