

TYOLOGY OF MULTILINGUAL VERBALIZATION OF THE EMOTIONAL STATE “AGGRESSION” (BASED ON ENGLISH AND UZBEK CORPUS DATA)

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Abstract. *This study is devoted to a comparative-typological study of the verbalization of the emotional state “aggression” in English and Uzbek based on corpus linguistics. The work analyzes the semantic and pragmatic features of the concept of aggression within the framework of emotion linguistics. In the course of the research, the collocational features of such units as “anger”, “aggression”, “hostile”, “tajovuz”, “basqinchilik”, “g‘azab”, “zo‘ravon” are determined based on the materials of the English language corpora, in particular COCA and BNC, and the Uzbek national corpus. Based on the corpus data, the frequency of use of these units, their typical combination models, and semantic prosody are studied. The results of the analysis show that the concept of aggression is expressed in English more through units expressing internal emotional states, and in Uzbek through units focused on social action and conflict. The study also identifies the discursive features of verbalization of aggression and highlights its functional role in literary, journalistic, and scientific texts. This work contributes to the development of emotion linguistics, corpus linguistics, and comparative linguistics.*

Keywords: *aggression, emotion linguistics, verbalization, corpus linguistics, collocation, semantic prosody, comparative analysis, discourse, English, Uzbek, lexical units, emotional state.*

The issue of expressing emotions through language is one of the important scientific directions in modern linguistics. Human speech is not only a means of conveying information, but also a complex system reflecting its internal emotional state. In particular, negative emotions such as aggression are expressed through various linguistic means and play an important role in the communicative process. Therefore, the study of the verbalization of the emotion of aggression is theoretically and practically relevant. This study is devoted to the analysis of the expression of the emotional state of “aggression” in English and Uzbek on the basis of corpus linguistics. Corpus linguistics allows us to study the features of the use of language units based on real speech samples. In particular, collocational analysis determines how a particular lexical unit is combined with other units and reveals its semantic and pragmatic properties. Studies show that units expressing aggression often have negative semantic prosody, which serve to express conflict and contradiction.

In English, aggression is expressed through units such as “anger”, “aggression”, “hostile”. These units perform different functions in different discourses. For example,

“anger” expresses more of an internal emotional state, while “aggression” is used in social and political contexts. “Hostile” gives a negative tone to speech as an evaluative unit. In Uzbek, aggression is expressed through units such as “tajovuz”, “bosqinchilik”, “g‘azab”, “zo‘ravon”, “hujum”. These units are more characterized by expressing social action and conflict.

The purpose of the study is to identify the means of verbalization of the emotion of aggression in English and Uzbek and to analyze them in a comparative-typological manner. This work contributes to the development of emotion linguistics, corpus linguistics and comparative linguistics and is of practical importance in the processes of translation and communication.

Collocational analysis is an important methodological tool in studying the linguistic expression of the emotion of aggression. Collocation reflects the patterns of interconnection of language units in speech and reveals their semantic and pragmatic properties. With the development of corpus linguistics, this approach has been further improved, and the frequency of use and typical combinations of lexical units are determined on the basis of real speech materials. Research shows that units expressing aggression usually have negative semantic prosody, they express conflicting communicative situations.

In English, the emotion of aggression is expressed through several main lexical units, including “anger”, “aggression” and “hostile”. Corpus data show that these units have different functional loads in different discourses. “Anger” is mainly a unit expressing an internal emotional state, which is often combined with verbs. For example, collocations such as express anger, control anger, suppress anger represent the processes of emergence, control and manifestation of emotion. Also, its combination with adjectives such as deep anger, sudden anger increases its intensity. This is especially widely observed in artistic and oral speech.

The lexeme “Aggression” is used more in socio-political and scientific discourses. It has a terminological character and is manifested in various forms through collocations such as military aggression, verbal aggression, act of aggression. This unit is one of the main tools for describing conflict and confrontation. “Hostile” is used as an evaluative adjective in combinations such as hostile attitude, hostile environment, hostile reaction and gives a negative assessment of the communicative situation.

In the Uzbek language, the verbalization of the emotion of aggression is carried out more through units that express social action and external conflict. The lexeme “Tajovuz” is used mainly in political and journalistic texts and is found in such combinations as *tajovuz qilish*, *tajovuz qurboni*. “Bosqinchilik” is actively used in historical and social contexts and expresses collective action. The lexeme “G‘azab” corresponds to the English “anger” and denotes an internal emotional state, but its frequency of use is relatively lower.

Also, the units “zo‘ravon” and “hujum” express action. They are used in collocations such as *zo‘ravon xatti-harakat*, *hujum boshlamoq*, and reflect the external appearance of aggression. Aggression in the Uzbek language is expressed in a more social and action-oriented semantic field. Comparative analysis shows that while in English the emotion of aggression is more broadly expressed through internal emotional experiences, in Uzbek it is more associated with external action and social conflict. These differences are explained by the national speech culture and discourse

characteristics. Collocational analysis based on corpus data serves to reveal the multi-layered and complex linguistic nature of the concept of aggression.

Table 1.
Frequency of Aggression Markers in English (COCA Data)

Lexeme	Total Frequency	Spoken	Fiction	News	Academic	Dominant Discourse
<i>anger</i>	36,474	5,195	8,091	3,902	3,109	Emotional / narrative
<i>aggression</i>	10,765	357	357	853	4,247	Academic / socio-political
<i>hostile</i>	13,246	1,445	1,112	1,599	2,632	Evaluative / formal

Table 2.
Frequency of Aggression Markers in Uzbek (National Corpus Data)

Lexeme	Texts	Frequency	Dominant Discourse
<i>tajovuz</i>	18	74	Socio-political
<i>bosqinchilik</i>	18	73	Historical / conflict
<i>zo‘ravon</i>	7	11	Behavioral / descriptive
<i>hujum</i>	2	5	Military / action
<i>g‘azab</i>	1	2	Emotional

The analysis based on corpus data shows that the emotion of aggression is expressed through different linguistic models in English and Uzbek. The high frequency of the lexeme “anger” in English (36,474) confirms its central place in emotional speech. This unit is especially actively used in artistic and oral discourse, serving as an important tool for expressing a person’s inner emotional experiences. This situation indicates that aggression in English is interpreted more as a psychological and individual experience.

The lexeme “Aggression”, although it has a relatively lower overall frequency, shows a high indicator in academic discourse (4247). This indicates that it has a terminological and socio-political character. This unit is often used to express conflict, war and social contradictions. “Hostile” is used relatively stably in various discourses as an evaluative adjective and gives a negative assessment of the communicative situation.

In Uzbek, the high frequency of the units “*tajovuz*” and “*bosqinchilik*” indicates that aggression is expressed more in connection with external action and social conflict. These units are actively used mainly in journalistic and historical discourse, expressing collective action and opposition. The low frequency of the lexeme “*G‘azab*” indicates that units expressing an internal emotional state are used relatively less in Uzbek.

Also, the units “*zo‘ravon*” and “*hujum*” reflect the physical and active action stage of aggression. Through these units, aggression is manifested as a concrete event and action. A general comparative analysis shows that in English, aggression is expressed more as an internal emotional experience, and in Uzbek, as a social and action-oriented phenomenon. These differences are directly related to the national speech culture,

historical experience and discourse characteristics, revealing the multi-layered linguistic nature of the concept of aggression.

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