

SEMANTIC SPACE OF ADJECTIVES FOR DENOTING EMOTIONS IN GERMAN LANGUAGE

СЕМАНТИЧНИЙ ПРОСТІР АД'ЄКТИВІВ НА ПОЗНАЧЕННЯ ЕМОЦІЙ В НІМЕЦЬКІЙ МОВІ

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This paper presents a comprehensive study of the semantic field of "Emotions" in the German language. It has been established that the semantic field of "Emotions" consists of two main microfields: positive and negative emotions. A component analysis of adjectives denoting emotions has been conducted to identify dominant semantic features and their distribution across the semantic fields. It has been found that adjectives for positive emotions are characterized by such semantic features as "joyful", "happy", "cheerful", while adjectives for negative emotions include features like "sad", "gloomy", and "lamentable".

The analysis revealed that in German literary texts, negative emotionality is represented more broadly and vividly than positive emotionality. This indicates a literary tendency towards a deeper and more diverse portrayal of negative emotional states. At the same time, although positive emotions are less frequently expressed, they maintain their important role in depicting the emotional state of characters. This study expands the knowledge of the lexical system of the German language and contributes to a better understanding of the mechanisms of emotion expression in speech.

Special attention in the study is given to the component analysis of adjectives denoting emotions. It has been clarified that adjectives for positive emotions include such semantic features as "happy", "joyful", "cheerful", reflecting a positive perception of events. Meanwhile, adjectives for negative emotions include features such as "sad", "gloomy", "lamentable", indicating negative emotional states. It has been established that in literary texts, negative emotions are expressed more frequently than positive ones, highlighting the depth and complexity of human experiences.

The study ultimately concludes that the semantic field of "Emotions" in the German language represents a complex system of interrelated lexical units. The component analysis of adjectives allows for a more detailed examination of this field's structure and reveals the main tendencies in the usage of emotional lexemes. The findings of the study contribute to a better understanding of not only the lexical system of the German language but also the mechanisms of emotion expression in various linguistic contexts.

Key words: semantic field, adjectival lexeme, microfield, seme, component analysis.

У статті здійснено комплексне дослідження семантичного поля «Емоції» в німецькій мові. Визначено, що семантичне поле «Емоції» складається з двох основних мікрополів: позитивних і негативних емоцій. Проведено компонентний аналіз прикметників, що позначають емоції, з метою виявлення домінантних семантичних ознак та їхнього розподілу за семантичними полями. Зокрема, встановлено, що прикметники позитивних емоцій характеризуються такими семами, як «радісний», «щасливий», «веселий», тоді як прикметники негативних емоцій включають семи «сумний», «похмурий», «жалісний».

Аналіз показав, що в художніх текстах німецької мови негативна емоційність представлена ширше та яскравіше, ніж позитивна. Це свідчить про тенденцію літератури до більш глибокого та різноманітного відображення негативних емоційних станів. Водночас, позитивні емоції хоча і виражаються менш чисельно, але зберігають свою важливу роль у відтворенні емоційного стану персонажів. Дослідження розширює знання про лексичну систему німецької мови та сприяє кращому розумінню механізмів вираження емоцій у мовленні.

Особливу увагу в дослідженні приділено компонентному аналізу прикметників, що позначають емоції. З'ясовано, що прикметники позитивних емоцій мають такі семантичні ознаки, як «щасливий», «радісний», «веселий», що відображають позитивне сприйняття подій. Водночас, прикметники негативних емоцій включають семи «сумний», «похмурий», «жалісний», що вказують на негативні емоційні стани. Встановлено, що в художніх текстах негативні емоції виражаються частіше, ніж позитивні, що підкреслює глибину та складність людських переживань.

У кінцевому результаті дослідження встановлено, що семантичне поле «Емоції» в німецькій мові представляє собою складну систему взаємопов'язаних лексичних одиниць. Дослідження компонентного складу прикметників дозволяє більш детально розглянути структуру цього поля та виявити основні тенденції у вживанні емоційних лексем. Висновки дослідження сприяють кращому розумінню не лише лексичної системи німецької мови, але й механізмів вираження емоцій у різних мовних контекстах.

Ключові слова: семантичне поле, прикметникова лексема, мікрополе, сема, компонентний аналіз.

Problem statement. In modern linguistics, the problem of definition, structuring and analysis of semantic fields, in particular the semantic field of "Emotions", is relevant. Despite numerous studies, the component analysis of adjectives denoting emotions in the German language remains insufficiently studied. This aspect of research is important for understanding the mechanisms of language functioning and the features of expressing emotional states in different contexts.

