

**CONCEPTUALIZATION OF AGGRESSIVE EMOTIONS
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Abstract:*An analysis of works on linguistics and pragmalinguistics devoted to the problem of aggression showed that this phenomenon still does not have a single definition. Human aggression is a multi-face phenomenon and does not immediately lend itself to an unambiguous definition. In all the theories considered, it is noted that aggression is an integral feature of the human character and therefore is a subject for serious research. Currently, many scientists rely on the following definition of aggression: aggression is any purposeful movement that has the goal of harming an object.*

Keywords:*aggression, individual pairs of emotions, feeling of anger, concept, constant interaction, hostility.*

Sensitive aggression is established by anger, which is a state of rather complex conviction, and includes the emotions that make up the hostility triad: anger, contempt, and disgust. The representation of these emotions in English and Uzbek grammatical constructions reveals a corpus of individual pairs of emotions, generally determined by stereotyping and familiarity.

In English and Uzbek literary texts, these measures are general cultural elements that reflect aggressive states non-verbally, and their content also includes facial expressions, gestures and pantomimic patterns, which in general have similarities between English and Uzbek cultures. The definitions used to identify the three elements of the mood of hostility in English and Uzbek do not represent a random collection of linguistic units. From here, through linguistic analysis, it is possible to construct a cognitive model of emotion, which has not yet been mastered in the semantics of the language. One such possible way of modeling the concept of emotion is the technique of conceptual metaphor.

To study the concept of emotion, it is also important to single out and analyze from the point of view of accuracy the metonymic and metaphorical relations used in the language to express emotions. These are linguistic representations of existing images for specific emotions. Feelings of anger, disgust and contempt are among the so-called primary emotions, which are recognized by individual personalities.

The structure of these emotions is the same for speakers of English and Uzbek, despite certain differences in their linguistic expression. Anger, disgust, and contempt are emotions that have been studied independently of each other, but often interact with each other. In situations where anger is activated, feelings of disgust and contempt are also often activated to some degree. In any combination, these three emotions can be the

main active components of hostility. Most anger triggers fall under the definition of frustration [3.61]

Pain and prolonged sadness act as natural (innate) activators of anger. The mimetic reaction of anger is predetermined by furrowed brows, clenched teeth, or pursed lips. The experience of anger is due to the highest level of tension and impulsivity. The feeling of anger is much more confident than any other negative emotion. The adaptive nature of anger is most evident in its evolutionary potential, not in everyday or personal life. Anger mobilizes vital energy for self-protection and enhances a person's sense of strength and courage. Confidence and strength encourage a person to defend his rights, that is, to defend himself as a person. Therefore, anger also plays an important role in modern life.

Therefore, a moderately controlled feeling of anger can be used in therapeutic measures to suppress fear. Emotional thinking distinguishes between hostility (emotional cognitive processes), emotional expression (including anger and hostile expressions), and aggressive actions for heuristic purposes.

The concept of aggression is intentionally narrow. Aggression is the verbal or physical expression of hurtful or aggressive feelings. The emotional profile of the imaginary situation of anger is the emotional profile of the situation of hostility. The pattern of emotions observed in the experience of anger is similar to the pattern of emotions in situations of resentment, disgust and contempt. However, in the last two emotionally significant situations, potentially important differences were identified in the descriptions and ordinal order of key indicators of emotions. Anger, disgust and contempt interact with other emotional and cognitive emotions.

The constant interaction between these emotions and the cognitive system can also be studied as an individual form of hostility. The dominant emotions of anger, disgust and contempt are a particular problem for individuals. When these emotions have a disruptive effect on thought and behavior, they can lead to the development of very serious adjustment and psychosocial disorders. - withomatic diseases. Several studies have shown that emotional communication plays a particularly important role in interpersonal aggression. Researchers have identified other areas of aggression, such as physical proximity between participants in communication and the presence of visual contact, but these theses are clearly not enough to fully understand destructive aggression and ways to control it. The feeling of anger is one of the fragments of aggressive motivation, but does not necessarily lead to aggression [1.76].

Aggressive behavior, as a rule, is always due to a number of structures, including cultural, family and universal. The definition of aggression can be confirmed even in young children. According to research, aggressive children (i.e. children with poor social skills) are also more likely to exhibit aggressive and criminal behavior as adults. These data suggest that the level of aggression determines the innate characteristics of a person and becomes a valid personality trait as he grows up.

Unlike the manifestation of aggression, the experience of anger and its reflection can sometimes have positive consequences if a person retains the necessary ability to control himself. In most cases, the full reflection of anger not only prevents the destruction of relationships, but sometimes even strengthens them. However, it is important to remember that any manifestation of anger carries a certain risk, since it can have negative consequences. The habit of constantly showing anger can have even more effective consequences.

