



International Conference on Education, Psychology and Humanities

Hosted Online from Moscow, Russia

Date: 28th October, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

LINGUISTIC CONCEPTUALIZATION AND MANIFESTATION OF EMOTIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF EMOLINGUISTICS AND COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS

Zamira Baxramova Raximovna

Department of Uzbek and Foreign Languages,
Bukhara State Technical University

ABSTRACT

This research paper provides a comprehensive investigation into the verbal and non-verbal conceptualization and manifestation of emotions at the intersection of emolinguistics and cognitive linguistics. Grounded in the paradigm shift from Homo sapiens to Homo sentiens, the study explores the theoretical-methodological boundaries differentiating psychological "emotion" from linguistic "emotivity", alongside the cognitive scenarios and linguacultural codes that structure human affective experiences. Through detailed semantic, cognitive, and discursive analyses, the paper evaluates the interplay between emotional coloring, evaluativeness, and expressiveness within word semantics.

Keywords: emolinguistics, emotivity, cognitive linguistics, conceptualization, Homo sentiens, emotive seme, cognitive scenarios, linguacultural codes.

Introduction

Modern linguistic research has undergone a profound paradigm shift, transitioning from purely structural and formalistic analyses to anthropocentric and cognitive frameworks. Within this evolving landscape, human communication is no longer viewed merely as an exchange of logical, propositionally structured information between rational agents. Instead,



International Conference on Education, Psychology and Humanities

Hosted Online from Moscow, Russia

Date: 28th October, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

contemporary discourse practices demonstrate that emotional states, subjective attitudes, and affective evaluations pervade every level of linguistic interaction. The classic anthropocentric ideal of Homo sapiens—the purely rational human being—is increasingly complemented and refined by the concept of Homo sentiens: the emotional human being who perceives, interprets, and categorizes the surrounding world primarily through the prism of affective experiences. A monumental milestone in institutionalizing this perspective occurred at the IV International Congress of Linguists in Berlin (1987), where the theme "Language and Emotions" was recognized as a top-priority, independent domain of modern linguistics. This formal recognition accelerated the consolidation of emolinguistics (the linguistics of emotions) as an interdisciplinary field bridging cognitive science, psycholinguistics, semasiology, and cultural linguistics. In the contemporary anthropocentric paradigm, emotions are no longer dismissed as secondary, peripheral, or accidental noise that distorts rational speech. Rather, they are understood as the motivational and cognitive core of the linguistic personality, shaping how reality is mentalized, stored, and verbalized. The primary objective of this study is to provide an expanded theoretical and analytical investigation into the linguistic conceptualization and manifestation of human emotions. By synthesizing insights from emolinguistics and cognitive linguistics, this paper examines the semantic mechanisms through which emotional states are encoded into language structures, the cognitive scenarios that govern affective processing, and the discursive and cultural dimensions that shape emotional expression across different contexts.

Analysis. Theoretical-Methodological Boundaries: "Emotion" vs. "Emotivity" A crucial prerequisite for any rigorous emolinguistic investigation is establishing clear boundaries between psychological and linguistic categories.



International Conference on Education, Psychology and Humanities

Hosted Online from Moscow, Russia

Date: 28th October, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

While lay discourse frequently conflates these notions, scientific inquiry necessitates a strict distinction between emotion and emotivity:

- **Emotion:** Refers to a psychological, neurophysiological, and affective state experienced by an individual in response to internal or external stimuli. As a mental process studied primarily by psychology and neurobiology, an emotion in its raw state is non-linguistic and pre-verbal.
- **Emotivity:** Refers to the functional-semantic category of language that reflects, codes, and translates human emotional states, evaluations, and attitudes into linguistic symbols. Emotivity represents the linguistic institutionalization of emotions, transforming psychological affect into systematic semantic components (emotive semes or emosemes).

In linguistic literature, two major approaches to defining emotivity have emerged:

1. **Narrow Interpretation:** Supported by scholars such as V. Shakhovsky, Y. Wolf, and N. Lukyanova, this view restricts emotive vocabulary exclusively to words whose primary denotative function is to name or directly express emotions (e.g., "joy", "fear", "furious").
2. **Broad Interpretation:** Advocated by S. Ionova, L. Babenko, E. Sazhina, and D. Semak, this approach conceptualizes emotivity as an all-encompassing linguistic system that integrates direct lexical naming, indirect connotation, prosodic features, stylistic tropes, and non-verbal/paralinguistic cues operating across discourse.