Analysis of recent research and publications. In the field of semantic field research, the works of such scientists as J. Trier and G. Ipsen, who laid the foundations of the theory of semantic fields. In his works, Trier emphasized that lexical units do not exist in isolation, but are interconnected by semantic relations, forming a coherent structure. An important contribution of Ipsen was the introduction of the term "semantic field", which made it possible to systematize the approach to the analysis of lexical associations. These fundamental studies laid the foundation for further studies of lexical-semantic relations in different languages.

In modern studies, semantic fields are considered as complex systems that include macrosemes and microsemes, united by common content. Particularly relevant are works devoted to the component analysis of emotional lexemes that reveal structural connections between words denoting emotional states. Studies show that the semantic fields of "Emotions" in different languages have similar structural characteristics, but differ in specific lexemes and their meanings. This emphasizes the importance of a complex approach to the study of semantic fields, which allows us to reveal the nuances of the lexical system of each specific language.

Main material. Words in the language do not live in isolation, but are included in large or small lexical-semantic associations – fields, groups, synonymous series, antonym pairs, etc. Words are combined into semantic groups due to extralinguistic connections. Over time, it turned out that traditionally defined thematic groups consist mainly of structural-semantic series, that is, they are such lexical associations that are characterized not only by common semantics, but also by certain formal features. Groups of words with a common semantic basis are called semantic fields [1]. Within each semantic field, even larger close associations are distinguished, namely lexical-semantic groups, synonymous and antonymous series.

The term "semantic field" was introduced into linguistics, as is known, by G. Ipsen in 1924. In his opinion, vocabulary is a set of private systems

or subsystems, called semantic fields, within which words are connected by relations of mutual opposition (The idea of a "semantic field" originated with the German scientist Joost Trier back in 1923. The problem of definition was covered in more detail in the work "Der deutsche Wortschatz im Sinnbezirk des Verstandes", although his works appeared only in the early 1930s, and therefore some linguists consider him the founder of the theory of the semantic field). The main statements can be formulated in such a way that in the subconscious of the speaker or listener, according to J. Trier, words do not exist separately, but are connected to each other in meaning. They create a whole structure (Gefüge), which can be called a verbal field or a linguistic field of verbal signs (Wortzeichenfeld), (see: J. Trier, 1931). The verbal field is subordinate to a more or less closed conceptual complex, the internal division of which is represented in the dismembered structure of the verbal (sign) field.

The meaning of a separated word depends on the meaning of neighboring words, which fill the conceptual sphere without gaps and which form a kind of mosaic (by the way, G. Ipsen also imagined the field in the form of a mosaic). And although these statements of J. Trier had numerous critical comments from both foreign and domestic linguists (J. Lyons, H. Schwarz, F. Scheidweiler), they were undoubtedly innovative among studies of this type and deserve special attention.

In modern linguistics, a semantic field is defined as a set of linguistic units that are united by a common content and that reflect the conceptual, substantive, and functional similarity of the designated phenomena. A semantic field is characterized by the following main qualities: 1. the presence of semantic relations (correlations) between the words that make it up; 2. the systemic nature of these relations; 3. the interdependence and mutual determination of lexical units; 4. the relative autonomy of the field; 5. the continuity of the designation of its semantic space; 6. the interconnection of semantic fields within the framework of the entire lexical system [2, pp. 26–28].

The semantic field, like other microsystems, can denote both discrete and non-discrete objects. As can be seen, the size of the semantic field can be minimal; the semantic field can consist of two lexical units that are located next to each other in certain relations.

The identifier of the semantic field is always outside the field and, as a rule, is not a word, but a phrase that denotes related meanings, in relation to which all members of the field are specific meanings.

The semantic field is understood as words that exist in the subconscious of the speaker or listener

not separately, but are connected to each other in meaning. They create a whole structure (Gefüge), which can be called a verbal field or a linguistic field of verbal signs (Wortzeichenfeld) [6].

It should be mentioned that J. Trier used two terms – lexical and semantic field, which he did not always clearly distinguish and define. In our study, we proceed from the fact that both paradigmatic groups – lexical-semantic (lexical) and semantic field have their own characteristics and are different concepts.

In our study, we consider the semantic field as a set of semantic units (macrosemes, meanings) united by systemic relations. An integral unit inherent in each unit of the system we are studying is the meaning of emotion. The concept of emotion has many semantic features that are fixed by certain semes in the semantic structure of units belonging to this microsystem [3].

The purpose of the proposed study is to clarify and describe the semantic field “Emotions” and establish its structure, using the methods of structural linguistics. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to solve the following tasks: a) to clarify what a semantic field is; b) to determine the structure of the semantic field “Emotions”; c) to carry out a component analysis of adjectives denoting emotions based on the frequencies of use of the studied lexemes in the meanings we have highlighted.

