



## Classification of Concepts Specific To Human Emotions

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Article History	Abstract
Received: 06 June 2023 Revised: 05 Sept 2023 Accepted: 14 Dec 2023	<i>The article discusses the issues the problem of classification of concepts representing human emotions is not new in the scientific literature, but until now there is no single approach to their classification. This problem is mainly complicated by the fact that today there is no unified approach to the classification of feelings and emotions. In the process of studying the emotional world of a person, scientists have identified more and more personal characteristics.</i>
CC License CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0	<b>Keywords:</b> Emotions, Classification Of Concepts, Feelings, Approach, Reaction

### 1. Introduction

According to A.M. Novikov, all the feelings and emotions of a person, even with the difference between things that cause certain feelings that can later turn into emotions, to satisfy the spiritual and material needs of a person oby is also determined by the importance of lexical units expressing human feelings.

It should be noted that emotions and feelings are not immutable, they can change, undergo transformations, go to the opposite side, for example, for certain reasons, love can be replaced by indifference or hatred. Changes in feelings, emergence of new emotional states and feelings, as a rule, occur as a result of changes in personal life relationships or changes in the socio-cultural environment.

As a person's emotional reaction to various aspects and events of reality, actions, feelings and emotions take part in the formation of a person's belief system, his worldview. Emotions are manifested in the actions of a person, determine the level of activity, determination of a person in meeting certain needs.

It should be added that feelings and emotions are always individual, their manifestation differs significantly from person to person. Different feelings, emotional states of a person, as well as lexical units expressing human feelings, they are used to form emotional concepts. basis The problem of developing a universal taxonomy of studied mental, linguistic and cultural formations, taking into account the lexical units representing human feelings, is one of the most urgent problems facing the national science. The situation is complicated by the fact that YE.S. Bulbenko noted that lexical units expressing human feelings, "almost any concept can be emotional, depending on the situation of the lexical unit expressing human feelings". concepts are included (for example, deceit, cunning, jealousy, envy, etc.).

### 2. Materials And Methods

In turn, according to Z.YE.Fomina, the following concepts can be distinguished in the group of concepts of feelings, emotional states:

- 1) fear;
- 2) love);
- 3) disappointment;
- 4) grief;
- 5) anger;
- 6) happiness;

- 7) loneliness;
- 8) hope;
- 9) suffering;
- 10) longing;
- 11) regret;
- 12) surprise;
- 13) jealousy.

It is considered that the separate concept of "joy" can be connected to the group of lexical units expressing human feelings. The logic of this study requires determining the essence of lexical units that represent these human feelings. Definitions of lexical units representing human feelings are given in the developed dictionary of emotional concepts presented in Appendix 1.

As reflected in the above definitions, the national emotional landscape of the world has a wide range of lexical units representing many human feelings that reflect both the direct feelings of a person and the emotional states that are reflected in the process of interactions in society. All of these emotions can vary significantly in intensity, strength, and depth, which affects a person's behavior to a greater or lesser degree. Despite the varying intensity of emotional experiences, there are no weak emotions.

It should be noted that, of course, the national emotional landscape is not limited to the lexical units expressing human emotions, the number of individual emotions, emotional states is without lexical units expressing human emotions, the number of concepts that reflect them, the lexical units expressing human emotions units are semantic tools that contain emotional concepts expressed with their help. The set of identified emotional concepts is based on the analysis of theoretical sources, research on the conceptualization of emotions.

### **3. Results and Discussion**

The ratio of lexical units representing human feelings and their classification is still relevant. Lexical units representing human feelings reflected in the above definitions, many concepts create close, similar emotional states, for example, the feeling of sadness is in many ways similar to the feeling of loneliness, depression and suffering. It is very difficult to clearly define the emotional states that are distinguished by lexical unitarity, which are difficult to diagnose, and merge into a single experience in the mind of a person. The situation is complicated by the fact that often even certain emotional experiences can be combined, for example, love can be accompanied by suffering, and loneliness can be accompanied by self-pity or, conversely, a feeling of hope: "The boundaries of emotional zones are very mobile, sometimes it is difficult to draw a line of demarcation between them, they can intersect, overlap each other». In order to simplify and generalize all emotional states of personality, scientists propose to classify all emotions according to the criterion of universality.

K. O. Pogosova calls interest, joy, surprise, anger, hatred, sadness, fear, shame, hatred feelings as the basis. At the same time, the definitions given in the dictionary are lexical units that express human feelings, the feeling of hatred manifests itself in the process of interacting with others, and performs similar actions in many ways. are emotions: hatred refers to an attitude of disgust. At the same time, the lexical unity of emotional states expressing higher subjective human feelings, individuality, their variability, dynamics, constant change in intensity, depth of experience, transition of some feelings to others, as well as human feelings expressive lexical units, taking into account the different forms of expression of situations, it is not always possible to make a clear distinction between hatred and disgust. Perhaps this can lead to a mixture of emotions, which in turn does not allow these emotions to be considered primary.

