

LANGUAGE MEANS OF EXPRESSION OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EMOTION

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Despite the large number of studies on the typology of emotions, there is no complete unanimity on the classification of emotions today. This, in particular, concerns the problem of dividing emotions into positive and negative. In traditional psychology, it is accepted to consider positive those emotions that are desirable, pleasant for the subject, and negative - emotions that are undesirable for him, negative.

According to SL Rubinstein, emotions can be characterized and described in phenomenological terms several particularly distinctive features, one of which, in his opinion, is polarity, ie possession of a positive or negative sign. Both poles are not necessarily constant. In complex human feelings they often form a complex contradictory unity: in jealousy passionate love coexists with fierce hatred.

According to the scientist VI Shakhovsky, the categorization of emotions is considered a very difficult task and it is impossible to identify certain key aspects in this matter of psychology. Emotions are difficult to reflect objectively and, for example, this aspect of psychology does not always cope with this task. Although it is possible to define an emotion from the point of view of the speaker and the observer in the same way: both evaluate, for example, kindness as a positive emotion, and anger as a negative.

In language, emotional concepts are realized on the phonetic, lexical and grammatical levels. Each level is rich in its own examples of application and description of emotional concepts and their implementation in text and speech. At the phonetic level, it is a sound repetition, imitation of the sounds of nature to create an emotional effect, the creation of special intonations, pauses, accents, rhythms or special rhymes, the use of the grapheme. Describing phonetic and graphic means of expression of emotional concepts can be used emphatic intonation and stress, ambiguous pauses, font selection, simultaneous use in the text of the question and exclamation mark, as well as a triple exclamation mark.

At the grammatical level, in turn, there are suffixes that contribute to negative evaluation; derogatory suffixes; suffixes with a positive connotation; "One-time" words and author's occasionalisms; word formation by nominalization, use of grammatical descriptors: repetition, inversion, emphatic use of the verb do, exclamatory constructions what, such, how, so; exclamatory sentences-monosyllabic.

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