

ANALYSIS OF CASES OF EMOTIONAL DYSCURSIONS, AN IMPORTANT APPEARANCE OF MEANS

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Abstract

This article analyzed the cultural perception of the form of speech by specifying its features in different languages of emotional states.

Keywords: Mood, mental, objective subjective trait, natural factors, emotion, affect, nerve, physiological system, stress, objective, subjective, value, psyche.

Introduction

In the Daily circulation of people, various expressive movements of the body, gestures in particular, gestures made with the eyes, tone of sound, melancholy are important. Just an act of expression, such as an abscess, a slight smiling laugh, a shrill shoulder, means a person's goal.

Even when the concept of mood is approached from different points of view in psychological sources, content means that they are the same. Including K. In the dictionary of stagnation, a relatively stable general emotional state of an individual with weak or moderate strength, A.V. Petrovsky's textbook "General 13 Psychology" argues that moods express the general emotional state of a person over a long period of time, which turns out to be the whole of his personality. Professor E. Gaziev believes that mood is an emotional state that affects the mental processes of an individual for a certain period of time.

The mood, that is, the happy or sad mood of a person, does not come to the field for no reason at all. A successful completion of something that a person is doing, or a good passing of the exam - will create a good trigger mood. The fact that what you are doing does not move forward or the bad assessment given to work creates a mood of sadness in a person, disbelief in his strength.

The fact that the mood is pleasant or unpleasant is also primarily associated with a person's personality disorder. For example, when we are in severe pain, the mood does not change. Usually a person may be dominated by one or another type of mood, that is, cheerfulness, joy or sadness, gloomy, depression. It is because of this that people are divided into different groups as cheerful, sad, hardworking. But it must be said that a person is a slave to his mood and should not remain and be able to control it. People who are able to control their mood will always have a trigger in their soul, a thirst for mood and a reputation in their work. It will be very difficult to live with people who cannot handle the mood. Such people will be people who, distort their mood from what is not worth it, become full or lie in a row.

Such people are usually called people whose "circus does not raise water" or "anger stands on the tip of their nose." If a person always thinks and acts with reason, he will not spoil his mood for what he does not have. It is necessary to analyze the following two factors that affect the appearance and change of the human mood: one of them is an objective and subjective



characteristic situation: a) a situation that concerns natural factors (cold or heat of the Air); B) discomfort of interpersonal relationships, etc.

The latter can be interpreted as one source, which are subjective, conditional entities. For example, the availability of the necessary tools for labor and study activities. The second subjective relationship, warm psychological environment, the rhythm of sociability, stimulation, the way of establishing communication, non-touch of personality, equal relevance, consideration of the psychological characteristics of the individual and hokozo. The main focus on the definitions given to the concept of affect is also on the strong emotional states of the individual. K. According to Turgunov's dictionary, affect is a short-term emotional state that appears quickly and strongly and passes violently. A.V. In Petrovsky's textbook "general psychology", affect is told about emotional processes that cause disruption of volitional control over the processes that rapidly envelop the personality, cause serious changes, appear in the brain with excessive speed. M. In the volidov textbook, affect is recognized as an incredibly strong emotional state that suddenly appears quickly and soon passes by.

Affect is a Latin word meaning spiritual excitement passion. Affections often appear suddenly and sometimes last a few minutes. In the case of affect, the ability to visualize a person's mind, to think narrows, weakens. In the time of affections, a person's actions begin suddenly, like an unexpected explosion. Sometimes the affections are manifested in the style of a state of braking, and in this state the body becomes relaxed, immobile and sluggish. This condition often manifests itself in the form of fainting when a person is suddenly afraid, suddenly rejoices, and in similar situations.

At the beginning of the affect state, the individual moves away from all human values and does not even think about the consequence of his own feeling, even bodily changes, expressive actions become unknown. As a result of strong tension, small weak movements end.

Braking begins to completely occupy the bark of the Cerebral Hemispheres, excitation from the nerve nodes under the bark only increases in the intermediate brain. As a result of this, the individual feels a strong desire for emotional forgiveness (horror, anger, hatred, despair, etc.) in himself.

It has been suggested that the transfer of emotions in an affective form has often been tried in experiments. Including:

- 1) in the theater audience;
- 2) in the crowds pushing the Tantana Nashida;
- 3) in Mad people who have lost consciousness;
- 4) in the lens of scientific discovery;
- 5) randomly embodied in hot meetings, in exuberant cheers. At the initial stage of the formation of affects, each individual will have a victim of self-understanding, self-acquisition, coping. In their later stages, volitional control is lost, involuntary actions are carried out, unthinkable behavior is carried out.

Affective states occur at the symptom of irresponsibility, immorality, drunkenness, but the individual is responsible for each of his actions, since he is an intelligent person. After the passing of the affections, a state of tranquility, exhaustion prevails in the psyche of the individual. In some cases, weakness, a lax attitude towards all things, inactivity, cessation of



activity, even a tendency to sleep occur. It should also be remembered that affective arousal can persist until a certain period, sometimes intensifying or attenuating the arousal.

A number of definitions occur regarding the essence of the content of the concept of Stress. Including A.V. It is described by Petrovsky as a particular form of experiencing histuylgues that are close to the stress-effective state, but are close to moods according to the duration of 15 experiences. Profssor E.As Gaziev writes in the book of general psychology, stress-severe physical and complex mental loads are indicated as emotional stresses that arise when dangerous situations are born that exceed the norm of work and go away, trying to urgently find the necessary measures.

Stress is a process of tension that occurs as a result of overexertion of the human body. Depending on the appearance of Stress, two types are distinguished:

1. Constructive-we type (among many);
2. Destructive is a process of the type of men (with a single individual). Speaking of the state of Stress in plain language, it is a state of depression that people experience. There cannot be a state of stress in the mental aspects and physiological system of a person. These occur in most cases in dialogues and other social processes.

There are physiological and psychological types of stress. Physiological stress is a result of extreme physical exertion, some pain, fear, diseases. Physiological stress will be associated with extreme body strain, high or low temperature, difficulty breathing. For example, sometimes when a person has severe pain in the body, fear, anxiety appear in a person as a result of not being able to understand what the pain is caused by and leads to a state of stress.

Psychological stress is stress that occurs due to the influence of events on a person's mental state. Psychological stress is divided into informational stress and emotional stress types. While information stress over-perception of information is a number of solutions to task execution, it is clear which of them to choose can result from a high degree of hesitation in decision-making.

As a result of excessive intake of information, the human psyche becomes tense (tired) and begins to produce a lot of stressful hormones from the adrenal glands. As a result of excessive tension, braking occurs in the brain, and as a result, only the information that led to tension is reflected in the brain. The brain becomes unable to receive other information from external influences. This can lead to negative bad consequences in some cases. The information that caused stress in the brain can brake and lead to suicide by not being able to get out of the state of tension when it reaches a high point in the state of tension when it is maintained.

The forms, content and linguocognitive aspects of the expression of emotions are unique in different languages. These differences are related to cultural and linguistic identities, with each language using its own linguistic tools to reflect emotions. Therefore, the expression of emotions in different languages shows significant differences not only at the level of lexical units, but also in the semantic and methodological features of emotional expression.



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