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Term Paper

LINGUISTIC MEANS OF RENDERING THE EMOTION OF LOVE IN THE ENGLISH TWITTER DISCOURSE

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INTRODUCTION

For a considerable period, research on emotionality and its expression has mainly focused on the lexical and syntactic levels, and has used fiction and the mass media as sources of material, with few exceptions. However, emotionality is an important component of any communication, so modern linguists increasingly pay attention to different types of discourse as an object of emotionality research.

Now, social networks occupy a significant part of our everyday life. They are not only a place of communication, but also an important means of information and influence on public opinion. One of the most popular social networks is Twitter, where users can share their thoughts, emotions and feelings with millions of people around the world.

Love is one of the most complex and multifaceted feelings, which is reflected in various aspects of culture and language. In this context, the linguistic means of conveying the emotion of love acquire special importance. English-language Twitter discourse is no exception in this regard. In their messages, users can use a variety of linguistic means to convey their emotions and feelings of love. The linguistic means used by Twitter users are an important source of information about the emotional state of people and how they express their feelings, in particular love, which determines the **topicality** of this work. In addition, the study of emotional expressions on Twitter can help in understanding the image of love in the modern human consciousness.

The **object** of the study is the English discourse of Twitter, which is used to convey the emotions of love.

The **subject** of the study is the linguistic means used to convey the emotion of love in the English-language Twitter discourse, as well as their influence on readers' perceptions and reactions. The study focuses on the study of features of the lexical and grammatical composition of messages, the use of emoticons and hashtags, speech style and other means used to express emotions of love on Twitter.

The **aim** of coursework is to investigate the linguistic means of conveying the emotion of love in the English discourse of Twitter.

Achieving the goal of the research involves the following **tasks**:

1) define and distinguish the concepts of «emotionality» and «emotiveness»;

2) characterize emotive vocabulary in the English language system;

3) describe the means of emotional expression in English discourses;

4) to determine the features of the transmission of emotions in English-language Internet discourse;

5) analyze the linguistic means of expressing the emotion of love on Twitter;

6) to systematize the research results.

To achieve this goal, the following **methods** were used in the study: continuous sampling method, analysis and synthesis method, descriptive method, systematization, classification of scientific information and practical material.

The **material** of the study was 44 texts of tweets of English-speaking Twitter users, selected by the continuous sampling method, containing the linguistic expression of love emotions.

The **methodological and theoretical basis** of the coursework was made up of the works of researchers in the field of emotionality, such as Ya. V. Gnezdilova, I. V. Krasovska, T. A. Krysanova , W. Reddy, etc., as well as discourse Twitter: U Pavalanathan, A. Pak, P. K. Novak, M. Li, etc.

The **scientific novelty** of the coursework lies in the fact that it is the first study dedicated to the study of the specifics of the linguistic means of conveying the emotion of love in the English discourse of Twitter.

The **theoretical significance** of the research lies in the fact that it highlights important aspects of the relationship between language and emotions in social networks. The results of the study can be useful for a better understanding of the linguistic means of conveying emotions in social networks and can be used in courses on linguistic and cultural studies, linguistics and English language.

The logic of the research determined the **structure** of the coursework. The study consists of an introduction, two chapters, conclusions to them, general conclusions and list of reference materials. The total volume is 36 pages.

CHAPTER ONE. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS OF THE STUDY OF THE LINGUISTIC EXPRESSION OF EMOTIONS

1.1. Distinguishing the concepts of «emotionality» and «emotiveness» in modern linguistics

The question of the relationship between the concept of emotionality and the category of emotionality still cannot be considered definitively resolved due to the lack of consensus among linguists about the nature of the relationship between these concepts. Most approaches to defining emotionality and emotionality are based on the assumption that the linguistic aspect of these concepts consists in the semantic interpretation of emotions, while the emotional function is the result of creative processing of information under the influence of various emotions (Tchaykovska, 2010).

In general, it is accepted that emotionality is produced on the basis of the emotional aspect of cognitive-communicative activity and arises as a consequence of the intellectual interpretation of emotionality (Tchaykovska, 2010).