The object of the study is the semantic field “Emotions”, which consists of two microfields – a microfield of adjectives denoting positive emotions and a microfield of adjectives denoting negative emotions.

The semantic field “Emotions” is a certain grouping in which microfields are distinguished – semantic associations, the elements of which are connected by an integral feature, usually expressed by the dominant of the microfield (core lexeme). The analysis shows that the elements of the studied lexical-semantic paradigm, identified on the basis of the semantic feature “that which is characterized by a certain emotion”, can be divided by semantic features into two microfields: the microfield of adjectives denoting positive emotions (*späßig, fröhlich, heiter, froh, munter, vergnügt, witzig, drollig, ausgelassen, wohlgenut, belustigend, unterhaltsam, merkwürdig, lebhaft*) and the microfield of adjectives denoting negative emotions (*bekümmert, betrübt, melancholic, niedergeschlagen, trübsinnig, unglücklich, untöstlich, betrüblich, verzweifelt, beklagenswert, bitter, schlimm, erbärmlich, jämmerlich, bedauerlich*).

The adjective “lustig” appears in the microfield for denoting positive emotions as a word with a wide

semantic scope and contains the following semes, which can be distinguished by component analysis of the corresponding dictionary definitions (for a list of dictionaries, see the list of lexicographical sources):

1) joyful, satisfied: *ein lustiger Abend*; 2) lively, cheerful, unburdened: *das lustige Feuer brannte, prasselte, flackerte*; 3) humorous, amusing: *lustiges Buch, lustiger Film*; 4) to make fun of (sich lustig machen über Akk): *Sie hat sich über seinen Antrag nur lustig gemacht*.

The following semes are distinguished in the semantics of the adjective “witzig”: 1) humorous, witty: *er war ein witziger Mensch, der mit seinen spaßen eine ganze Gesellschaft unterhalten konnte*; 2) cheerful: *ein witziger Einfall brachte uns alle zum Lachen*.

In the semantics of the adjective “späßig” the following semes are distinguished: 1) cheerful, humorous: *ein spaßiger älterer Herr; Die Schauspieler sind ein zu spaßiges Volk*; 2) entertaining: *späßige Einzelheiten*.

The semantics of the adjective “froh” includes the following semes: 1) cheerful, joyful: *ein frohes Lied auf den Lippen haben; in froher Stimmung, Erwartung, Erregung sein*; 2) one who brings joy: *ich habe dir eine frohe Botschaft zu überbringen; das war wirklich ein frohes Ereignis*; 3) happy: *wir sind froh über die gute Nachricht, über das schöne Geschenk; niemand war froher darüber als er*.

The adjectival lexeme “fröhlich” includes the following semes: 1) cheerful, satisfied: *ein fröhliches Lied erschallt; Sie ... hört das fröhliche Pfeifen ihrer; full of joy, unburdened: wir wünschen euch fröhliche Feiertage; fröhlichster Laune sein; ein fröhliches Wiedersehen feiern*.

In the semantics of the adjective “heiter” we distinguish the following semes: 1) clear, sunny: *in heiteren Gebieten wird die Temperatur unter 0 Grad sinken*; 2) happy, joyful: *jmd. ist immer heiter und froh*; 3) drunk: *je mehr er trank, desto heiterer wurde sein Kopf*; 4) sudden, unexpected: *(wie ein Blitz) aus heiterem Himmel*.

The semantics of the adjective “munter” includes the following semes: 1) cheerful, lively: *Die Kinder sind noch immer munter, obwohl es schon spät ist*. 2) joyful: *Das ist eine muntere Gesellschaft., ein munteres Lied, ein munterer Mensch*; 3) physically healthy: *Wie geht es zu Hause, Frau und Kinder munter ...?*

The adjective lexeme “vergnügt” contains the following semes: 1) satisfied: *vergnügte Menschen; wir waren alle sehr vergnügt*; 2) cheerful, joyful: *er trat uns mit einem vergnügten Lächel entgegen*; 3) in good humor: *sie war immer vergnügt*.

In the semantics of the adjective “drollig” such semes are distinguished: 1) cheerful, joyful: *ein d. Einfall, letter, image, humor; d. Worte, Redensarten; mit d. Liebenswertigkeit etw. sagen*; 2) funny: *er versteht das alles d. zu erzählen; sie sagte es so d., daß alle lachen mußten*; 3) cute: *ein drolliges Mädchen*.

