

THE EMOTIONAL CONCEPT OF "JOY" AND THE WAYS OF ITS OBJECTIFICATION IN ARTISTIC AND RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES

G.Z.Uzaqova

Emotions are one of the most complexly organized human systems. A huge literature is devoted to the study of emotions and their expression in language (works by Yu. D. Apresyan, N. D. Arutyunova, A. Vezhbitskaya, V. G. Gak, J. N. Jordanskaya, V. I. Shakhovsky, etc.). Representing one of the fundamental human emotions, joy is an integral component of spiritual culture. The emotion of joy, for all its universality, shows in different languages a certain specificity of verbalization, due to the inherent subjectivity of the speaker's interpretation of the surrounding reality, which is of undoubted interest to linguistics. The subject of research in this paper is the emotional concept of "joy". Lexical and phraseological units, paroemias representing the concept of "joy" are the object of research.

The emotion of joy has a fairly wide repertoire of multi-level means of linguistic objectification, which have repeatedly attracted the attention of domestic linguists. In recent decades, they have been analyzed in the following directions- semantic structure and lexical compatibility of a group of German adjectives with the common meaning "joyful", "cheerful" (Marakushina 1972), lexical and semantic taxonomy of the frames "joy" / "sadness" on the material of the Russian and German languages (Ryabkova 2002), features of the representation of the frame "joy" in modern French were studied at the semantic level. (Ozonova 2003), ways to actualize semantically conjugated categories FREUDE and TRAUER in German language consciousness (Adamova 2006) - at the phonetic level, the intonation structure of English speech units expressing positive emotions of the "joy" group (Kanter 1973), the interaction of prosodic and kinesic means in expressing emotional meanings of joy, anger, surprise in stage speech on the material of the English language (Korlykhanova 2000), the expressive function of intonation in modern French on the material of utterances, expressing emotions of the group "joy" (Karzhanova 2000).

At the conceptual level, the features of the representation of the concept of "joy" in the Russian language (Penkovsky 1991), ways of actualizing the concepts of "Angst" and "Freude" in the semantic space of the German language and its Austrian version (Borodkina 2002), problems of representation of emotional concepts were studied. Russian "joy", "grief", "fear" with elements of comparison with Bashkir (Valieva 2003), the concept of "joy" in Russian and English based on the material of the works of F. M. Dostoevsky and Ch. Dickens (Sergeev 2004). At the same time, according to our data, a comprehensive analysis of the ways of objectification of the emotional concept of "joy" in the system of two heterogeneous discourses, artistic and religious, taking into account the specifics of each of them in the English language consciousness has not yet been the subject of special scientific consideration, its prospects seem obvious. The concept of the concept is one of the most developed in modern linguistics; researchers apply a wide variety of approaches to the analysis of such a multidimensional mental education as a concept, but the connection of the latter with discourse has not been sufficiently considered.

until now, the implementation of the concept at different language levels is largely determined by the type of discourse within which the concept functions.

In this paper, we are trying to prove the hypothesis that the type of discourse directly affects the specifics of the objectification of the concept. In accordance with the stated goal and the proposed hypothesis, the following tasks are solved in the work.

- 1) systematize the existing definitions of the concept of "concept";
- 2) identify the linguistic units objectifying the emotional concept of "joy" in modern English,
- 3) determine the structure of the emotional concept of "joy" within the framework of artistic discourse,
- 4) to investigate the structure of the emotional concept of "joy" within the framework of religious Christian discourse,
- 5) to conduct a comparative analysis of the conceptual features of the emotional concept "joy" in artistic and religious Christian discourses, the relevance of the research undertaken is explained by the need for in-depth study of the ways of reflecting emotions in language as an important element of the integral ethnic identity of the speaking individual and collective in the context of a progressive intercultural dialogue as a whole, and also due to scientific interest in the problem of linguistic representation of the emotional concept "joy" in two types of discourse (artistic and religious) in particular.

The analysis of data from several explanatory dictionaries indicates that in the English language consciousness the concept of "joy" is verbalized by the following lexemes joy (n), joyfulness (n), joyousness (n), jubilee (n), jubilee (n), bliss (n), beatitude (n), gladness (n), glee (n), gaiety (n), gratification (n), delight (n), delectation (n), ecstasy (n), exultation (n), exaltation (n), elation (n), gladness (n), hilarity (n), cheer (n), felicity (n), festivity(n), exhilaration (n), mirth (n), pleasure (n), rapture (n), ravishment (n), rejoicing (n), revelry (n), satisfaction (n), joyful (adj), joyous (adj), jubilant (adj), blissful (adj), glad (adj), delightful (adj), ecstatic (adj), pleasing (adj), pleasurable (adj), to joy (v), to jubilate (v), to gratify (v), to delight (v), to exult (v), to exalt (v), to elate (v), to felicitate (v), to exhilarate (v), to pleasure (v), to ravish (v), to rejoice (v), to revel (v) . Using the analysis of lexicographic sources and factual material, the conceptual features of the concept under study were identified (1) "feeling of great happiness and pleasure", (2) "something or someone that gives joy", (3) "the expression of joy". These conceptual features form the conceptual component of the emotional concept of "joy" in artistic and religious discourses. However, their content content is fundamentally different and reflects the specifics of a certain type of discourse. In artistic discourse, joy is conceptualized by language as a primary/basic emotion, which assumes not so much a certain amount of intellectual evaluation of a certain state of things as bad or good for the subject.

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