



The Concept Of “Joy” In Modern English

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Abstract: The article is devoted to study the concept “Joy” and ways of expressing versions of “Joy” in Modern English language.

Key words: concept, joy, lexico-semantic field, stylistic, grammatical.

As we know, the concept is one of the relevant problem and the smallest unit of Cognitive Linguistics. The meaning of concept is explored in cognitive science, metaphysics and philosophy of mind. The definition of the term concept is traced back to Aristotle’s work “The Classical Theory of Concepts”. The next scholar worth mentioning about concept is a language philosopher Gottlob Frege. [1.p.18] In 1892 he defined the distinction the concept and object in the language philosophy. According to Frege, any sentence that expresses in singular thought consists of an expression that signifies an Object (it can be proper name or a general term with the definite article) together with a predicate that signifies Concept. This term is employed actively by the cognitive linguistics in its categorical apparatus as a missing cognitive “link” in the content of which the associative-figurative evaluations and understandings are included in addition to that notion. “A gene of culture” [2.p.67], “a unit of memory”, “a quantum of knowledge”, “and even “a misty something”. Today, the term “concept” is widely used in various fields of linguistics. It has entered into the notional system of cognitive, semantic and cultural linguistics. The study of the concept in modern linguistics is of the paramount importance. However, any attempt to comprehend the nature of the concept is associated with a number of the most diverse points of view. The intensive research of it in the field of cognitive linguistics has demonstrated a great disparity in the understanding of the term “concept”.

V. Evans believes that the concepts internally are organized by the field feature and include a sensual image, informational content and interpretative field. Sensual image in the structure of a concept is formed by perceptual cognitive features. These features arise in the native speakers’ minds reflecting the environment through the organs of senses. Figurative features form a metaphorical interpretation of objects and phenomena. The structure of the concept is formed by cognitive classifiers and are merged with cognitive features which vary in the degree of brightness in the minds [3.p.88]

Thus, like most new scientific notions, “concept” was introduced with a certain degree of pathos and sometimes through a cognitive metaphor: it was called “a multi-dimensional cluster of sense”, “a semantic slice of life”. The term ‘concept’ is the umbrella term for a number of scientific directions: firstly, for cognitive psychology and cognitive linguistics, for thinking and cognition, for storing and transforming information, and for cultural linguistics, which still defines and refines the boundaries of postulate theory and basic



categories.

“Joy” is one of the dominant human emotion, possessing certain characteristics of linguacultural and ethnic specificity, and has specific ways and means of linguistic expression. Experience of joy is associated with a range of positive emotions (pleasure, enjoyment, delight, admiration, etc.). Because of this multiplicity of linguistic representation is considered difficult emotions that imply description. Qualitative characteristics of the analyzed language means can be provided in the form of three groups:

1. Lexico-semantic; adjectives: *joyless, joyful, joyant, joyous, unjoyous, joysome*;

He shows harsh and joyless [4 .p. 134]

idioms: *bundle of joy, burst with joy*

To you my serenity

I give you life

I love you

My little bundle of joy! [5. p. 8]

2. Grammatical: *joyed, enjoy*;

3. Stylistic: *joyful sadness (oxymoron)*

Lexico-semantic group includes emotive adjectives, interjections, idioms and intensifiers.

Grammatical group is emotive structures, participle constructions, parenthesis. Stylistic group is the most numerous, it includes: metaphor, personification, simile, hyperbole, oxymoron, repetition, anadiplosis, graduation, inversion, parallelism, polisindeton. The studied emotion manifests ethnic mentality, a system of national character representations.

We find the word „JOY“ in phrasal verbs : *full of the joys of spring, jump for joy*

“Barbara is full of the joys of spring at the moment

Has she got a new boyfriend ?”

“The player jumped for joy when he scored the winning goal” [6. p .74]

The word joy used as noun ,verb and adjective in Modern English .Joy include six adjectives: *joyless, joyful, joyant, joyous, unjoyous, joysome*; 3 adverbs: *joylessly, joyfully, joyously*; five nouns: *joylessness, joyfulness, enjoyment, joyance, joyousness, three verbs: enjoy, overjoy, rejoice.*

Joy- noun, the emotion evoked by well-being , success , or good fortunate or by the prospect of possessing one desires .

Origin: Middle English, from Anglo-French „joice” from Latin *gaudia*, plural of *gaudium* : 13 century

Related words: exultation, glory, heaven, pleasure, triumph, comfort, gloom despondency, dejection

“Find a place inside where there's joy, and the joy will burn out the pain.” (noun)

Joy-verb: to experience great pleasure or delight; rejoice

“The whole town is joying in the fact that its oldest church has been restored to its Victorian splendor “(verb) [7.p .92]

Joy, joyed, joyful, joyfully, joying joyless...

Thus, we can say “Joy” denotes happiness, pleasure seems to be strongest sense of bliss. The theme “Joy” is one of the common concept, which appears with human feelings. The all data shows



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that, the concept “Joy” which we researched, used as a phraseological unit, noun, adverb, verb and adjective and by using our speech expressed emotively. We have come to conclusion, joy is a discrete positive emotion, it can be measured reliably with self-report instruments, and it may be an important component of well-being. The semantic features of this concept are positive feeling / emotion, state, of emotion, intensity, expression / outward show of emotion, success.

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