In addition, emotionality is one of the constituent elements of expressiveness along with intensity (intensification of a quantitative or qualitative feature), evaluativeness (figurative influence so that the recipient evaluates the received information as positive or negative) and imagery (unusual stylistic use of linguistic means) (Cowen, 2019).

When studying the implementation of the category of emotionality, the studied objects can be different: from individual words and expressions to whole texts. Therefore, there are different levels of the language system and speech at which the category of emotionality can be considered. These levels can have different statuses, i.e. multifacetedness of the category of emotionality. Example:

1) at the phonological level, emotionality is manifested in intonation;

2) on the lexical – in the presence of lexemes and names of emotions;

3) at the sentence level – in the use of emotional structures, ellipsis and other means;

4) at the level of the text - in the structural-semantic organization of statements and the presence of specific emotional units of the text (Чайковська, 2010).

Thus, the polystatus of the category of emotionality is most clearly manifested at the level of the text, which combines different categorical manifestations of emotionality.

It is important that there is no single and unambiguous understanding of the terms «emotiveness» and «emotionality» in linguistics. Despite the fact that both concepts are related, they are not identical. They are united by their common belonging to the emotional sphere, which is opposed to the informational, rational and logical spheres (Myhovych, 2019).

There are different definitions of emotionality in linguistics, but their basis is the understanding of emotionality as expressiveness, as accentuation of the content of the text with the help of various language means and techniques for the most effective impact on the addressee's personality, his emotional sphere. In other words, emotionality means the ability of language units to increase influence in the act of communication (Tchaykovska, 2010).

Emotionality and emotiveness in speech are two different properties. Emotionality is an unpredictable and spontaneous property of speech that arises as a manifestation of the speaker's emotional state. Instead, emotiveness is a purposeful property of speech that is anticipated and realized by the speaker in order to influence the addressee. Emotive discourse is formal and based on socially determined, controlled and positive emotions. It has standards that are valued by society and are reflected in speeches organized according to the rules of eloquence (Gnezdilova, 2007).

Emotive discourse is built according to a logical sequence and has psychological and didactic speech norms aimed at creating the desired mood in listeners. Features of rhetoric in emotive discourse are used to effectively influence the mental and emotional spheres of the audience. In other words, emotiveness and expressiveness of speech are two different aspects related to the emotional sphere of speech, but they have different purposes and methods of use (Gnezdilova, 2007).

According to D. Talmi, emotionality is defined as one of the features of a person's mental activity, which indicates his sensitivity to emotional situations and reactions to them (Talmi, Frith, 2007) . On the other hand, emotiveness is a linguistic category that indicates the ability of language units to reflect a person's subjective-individual experiences of certain emotions. In this coursework, emotiveness is considered as a linguistic characteristic of a set of linguistic means that can cause an emotional effect and induce the addressee to certain emotions (Yemelyanova, 2014).

Emotions are special psychophysiological states of the body that reflect a person's attitude to himself and the environment in the form of direct experiences, pleasant or unpleasant sensations, satisfaction or dissatisfaction, which is determined by the relationship of the objective properties of the world to the needs and motives of the individual's activity. These emotions play an important role in human life, determining all processes and phenomena of individual reality, and find expression in language using the meanings of different-level lexical units (Khrystych, 2018).

Emotiveness is an important component of any communication, including scientific communication, therefore, a large number of lexical items expressing a highly positive assessment testifies to the significant emotional potential of scientific texts and the expediency of their further research from the point of view of emotiology. In addition, emotiveness can serve as a tool for highlighting and emphasizing necessary logical connections, persuading readers and focusing their attention on key moments of the text (Khrystych, 2018).

Based on the above, it can be argued that emotiveness is an integral component of any form of communication, including scientific communication. This characteristic is manifested at different levels of language, such as lexical, sentence level and text level. The presence of many lexical units that express a positive assessment indicates the significant emotive potential of scientific texts and the need for their further research from the point of view of emotiology. Emotiveness is an important category for creating texts, as well as a tool for strengthening logical connections, persuading readers and drawing their attention to key points of the text (Tchaykovska, 2010).

1.2. Emotive vocabulary in the lexical system of the English language and its characteristics

We study the function of language that is responsible for expressing emotions, or the emotional function. Our research is aimed at studying the function of expressing emotions, as well as at considering issues related to finding out how exactly language expresses emotions.