In the semantics of the adjective “merkwürdig” we distinguish the following semes: 1) strange, amazing: *er ist unter merkwürdigen Umständen ums Leben gekommen*; 2) striking in the eye: *er benimmt sich so merkwürdig*; 3) rare: *merkwürdiger Talent*.

In the semantics of the adjective “lebhaft” we record the following semes: 1) lively: *grasgrün und lebhaft tanzt das Wasser; das lebhaftes Mienenspiel seines Gesichts*; 2) cheerful (person): *die Kinder sind sehr lebhaft*; 3) exciting: *ein lebhaftes Gespräch*.

The semantics of the adjective “wohlgemäß” includes the following semes: 1) in a good mood: *wohlgemäß machte sie sich auf den Weg, an die Arbeit; er ließ sich nicht einschüchtern und blieb wohlgemäß*; 2) joyful: *sie lächelte wohlgemäß*.

The adjective lexemes “ausgelassen” and “unterhaltsam” have the same seme: *ausgelassen* – very joyful: *[die beiden Hunde] die mit ausgelassenen Sprüngen ihm entgegengobten*; *unterhaltsam* – entertaining: *an unterhaltsamen Gästen fehlte es nie*.

In the microfield of adjectives to denote negative emotions, the word with a wide semantic scope is the adjective “traurig”. The adjectives that represent this microfield are adjectives with the meaning of a weakened sign, weak intensity, negativity.

In the semantics of the adjective “traurig”, we distinguish the following semes: 1) full of sadness: *ein trauriges Gesicht machen; Bist du traurig darüber, dass wir ihn nicht wiedersehen werden?* 2) gloomy, worried: *so, dass sie den Betroffenen voll Kummer oder Schmerz machen*; 3) pathetic: *Es ist traurig, aber wahr!; Es ist traurig, dass du das nicht einsiehst; Ich finde es sehr traurig, wenn ihr euch immer streitet; Das Traurige daran ist, dass ...* 4) poor: *der Garten war in einem traurigen Zustand; eine traurige Gegend*; 5) the one subject to appeal: *bei etwas eine traurige Rolle spielen; eine traurige Figur machen*.

The semantics of the adjectives “bekümmert, betrübt, trübsinnig, untröstlich, betrüblich, bedauerlich, verzweifelt” includes the following semes: 1) worried, gloomy, sad: *ein bekümmert es Gesicht machen*; 2) sad, gloomy: *betrübte Menschen; betrübt aussehen*; 3) gloomy: *in trübsinniger Stimmung verfallen; jmd. ist vor Kummer trübsinnig geworden*; 4) very sad: *meine tiefgebeugte, in Okel Wahrheit untröstliche Mutter*; 5) sad: *er hat betrübliche Erfahrungen gemacht; die Ruinen bieten einen betrüblichen Anblick*; 6) pitiful; inconsolable: *am bedau-*

erlichsten war, daß ...; ein bedauerlicher Irrtum, Fehler; Zwischenfall, Vorfall; 7) doubtful, hopeless: *ein verzweifelter Kampf, eine verzweifelte Tat, eine verzweifelte Lage, eine verzweifelte Situation*.

In the semantics of the adjective “melancholisch” we distinguish the following semes: 1) melancholic: *ein melancholischer Mensch; melancholisch (gestimmt) sein*; 2) gloomy: *eine melancholische Stimmung; Dazu ist's Herbst, trauriger, melancholischer Herbst*; 3) sad: *melancholische Augen, einen melancholischen Gesichtsausdruck haben; melancholisches Lächeln*.

The adjectival lexeme “niedergeschlagen” includes the following semes:

1) gloomy, troubled: *sie ist heute sehr niedergeschlagen*; 2) sad, out of mood: *seit kurzem ist er so niedergeschlagen*; 3) unhappy: *jmd. macht einen niedergeschlagenen Eindruck*.

In the semantics of the adjective “unglücklich” we distinguish the following semes: 1) unhappy, sad: *sie ist tief unglücklich darüber, daß ...; ein u. Gesicht, einen unglücklichen Eindruck machen*; 2) unfavorable, terrible (situation): *eine unglückliche Verkettung verschiedener Umstände; er ist in unglücklichen Verhältnissen aufgewachsen*.

In the semantics of the adjective “beklagenswert” we distinguish the following semes: 1) the one subject to complaint: *ein beklagenswerter Mensch, Zustand, Mißverständnis*; 2) unsatisfactory: *die Lage ist für alle höchst beklagenswert*.