In turn, T.V. Pershina proposes to distinguish five main emotions: fear, sadness, anger, joy, love. These feelings are significantly different, which prevents confusion of feelings. This approach assumes that the following emotions are distinguished within the concept of "fear": 1) fear, fright, horror; 2) anger, rage, hatred constitute the concept of "anger". Feelings of longing, despair, sadness, grief, sorrow, suffering, pain form the concept of "sorrow". In the works of K. O. Pogosova, the structure of the concept of "joy" was studied, as a result, the following components were identified in the composition of lexical units representing human feelings: 1) happiness; 2) victory; 3) euphoria; 4) happiness; 5) nirvana; 6) happiness; 7) noise; 8) enjoyment; 9) enthusiasm; 10) promotion; 11) happiness; 12) holiday; 13) surprise; 14) enjoyment; (15) pleasure; (16) satisfaction; (17) joy; (18)

entertainment; (19) joy; (20) excitement; (21) pleasure; (22) cheerfulness; (23) negligence; (24) affection; (25) consolation; (26) introversion; (27) surprise.

It is appropriate to dwell on the meaning of the concept of "love". In this study, it was emphasized that lexical units expressing human feelings, love is one of the main universal concepts; many studies are devoted to the study of various realization characteristics of the concept, which allows to identify lexical units and semantic fields that represent the following human feelings within this concept: 1) passion; 2) worship; 3) sincerity; 4) attractiveness; 5) love; 6) love; 7) sympathy.

According to the researchers, the concepts of this group are essentially "represented by behavior (activity) models" in the mind of a person, influence the regulation of a person's behavior, the choice of behavior models, and his interactions with others. Accordingly, based on the analysis, we can develop a classification of lexical units representing human emotions. The taxonomy is shown graphically in Figure 2.

The developed classification is based on the identification of two main groups of lexical units representing human feelings: 1) concepts - the nomination of internal emotional states (lexical unitary concepts representing human feelings); 2) lexical units (social concepts) representing human feelings reflected in interaction. The third group of lexical units representing human feelings, which, under the influence of the producer's intention, his emotional state, cognitive characteristics and the conditions of a specific communicative situation, may include any concepts not included in the classification, their abundance, variability, as well as lexical units expressing human feelings, are a situational reflection of the emotional state. It should be added that the division of lexical units representing human emotions into two groups is very conditional, any emotions are reflected in the system of reactions to stimuli, the influence of the external environment, including social relations with others.

Many emotions are too close to overlap (for example, surprise is a high level of surprise), making it very difficult to identify and differentiate between emotions. In addition, many emotions are at the junction of the individual and the collective, they reflect both the internal experiences of the individual and the attitude towards others, for example, the feeling of jealousy is "anger", which means the external side of human activity. and is at the intersection of the concepts of "joy" reflecting the inner experiences of a person.

It is very important to add that this classification does not contradict the classifications developed earlier and presented in the scientific literature. In particular, one of the first classifications of lexical units representing emotions and human feelings was presented in the works of A. Vejbitskaya, who distinguished the following groups of constructions:

- 1) emotions associated with "bad things": sadness, loneliness, stress, despair, etc.;
- 2) feelings associated with "good things": happiness, joy, hope, etc.;
- 3) feelings associated with people who have done bad things and caused a negative reaction: anger, rage, rage, revenge;
- 4) self-esteem, feelings related to one's "I": pride, victory;
- 5) emotions reflected in the attitude towards others: love, respect, pity, hatred.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Within this classification, emotions related to interactions with people are also divided into separate groups, which are divided into two groups: 1) emotions related to people who have done bad things; 2) feelings related to other people. At the same time, for example, the feeling of anger can be caused by completely different factors, not by the actions of others, even by the lexical unitary perception of the actions of a person, which represents such subhuman feelings. In particular, the term "uncontrollable outbursts of anger" is widely used in psychology, which is used to name an atypical psychosomatic state of a person. Actions of others, interactions with other people in this case do not affect the emergence of anger reaction. In addition, aggression is characteristic not only of humans, but also of animals, as a component of the lexical units expressing human emotions, "anger", so the reaction cannot be caused by the "bad" actions of others, its occurrence is always social - does not occur due to cultural environment. Therefore, it seems more appropriate to include all the concepts of these groups in a group of concepts that are not awakened to the extent that they are reflected in interaction with others.

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