Emotiology is a cognitive theory of emotions that studies both cognitive psychology and linguistics, particularly the expression of emotions. Interdisciplinary knowledge helps to study issues related to the expression of emotions. After processing the data, a linguistic concept of emotions is created. Within this concept, emotions that can be expressed in words are studied. At the same time, emotions are connected with cognitive processes. Cognition, in turn, plays an important role in the emergence of emotions and affects their expression (Oatley, 1987).

According to H. Reevy, emotions can be defined as reactions that occur in response to external or internal stimuli and can last for a period of several seconds to several hours (Reevy, 2010).

The explanatory dictionary of the Ukrainian language offers several definitions of the concept of «emotion»:

1) the emotional state of a person or an animal, which is reflected in their personal experiences;

2) a person's perception of his relationship to reality and the surrounding environment through emotional experience.

Thus, the definition of an emotion can be limited only to the explanation of the reaction to the situation, or it can include a subjective assessment of the state of affairs, physiological changes in the body, the duration of the manifestation of emotional representation and other factors in the process of forming emotions (Mander, 2014).

Words and phrases that express emotions are very important for conveying feelings, emotions, mood and attitude of a person to the surrounding world. In addition, English language contains a large number of emotionally colored words

and expressions that can be used to convey different emotional states. This shows that emotional vocabulary is not only important, but also well developed in the English language (Jandl, 2017).

Characteristics of the emotional vocabulary of the English language include:

1) expressiveness, which allows expressing the emotional state of the speaker or receiver of the message;

2) associativity, which can induce associations related to an emotional state or expression;

3) expressive saturation, which helps convey expressiveness of emotion using a certain word or expression;

4) ambiguity, when some emotional words and expressions can have different shades of meaning depending on the context and perception of the speaker.

From the evaluative criterion, emotions can be divided into positive and negative, but such a classification is not complete and accurate. Therefore, the classification into constructive and destructive emotions is more adequate (Mander, 2014).

S. M. Mander also suggests dividing all emotions into core (basic) and peripheral (Mander, 2014).

Understanding emotions from the point of view of their functions for the human cognitive system assumes their role as functionally significant elements that perform the following tasks:

1) adaptive (help the body quickly and effectively adapt to external conditions);

2) evaluative (determine the significance of objects and phenomena for meeting current needs);

3) communicative (convey information about the state of the speaker and his attitude to certain objects, persons or events);

4) pragmatic (influence the organization and regulation of human communicative activity) (Izard, 2009).

The study of the interaction of cognitive, emotional and motivational-volitional systems in the human mind makes it possible to consider emotions as one of the types of thinking, which is a reaction or a complex of reactions arising as a result of cognitive processes (Krasovska, 2010).

Vocabulary expressing emotions in English can be divided into categories depending on the type of feeling it expresses. For example, some words and expressions can express joy, satisfaction, pride, sadness, disappointment, resentment, anger, and other emotions. In addition, emotional vocabulary can be classified as positive or negative depending on the feelings it expresses (Izard, 2009).

The ability to achieve emotiveness in the English language can be manifested both with the help of language tools that have a high level of expressiveness, and with the help of neutral language elements. Lexical units expressing an emotional state usually indicate a possible emotional situation, while lexical units that do not contain emotional components are not related to emotions and can be used to express an emotional situation only in a context where they acquire an individual emotional meaning (Apresyan, 2018).

So, one of the means of conveying emotions in speech is the use of emotionally colored words and expressions. These words and expressions are an important element of the lexical system of the English language because they reflect the emotional state of the speaker and can affect the emotional state of the listeners.

1.3. Means of emotional expression in English-language discourses

Expressing emotions through language is personal and depends on the situation and cognitive context. This is confirmed by a R. Cowie who notes that people use the same words to describe different emotions in speech. In addition, context can influence the choice of words to express the same emotions. Therefore, emotions and language are related and should be considered together, but this does not mean that they are identical concepts. Language is a tool for understanding and expressing emotions, but cannot fully convey their essence (Cowie, 2003).

