LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF EMOTIONS IN THE SPEECH PROCESS

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Annotation: The linguocognitive model of expressing emotional speech is an approach aimed at studying how a person expresses their emotional state through language tools and the cognitive processes occurring in the brain during this process.

Keywords: cognitive, emotion, concept, syntactic, instrument, element, phonetic, linguocognitive, pragmatic, speech, voice, semantic.

Expressing emotional speech means conveying emotions in the speech process in a clear, effective, and meaningful way using various linguistic and extralinguistic means. In this case, the emotional state of the person directly affects the structure of speech, lexical choice, tone and rhythm of the voice. Below are the main means of expressing emotional speech and their analysis.

Intonation and tone (prosody)

In emotional speech, intonation and tone are among the most important tools. The rising or falling, accelerating or decelerating of intonation reflects various emotional states in speech:

High tone: used to express joy, excitement, or anger.

• **Low tone:** expresses sadness, calmness, or indifference.

• **Intonational completeness:** this means the consistency and stability of the emotion. An incomplete intonation can reflect doubt or anxiety.

Lexical tools and semantic analysis

Emotions can be expressed directly or indirectly through words and phrases. In emotional speech, the choice of words and their semantic specificity are of great importance:

• **Emotional words and emotional vocabulary:** Emotions are clearly expressed through words that directly express emotions (for example, "anger," "joy," "regret"). Evaluative words: these words describe a particular situation in a positive or negative form, for example, "wonderful" or "terrible."

• **Plurality and hyperbole:** This method intensifies emotions. For example, "very beautiful," "the most wonderful."

Metaphor and other figurative means Metaphors, similes, and other figurative expressions help to convey emotions more effectively. For example:

- **Metaphorical expressions:** "Heart hardened like stone" (indifference), "light as a bird" (joy).
- **Comparisons and analogies:** enhance personal emotions through comparison, for example, "crying like rain."
- **Irony and irony:** used in various situations as a method of expressing criticism or irony. In this way, the emotional content of speech is expressed differently.

Syntactic structures In the syntax of emotional speech, special structures are used to further express the emotional state:

- **Short, repetitive sentences:** Sharp, short sentences are used to express strong emotions such as excitement or anger. For example, "No! It can't be!"
- **Rhetorical questions:** Widely used to express curiosity, surprise, doubt, or criticism. For example, "Is this possible?," "What should I do now?"
- **Words expressing exclamations and emotions:** words like "Oh," "Regret," "Amazing" intensify emotions directed at speech.

Physical gestures and facial expressions (extralinguistic means)

Gestures, facial expressions, and body language also play an important role in emotional speech:

Hand gestures: enhance impact and fill in the meaning of words.

• **Facial expressions:** emotions expressed through eyes, lips, and facial muscles enhance the emotional diversity of speech.

• **Eye contact:** used to attract the listener's attention and enhance meaning.

Phonetic means and paralinguistic elements

Phonetic means, that is, sound changes, serve to make emotional speech more expressive:

Tone of voice: You can express emotions by raising or lowering your voice. A loud voice can indicate excitement or anger, while a low voice can indicate calmness or sadness.

• **Speech pace:** Fast speech expresses excitement, fear, or other strong feelings, while slow speech expresses calmness or sadness.

• **Pauses:** Short pauses facilitate understanding and enhance emotions, pauses between pauses increase the effectiveness of speech.

Emotional context and pragmatic factors

Environment and context also play an important role in the expression of emotional speech:

• **Context of speech and place of communication:** Emotions are expressed differently in different situations. For example, in a business meeting, the tone of speech can be more firm, while in an informal conversation, mutual sincerity is expressed.

• **Knowledge of the listener or interlocutor:** the identity of the interlocutor, the purpose of the conversation, and the overall state of communication determine how emotions are expressed in speech.

The combination of these means determines emotional speech. In the linguocognitive analysis of emotional discourse, the harmony of these elements, the contextual aspects of speech, and the subtle details of emotional states are studied more deeply.

The linguocognitive model of expressing emotional speech is an approach aimed at studying how a person expresses their emotional state through linguistic means and the cognitive processes occurring in the brain in this process. The linguocognitive model analyzes how emotions are formed and reflected in speech activity, the processes of processing and understanding emotional information using language. Such a model mainly includes the multi-layered structure of language, that is, lexical, syntactic, phonetic, and pragmatic factors. This model allows us to understand the connection between cognitive processes and linguistic means.

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