K. Izard studies hostility as an interrelated emotional and cognitive trait or personality orientation. Hostility has experiential and expressive meanings, the main ones being anger, disgust, and contempt, but non-verbal or physical meanings. Thus, he separates hostility from aggression. And at the same time, he writes that "hostility reflects negative emotions (for example, through the expression of anger), which can harm the person at whom it is directed, but this obvious harm is primarily psychological" [7.286].

As a result, negative emotions can participate as one of the motivators of hostile behavior (aggression or, conversely, avoidance of contact) and may accompany this behavior (hence the term "hostile"). K. Izard considers aggression to be hostile behavior; according to Izard's reasoning, the act of causing harm is hostile. In hostility, according to Izard, constitutes an inseparable affective-motivational structure, together with a feeling of hostility.

However, K. Izard also tries to separate hostility from aggression. He rightly believes that "hostility is not yet aggression" and does not take into account that aggression, as he writes, is also verbal and causes "emotional and psychological harm." In addition, he does not write that aggression can be manifested without the emotion of hostility. Therefore, K. Izard writes that the reduction of aggression only to the manifestation of hostility "within the framework of a differential emotionalism" is incorrect, since "aggression is regarded as hostile behavior or behavior." Further, he writes that "aggression tends to be intensified by hostility", not all manifestations of aggression end in negative actions [7. 290].

P. Kuter writes that "hostility is a set of obvious, but invisible emotional and cognitive representations that form prejudices against any person." In other words, for P. Kuter, negativism is a latent behavior of a person, in contrast to violence, which manifests itself outwardly as a phenomenon of hostility. Some scientists (Miraliyev S. Normatov U. Karimov B. Ganiev I. E. F. Jukova V. I. Zelvis, M. M. Kopilenko) consider hostility an individual characteristic, which is a set of tendencies that directly affect the aggressive behavior of an individual. [5.10].

Berdimurodov A. argues that hostility is an intense and prolonged negative attitude towards someone, which is actively, openly and covertly expressed. The desire or desire to harm a person perceived as an "enemy". A personality trait in which a person with a neutral or benevolent nature makes their main enemy a person who poses an immediate threat to personal safety, either for no reason (usually characteristic of psychopaths,

aggressive personalities and the mentally ill), or because of a clear negative experience with such or like a person [4,23].

In many studies, negativism was studied as a "hostile attitude towards surrounding real objects" (M. Kushzhanov, O. Sharafiddinov, U Normatov, A. Kattabekov, R. Kuchkarov, N.A. Krasavski, A.V. Vaksman, A.V. Okhmatovskaya).

They and other authors note that hostility has emotional, cognitive and everyday fragments. The cognitive type of hostility is explained by hostile beliefs about general social qualities (cynicism), negative principles of others in relation to a person (distrust, suspicion), low self-esteem (the belief of the subject that he is not a good, but worthless person), hostility is not explained by the ability to control what happens to him and that he is at a disadvantage, the belief that his role in life is maximum, as well as the tendency to approach the assessment of "positive" and "negative" incentives. The emotional fragment of hostility consists of interrelated emotions, including anger, resentment, irritation, contempt, displeasure, disgust, as well as wariness, suspicion and aggression.

The behavioral component of hostility includes various forms of behavioral dissatisfaction, often disguised as aggression, intractability, avoidance of communication, and socially inactive behavior. Therefore, it is quite possible that hostility is latent, repressed and does not result in hostility, i.e. direct aggression or "war". For this reason, many studies of hostility make use of the distinction between overt hostility. These are the main approaches in the study of aggression.

The phenomenon of human aggression is one of the main ways to influence individuals. However, before proceeding to its study, it seems appropriate to give a name to the concept of aggression. Within the framework of the selected concept of the theory of aggression, all existing definitions can also be divided into two types: the basis of the first definition is the assessment of behavior. Aggression is any behavior that harms other people. The basis of the second definition is purposeful behavior: aggression is any behavior aimed at causing harm to others [2,14].

This is how R. Baron and D. Richardson represent this phenomenon: "This is any form of reflex aimed at insulting or harming another living being that does not want to be treated as such" [6,26].

The first definition expresses only one criterion of behavior: causing harm. In other words, the consequences of aggressive manifestations are not significant. The topic of this article more accurately fits the second definition, since it is about intentional affect, that is, the intention of the aggressor to cause pain, distress and create an aggressive mood.

Pointing a person's index finger is usually accompanied by an offensive speech. In this case the addressee is reproached and accused, he is considered to be the cause and culprit of a certain consequence. [8,25]

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