Differentiation of Emotivity, Evaluativeness, and Expressiveness

Within word semantics, emotivity frequently overlaps with evaluativeness (baholovchanlik) and expressiveness (ekspressivlik). To prevent conceptual ambiguity, their differential semantic features must be delineated:



International Conference on Education, Psychology and Humanities

Hosted Online from Moscow, Russia

Date: 28th October, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

Semantic Category	Core Definition & Function	Linguistic Realization
Emotivity	Coding of emotional states, feelings, and affective attitudes in word semantics and discourse.	Direct emotion terms ("love", "grief"), emotive interjections ("alas!"), emotive connotations.
Evaluativeness	A modal category reflecting positive/negative judgment against normative or value standards.	Axiological adjectives ("good", "bad", "noble", "corrupt"), moral-ethical judgments.
Expressiveness	Linguistic intensity designed to heighten communicative impact and persuade the addressee.	Intensifiers, stylistic tropes (metaphors, hyperboles), expressive morphology ("tiny-winy").

Discussion

The empirical and theoretical findings of emolinguistics reveal that emotional expression is far from being a purely biological impulse; rather, it is heavily mediated by cultural constants and socio-discursive variables such as gender. Sociolinguistic and discursive analyses indicate that emotional manifestation is strongly structured by gendered expectations and communicative norms.



International Conference on Education, Psychology and Humanities

Hosted Online from Moscow, Russia

Date: 28th October, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

Traditional discourse models enforce a "masculinity script" characterized by emotional restraint and self-control, leading to a higher prevalence of emotionally neutral, propositionally dense structures in male speech. In contrast, female discourse models frequently display a broader spectrum of emotive vocabulary, higher frequencies of lexical intensifiers, diminutive morphology, and richer synonymic chains. However, contemporary cognitive discourse analysis suggests that these distinctions are not biologically fixed but are dynamic socio-cultural constructs that adapt to professional and social contexts.

While basic affective states like joy, fear, and anger exist across all human societies, their lexicalization, cultural salience, and conceptual boundaries differ significantly. Individualistic cultures often prioritize abstract, internally focused emotional terms emphasizing personal autonomy, whereas collectivist cultures tend to conceptualize emotions relationally, linking affective states to social harmony, duty, and interpersonal connectedness. Wierzbicka's research demonstrates that certain culturally specific emotional concepts (e.g., German Schadenfreude, Russian toska, Uzbek andisha) possess complex cognitive scenarios that cannot be directly translated by a single lexical equivalent in other languages, underscoring the deep connection between language, culture, and emotional experience.

Conclusion. Anthropocentric Synthesis:

Human communication cannot be adequately modeled through the lens of Homo sapiens alone; the integration of Homo sentiens proves that emotions are an indispensable cognitive and motivational drive in linguistic interaction.

Categorical Clarity: A rigorous distinction must be maintained between psychological "emotion" and linguistic "emotivity". Emotivity serves as the



International Conference on Education, Psychology and Humanities

Hosted Online from Moscow, Russia

Date: 28th October, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

functional-semantic category through which affective states are encoded into language via specialized emotive semes.

Semantic Architecture: Emotive meaning operates in close interplay with evaluativeness and expressiveness, yet retains distinct semantic features centered around subjective feeling rather than purely normative judgment or communicative amplification.

Cognitive & Cultural Integration: Emotional conceptualization relies on universal cognitive scenarios (such as Wierzbicka's NSM primitives) while remaining profoundly shaped by linguacultural constants, gendered discourse scripts, and multi-modal paralinguistic channels.

REFERENCES

1. Apresyan, Y. D. (1995). The image of man according to language data: An attempt at a systemic description. *Topics in Linguistics (Voprosy Yazykoznaniiya)*, (1), 37–67.
2. Babenko, L. G. (1989). *Lexical means of denoting emotions in language*. Sverdlovsk: Ural State University Press.
3. Ekman, P. (2003). *Emotions Revealed: Recognizing Faces and Feelings to Improve Communication and Emotional Life*. New York: Times Books.
4. Izard, C. E. (2009). *The Psychology of Emotions*. St. Petersburg: Peter.
5. Ionova, S. V. (1998). *Emotivity of Text as a Linguistic Problem*. Volgograd: Volgograd State University Press.
6. Shakhovsky, V. I. (2012). *Categorization of Emotions in the Lexico-Semantic System of Language*. Moscow: Librocom.
7. Volf, E. M. (1985). *Functional Semantics of Evaluation*. Moscow: Nauka.
8. Wierzbicka, A. (1999). *Emotions Across Languages and Cultures: Diversity and Universality*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.