Lexical devices in English-language discourses are the main means of expressing emotions, and their variety allows to accurately convey the feelings and

emotions of the speaker. Emotionally colored words and expressions reflecting the state of feelings are a particularly vivid example of such lexical means. These words and expressions can have an independent meaning, or they can be part of more complex constructions, such as idioms, which have a fixed meaning and cannot be translated literally. For example, «to be over the moon» expresses great joy and satisfaction (Jandl, 2017).

To express emotions, you can use not only basic words, but also their synonyms and antonyms, which allows you to enrich the expressiveness of the expression and additionally shade the feelings that need to be expressed. For example, instead of the word «happy» you can use such synonyms as «pleased», «delighted», «content» and others, and instead of «sad» - «unhappy», «depressed», «miserable» and others (Reddy, 1997).

Interjections are a very important means of expressing emotions in speech, as they convey the emotional state of the speaker at a specific moment in time. For example, interjections such as «wow», «oh», «oops», «ah», «ugh», etc. can be used to express a variety of emotions such as admiration, surprise, indignation or annoyance (Goddard, 2013).

Another way of expressing emotions in English-language discourses is the use of onomatopoeia. Sound imitations can resemble sounds that usually occur in certain emotional situations, such as «hiss», «boom», «crack», «buzz» and so on (Reddy, 1997).

It should be noted that epithets also have a pragmatic aspect that reflects the mood of the speaker and covers various pragmatic information of the word, such as expressiveness, emotionality, estimability, imagery and intensity, and therefore can also be used to express emotions. Depending on the context in which the epithet is used, different nuances of a pragmatic nature can be revealed. In general, the pragmatic context is created by a set of contexts subordinate to it, such as extralinguistic, linguistic, situational, psychological, stylistic, ethnocultural, and others (Khrystych, 2018).

Usually, epithets that denote emotional states are adjectives. Adjectives describing a person's emotions in the English language can be grouped under the phrase «a sign of a person's emotional qualities», which is divided into positive and negative. Examples of positive epithets are beautiful and happy, which reflect universal human values, while negative epithets such as ugly and sad have the opposite meaning. Epithets can be used to create an artistic image in the process of painting or visual arts. The classification of epithets is based on various features, such as permanence, individuality and metaphoricality (Khrystych, 2018).

Emotions play an important role in the motivational structure of any discourse. Discourse participants experience a wide range of emotions that can change from one state to another, for example, from hate to love, from crying to laughter, and others. Although it is traditionally customary to classify emotions into positive and negative, such a classification applies only to basic emotions and does not apply to Internet discourse (Khrystych, 2018).

H.S. Kuzenko points out that at the morphological level, emotions are expressed through the choice of words with the appropriate emotional coloring, which is determined by grammatical means and specific affixes (such as -ish, -ard, -eer, -ster/-aster and the semifix -monger, etc.), which provide a negative assessment, which can increase the emotional impact on the audience (Kuzenko, 2000).

Among the words used to express emotions, you can often find those that belong to a reduced stylistic tone, such as colloquialisms, dialectisms, slangisms, jargonisms and vulgarisms. People use words with high visibility and practical purposes to add life to their speech. These words contrast with the literary standard; they are completely new and unique. Their synonyms in the literary lexicon act as an alternative, not replacing the name of the subject. Instead, they share an emotional connection with the object, making it more vivid and personal (Kuzenko, 2000).

Vocabulary, which is used to indicate emotions, is not emotiveness, but is indicative, logical and objective. In this sense, a verbalized emotion is a logical statement about immediate perception. Linguists reject the point of view that

believes that lexical items denoting emotions are also emotiveness. This understanding of emotionality blurs the concept of emotionality, so this work uses only an indicative understanding of emotiveness. Thus, the expression of emotions in speech occurs not only at the expense of emotives, but also at the expense of indicators. Researchers emphasize that nouns denoting emotions belong precisely to indicatives (Bober, 2021).

Realization of the emotional context occurs through the figurative perception of an abstract feeling by means of association with concrete phenomena. However, this approach can be used only for the lexicographic description of emotions, since lexical units are considered outside the context of use (Krysanova, 2013).

One of the characteristic features of Internet discourse is the use of emojis – graphic elements that help convey emotional state and mood in Internet communication. Emojis are one of the most common means of conveying emotions in Internet discourse because they do not require many words to express emotions and are universal for most Internet users regardless of the language they use (Novak, 2015).