The semantics of the adjective “schlimm” includes the following semes: 1) bad: *das waren damals schlimme Zeiten; wir waren in einer schlimmen Lage*; 2) terrible, immoral: *ein schlimmes Verbrechen; ein schlimmer Beispiel geben*; 3) sick, injured: *er hat einen schlimmen Finger; ein schlimmes Auge, Ohr*.

The semantics of the adjective “erbärmlich” includes the following semes: 1) meager, small: *erbärmlicher Lohn; erbärmliches Trinkgeld*; 2) poor: *weshalb ich vorhin bei dieser erbärmlichen Gasstelle haltmachte*; 3) miserable, bad: *ich war, befand mich damals in einem erbärmlichen Zustand*.

The semantics of the adjective “jämmerlich” includes the following semes: 1) miserable: *ein jämmerlicher Anblick; ein jämmerliches Gesicht machen*; 2) bad, horrid: *sie mußten einen jämmerlichen Tod erleiden*; 3) pitiful: *ein jämmerliches Geschrei; jämmerlich anfangen zu weinen*; 4) poor: *eine jämmerliche Behausung, Gestalt; jämmerlich leben; sie waren jämmerlich gekleidet*.

In the semantics of the adjective “bitter” we distinguish the following semes: 1) bitter (taste): *eine Speise hat einen bitteren Beigeschmack; die Pille*

schmeckt bitter; 2) *painful*: *ein bitteres Tropfen mischte sich in die Freude*; 3) *reluctant*: *er ist durch böse Erfahrungen bitter geworden*.

Having carried out a component analysis of adjectives denoting emotions, we can state that the studied adjective lexemes convey and express feelings. In the lexicon, emotions are transformed into emotionality. Emotionality in modern German is reflected in two separate variants: 1. approval – positive emotionality (in our case, a group of adjectives with the dominant “*lustig*”); 2. disapproval – negative emotionality (in our case, a group of adjectives with the dominant “*traurig*”).

It is worth noting that in the works of art we studied, emotions of disapproval prevail. Emotions of condemnation, aggression, dissatisfaction are expressed more diversely than emotions of approval. Negative emotionality is conveyed by the following semes:

1) *sad* (195); 2) *worried* (46); 3) *gloomy* (54); 4) *melancholic* (14); 5) *without mood* (7); 6) *unhappy* (101); 7) *terrible, immoral* (12); 8) *unfavorable* (13); 9) *the one subject to appeal* (4); 10) *unsatisfactory* (4); 11) *bad, unpleasant* (66); 12) *bitter* (19); 13) *painful* (32); 14) *sick, injured* (34); 15) *reluctant* (16); 16) *doubtful, hopeless* (78); 17) *meager, petty* (9); 18) *poor* (11); 19) *pitiful* (15).

Positive emotionality is conveyed by the following semes:

1) *humorous, witty* (69); 2) *amusing* (19); 3) *the one that brings pleasure* (49); 4) *unburdened* (18); 5) *clear, sunny* (18); 6) *drunk* (4); 7) *happy* (145); 8) *cheerful* (23); 9) *lively* (13); 10) *healthy* (3); 11) *eye-catching* (30); 12) *strange, amazing* (67); 13) *cheerful, joyful* (174); 14) *that which brings joy* (24); 15) *exciting* (4); 16) *funny* (4).

As we can see, the group of adjectives of positive emotionality includes lexemes that express: 1) interest; 2) joy; 3) surprise; 4) pleasure; 5) excitement; 6) happiness.

The group of adjectives of negative emotionality includes lexemes that express: 1) grief; 2) anger; 3) disgust; 4) contempt; 5) fear; 6) sadness; 7) doubt; 8) regret.

A review of emotional adjectives of positive assessment shows that among the listed emotions, the dominant emotion is joy. The dominance of this emotion, in our opinion, demonstrates faith in the natural goodness of a person, his positive perception of events in the surrounding world and other people.

It is noteworthy that among the signs and properties of negative emotions, the signs and properties of the emotion of grief dominate. A person's painful perception of life, failures, losses, and illnesses worries a person and deprives him of peace of mind. The emotion of grief, as psychologists rightly note, is caused by a complex of reasons associated with irreparable life losses. The emotion of fear is strong and intense, its duration varies from instant to long. Emotions can be controlled by the subject experiencing it.

Conclusion. So: 1. We examined the semantic space of adjectives denoting emotions using component analysis. 2. The semantic space of emotional adjectives is divided into a microfield of adjectives of positive evaluation (approval) and a microfield of adjectives of negative evaluation (disapproval). 3. Adjectives of negative emotionality are presented in works of fiction more widely and vividly. The proposed method opens up broad prospects for further research in lexical semantics, closely combining the ideas of cognitive linguistics and methods of quantitative linguistics.

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