

SEMANTIC AND COGNITIVE FEATURES OF THE REPRESENTATION OF EMOTIVE VOCABULARY IN AMERICAN POETRY OF THE XIX-XX CENTURIES

У статті розглядаються семантико-когнітивні особливості репрезентації емотивної лексики в американській поезії XIX-XX ст.

Ключові слова: семантика, когнітивна лінгвістика, емотивна лексика, американська поезія, репрезентація емоцій.

The article deals with the semantic and cognitive features of the representation of emotional vocabulary in American poetry of the XIX-XX centuries.

Keywords: semantics, cognitive linguistics, emotional vocabulary, American poetry, representation of emotions.

Language, as the primary tool of human communication, not only facilitates the exchange of information between speakers but also reflects their emotional state in the act of communication. Emotional states are characterized by their interrelation with mental processes and personality traits, which necessitates their comprehensive study. The relevance of studying various aspects of emotivity in linguistics is determined by the importance of examining the verbal manifestation of human feelings, experiences, and emotions.

Emotive vocabulary is a crucial factor in expressing emotions in speech, and together with a range of units from other linguistic levels, it creates the emotional backdrop of literary works. The emotivity of lexical units is seen as their ability to embed in their semantics an indication of emotional attitude toward the object of nomination. In text analysis, the emotional empathy that the text evokes in the reader is also taken into account. N.I. Boyko, O.O. Selivanova, I.V. Chepurina [1, p. 15; 1, p. 142; 1, p. 84], and other researchers also point to the presence of an emotive semantic component in the meaning of emotive vocabulary.

The emotivity of a literary text is conveyed through units from different linguistic levels: phonetic, morphological, lexical, and syntactic. On the phonetic level, emotive means include intonation, pace, timbre, etc. Emotions on the morphological level are expressed in words whose emotional attitude toward the object is shaped by special affixes. Emotional connotations at the lexical level are created through emotive-evaluative adjectives, adverbs, nouns, and verbs that carry evaluative meaning in their structure. The syntactic level is characterized by a wide range of means for conveying emotions: repetitions, inversions, emphatic use of the verb *do*, short, abrupt constructions following one another. On the graphic level, means of expressing emotions include exclamation marks, question marks, italics, capital letters, ellipses, dashes, and hyphens, among others.

The primary source of a text's emotiveness lies in its content. The author and characters hold central roles in a literary work: the author expresses their feelings, which are subjectively colored, while the characters are assigned emotions that are presented in the text as objectively existing. At the level of the complete text, the author's consciousness and the characters interact, forming the emotive component of the text. However, it is worth noting that the image of the author and the characters often conflict with each other and are not equal [3].

A lexical unit whose main function is to express the speaker's emotions is called an emotive. Additionally, the concept of an *emoseme* has been proposed, which refers to a specific type of seme associated with the emotions of the speaker. The main functions of emotives include emotional self-expression and evaluation. Scholars emphasize that in many languages, there are more emotives with negative evaluative semantics than those with positive connotations [4].

Emotives necessarily contain an emotional component in their semantic structure. If a word expresses or can express emotions, it can be considered emotive – this is the main functional feature of emotives. In this context, the function of emotives lies in emotional self-expression, meaning that the speaker does not aim to evoke a specific emotion in the listener (unlike expressive vocabulary, which is directed at the addressee) [2].

In the structure of a text's emotivity, two aspects are distinguished: the content plane and the expression plane. The emotivity of a text's content lies, on one hand, in the presence of emotives in the cognitive content of the text, and on the other, in the presence of an emotive component in the author's pragmatic strategies. The emotivity of a literary text is expressed through the features of its textual semantics and the nature of human emotions, which reflect the internal state of the subject and the result of their interaction with the world [1, p. 109].

Thus, the emotivity of a text aims to evoke a desired emotional reaction in the reader. This is achieved through emotive means, particularly through vocabulary that contains an evaluation of phenomena and words that reflect concepts related to emotions. A person's emotional state is to some extent expressed through various lexical and semantic means, and for the precision and expressiveness of conveying emotions, it is important to adhere to appropriate constructions and techniques.

It can be noted that the expression of emotions is universal for all people, as it contributes to mutual understanding. People from different nationalities can unmistakably recognize emotions expressed on the human face. However, different cultures view certain emotions differently, assigning them social connotations that influence upbringing and socialization. This, in turn, affects the worldview and the semantic representation of specific elements in the meaning of emotive vocabulary. It is important to note that each linguistic system has its own set of emotions and particular views on their nature and causes.

The designation of emotions shapes cultural norms of communication within a specific linguistic community and allows for various deviations from these norms within group subcultures. The vocabulary of each linguistic community contains a basic set of

synonyms for describing certain emotions. Each language has its own specifics, including differences in the number of emotive means and their distribution across parts of speech. This requires language users to be more conscious in expressing emotions to accurately convey their feelings and emotional attitudes toward events within the framework of a particular culture.

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