For example, emoji «😊» can reflect a positive mood, «😢» – sadness, «😠» – anger, «😍» – love, «😂» – laughter, and others. There are also emojis that reflect more specific emotions, such as «🤔» – thoughtfulness, «😮» – shock, «🥰» – love and others (Pavalanathan, 2015).

Internet discourse also uses abbreviations and abbreviations that reflect the emotional state of the user. For example, «LOL» means « laugh out loud», «OMG» – «Oh my God!», «WTF» – «What the fuck?» and other. Using such abbreviations and acronyms helps users save time and space in their communication and express their emotions and reactions quickly and efficiently (Pak, 2010).

Other effective lexical means of conveying emotions in Internet discourses are abbreviations and contractions. They are widely used in social networks and messengers for quick and concise expression of emotions. For example, «LOL»

means «laugh out loud», «OMG» - «oh my god», «WTF» - «what the fuck» and others (Nasir, 2019).

In addition, Internet discourse often uses emoticons and other images to help convey emotions and mood. Emoticons are images of faces with different expressions that are inserted into a text message. For example, :) means a smile, :(- sadness, <3 - heart and others (Nasir, 2019).

Also common in Internet discourse are memes, which are viral images or videos with a single idea or concept that are transmitted on the Internet through reposting and sharing. Memes can contain emotionality and irony, which helps convey the mood of the author and promotes an emotional connection with the audience (Li, 2019).

Therefore, lexical means of conveying emotions are an important component of Internet discourses and allow conveying various shades of emotional state. The use of emoticons, abbreviations, memes and other elements of the Internet language opens up new opportunities for expressing emotions and communicating with the audience.

Conclusions to Chapter One

This chapter has provided an overview of the theoretical frameworks that have been developed to study the linguistic expression of emotions, with a specific focus on the English language. We have discussed the distinction between emotionality and emotiveness in modern linguistics and how these concepts relate to the study of emotional expression through language.

We have also explored the characteristics of emotive vocabulary in the English language, including the use of evaluative and intensifying adjectives, as well as interjections and onomatopoeic words. Furthermore, we have examined the different means of emotional expression in English-language discourses, such as epithet, emoji, abbreviation, metaphor, use of certain suffixes, etc.

Overall, this chapter has highlighted the importance of understanding the linguistic tools and strategies used to express emotions in the English language.

CHAPTER TWO. LINGUISTIC MEANS OF RENDERING THE EMOTION OF LOVE IN THE ENGLISH TWITTER DISCOURSE

2.1. Peculiarities of expressing the emotion of love in English Twitter discourse

Twitter is one of the most popular social media where users can exchange messages (tweets) with a limited number of characters. Therefore, the means of expressing the emotion of love on Twitter have their own characteristics.

1) Emoticons are one of the main language means of expressing the emotion of love on Twitter. The most common emoticon used to express the emotion of love is the heart ♡. In addition, on Twitter you can find many other emoticons that reflect different aspects of love, for example: 😍 – an expression of admiration, 😘 – a kiss, 💞 – two hearts indicating the love of two people.

2) In addition, abbreviations and acronyms are often used on Twitter. For example, "luv" is used instead of "love", "bf" is used instead of "boyfriend", "gf" is used instead of "girlfriend", etc.:

thx luv

@budyaningtyas

https://twitter.com/ariniaja_/status/1627828188209639425

In this case, the abbreviated form of "thanks" to "thx" suggests a sense of familiarity and informality between the speaker and the receiver, while the use of the term "luv" conveys a sense of affection and intimacy.

I want a gf

https://twitter.com/NuBookofp3dro/status/1627828172912832515

The expression "I want a gf" is not necessarily a direct expression of the emotion of love, but rather a statement expressing a desire for romantic companionship. While the desire for a girlfriend may stem from feelings of love or affection, the statement itself does not necessarily convey those emotions directly.

Instead, this statement may be seen as a more indirect or passive way of expressing a desire for emotional connection and intimacy, which are often associated with the experience of love.

3)   Also, on Twitter there are various quotes and sayings about love or poems that reflect various aspects of love:

honey on her rose

sweetly gleaming tasty treat...

savory dessert

#haiku #poetry #senryu #donovanbaldwin #love

https://twitter.com/donovanbaldwin/status/1627823439363903489

The phrase "honey on her rose sweetly gleaming tasty treat... savory dessert" is an example of using figurative language to express the emotion of love. The metaphor "honey on her rose" is used to describe the sweetness and beauty of the subject, while the phrase "sweetly gleaming" emphasizes the positive attributes of the subject.

The use of the word "tasty" further emphasizes the positive and desirable qualities of the subject, while the phrase "savory dessert" suggests that the subject is both satisfying and fulfilling. Overall, these linguistic choices create a sensory image of the subject that is pleasing, desirable, and evocative of positive emotions.

4)   Creating hashtags related to love, such as #love, #couplegoals, #foreverandalways. For example, a very popular hashtag on Twitter is #relationshipgoals, which is used to express the desire to have the perfect relationship with a lover. Also popular are the hashtags #love, #couplegoals, #romance, etc., which are also used to express emotional states related to love:

He said I am diamond he will never lose me. But then he easily left me. Just good bye ♡

I don't want to cry because it is useless to cry on a man who says something and actions show other thing #Ukraine #LoveYourPetDay #LoveToday #CoupleGoals #couplelove #breakup #Emotions

https://twitter.com/Speakfrees/status/1627812930375778304

The twit conveys a complex mix of emotions, including feelings of love and heartbreak. The use of the metaphor "diamond" suggests that the speaker was valued and appreciated by the person they loved, while the statement "he easily left me" implies a sense of abandonment and betrayal.

The use of the broken heart emoji 💔 further emphasizes the emotional pain and heartbreak that the speaker is experiencing.

The hashtags #LoveToday #CoupleGoals #couplelove #breakup #Emotions suggest that the speaker is trying to process and cope with the emotions and experiences of their relationship and breakup through social media and online communities.

5)   Using emotional emojis like hearts, smileys, love symbols, etc:

Thank you for reaction channels! Your beautiful energies of positivity, kindness and love always shine through. #relationshipgoals 🤍🥰😍

https://twitter.com/Valerie_Anne_1/status/1627796677250756609

The use of the hashtag #relationshipgoals🤍🥰😍 suggests that the speaker sees these reactions and positive emotions as a model for healthy and fulfilling relationships, and that they aspire to experience similar levels of positivity and love in their own life.

6)   Using sentimental words and phrases that convey feelings of love, for example, "love is my life", "my heart belongs to you", "I love you"

"'Cause my heart belongs to you I'll risk it all for you":

https://twitter.com/qmerdaeesta/status/1627754043152994320

I love you forever gramma 🫶🤍

https://twitter.com/PrellWHO/status/1627835322188075009

The statement "I love you forever gramma🫶🤍" conveys a deep sense of love, affection, and appreciation towards the speaker's grandmother. The use of the phrase "I love you forever" suggests a long-lasting and enduring love that transcends time and distance.

The inclusion of the dove emoji 🕊️ may suggest a sense of peace, purity, and spirituality associated with the speaker's feelings towards their grandmother. The use of the brown heart emoji 🤎 further emphasizes the depth of the speaker's emotional connection and affection towards their grandmother.

Overall, the statement conveys a powerful emotional bond between the speaker and their grandmother, characterized by love, appreciation, and a sense of enduring connection.

Using words and phrases that indicate intimacy and closeness between partners, for example, "hug me", "kiss me", "I want to be close to you":

Can you hug me when I'm awake next time please? I want to tell my Dad that he was right about me being right about you!

https://twitter.com/Tashamorris0311/status/1627832115105595392

The statement conveys a sense of love, affection, and appreciation towards the person being addressed. The request for a hug when the speaker is next awake suggests a desire for physical closeness and connection, which is often associated with expressions of love and affection.

kiss me through the phone

https://twitter.com/Awshiin/status/1627835643882532871

The phrase conveys a strong sense of romantic longing and desire. It suggests a desire for physical closeness and intimacy, even when separated by distance. The use of the word "kiss" evokes the physical act of affection and is often associated with expressions of love and desire.

7)   Use of nouns and verbs that convey the feeling of love, for example, "I reach for you", "in love", "burning feeling":

He's definitely in love with me I'm just saying 🤷

https://twitter.com/adora48464670/status/1627837282932916224

The statement conveys a sense of romantic self-confidence and suggests that the speaker may feel desired and appreciated by the person in question. It may also

suggest a sense of power or control in the relationship, as the speaker seems to be confident in their assessment of the other person's feelings.

I love this burning feeling but boy this shit hurts

https://twitter.com/242island_boy/status/1627730904587112464

The statement conveys a mix of conflicting emotions related to love. On the one hand, the phrase "I love this burning feeling" suggests a sense of passion and intensity often associated with the early stages of romantic love. This phrase may describe the rush of adrenaline or butterflies in the stomach that people often experience when they are in love.

However, the second part of the statement, "but boy this shit hurts," suggests a more negative emotion, such as heartbreak or pain. The contrast between the positive and negative emotions highlights the complexity of love and relationships, which can be both exhilarating and painful at times.

8)   Using questions and expressions of uncertainty that convey the need for attention and connection with a partner, for example, "do you love me?", "how do you feel about me?":

"Mmm, how much do you love me?"

https://twitter.com/GRIEVINGZOOMER/status/1627831509167009792

The phrase conveys a sense of playfulness and flirtation, often associated with the early stages of romantic relationships. The use of the interjection "Mmm" suggests a positive and intimate emotional state.

The question "how much do you love me?" suggests a desire for reassurance and validation of the other person's feelings. The question can be interpreted in a number of ways, such as a request for an expression of affection or a playful challenge to the other person to express the depth of their feelings.

do you love me, want me, hate me? boy i don't understand.

https://twitter.com/kaywantsniall/status/1627823835688112129

The statement conveys a sense of confusion and emotional turmoil related to a romantic relationship.

The use of the questions "do you love me, want me, hate me?" suggests a desire for clarity and understanding about the other person's feelings. The use of the verb "hate" suggests a fear of rejection or emotional pain, as if the speaker is worried that the other person may not feel the same way about them.

9) Using locations and romantic trips that are perceived as a symbol of love and romance, for example, "a walk together near the Eiffel Tower", "romantic dinner on the beach":

I dreamt Umi-kun was already in Paris! We had a walk together, near the Eiffel tower by night (´ ▽ `)╱haha

https://twitter.com/coolnat466/status/614711536867745792

The statement conveys a sense of romantic longing and anticipation. The use of the exclamation mark and the emoticon suggests excitement and joy, as if the speaker is thrilled by the idea of spending time with Umi-kun in a romantic setting.

10) The use of allegories symbolizing love:

You say our love is draining and you can't go on

https://twitter.com/thkinggeorgebot/status/1627837384237932545

The statement conveys a sense of emotional vulnerability and uncertainty about the future of the relationship. It highlights the challenges that can arise in romantic relationships when people have different expectations or experiences, and the importance of communication and emotional openness in maintaining healthy relationships.

Our love is like rubbing two sticks together to start a fire.

https://twitter.com/xrp_dex/status/1627837162359246849

The statement conveys a sense of passion and intensity in the relationship between the speaker and their partner. The alegory of rubbing two sticks together to start a fire suggests that the love between the two people is powerful and transformative, capable of igniting a flame and creating something new and beautiful.

11) Using dedications and addresses to the partner indicating personal feelings and desires, for example, "my dear", "my beauty":

Good morning, my dear mamas! 🖾

https://twitter.com/fwizings/status/1627839060365680648

The term "my dear" is often used as a term of endearment, emphasizing the speaker's fondness and love towards the people being addressed. The use of the heart symbol (🖾) further reinforces this sentiment, suggesting a strong emotional connection between the speaker and the individuals being addressed.

12)   Using metaphors and images that convey feelings of love. Since metaphors are a key element that demonstrates the understanding of love by a certain group of people, they will be discussed in detail in the next subsection.

So, it can be argued that Twitter has a variety of linguistic means to express the emotional state of love. Lexical devices such as specific words, phrases and allegories are supplemented by various emoticons and hashtags, allowing users to convey more accurate information about their emotions and feelings.

2.2. Linguistic means of expressing the emotion of love on Twitter

The concept of love is one of the basic concepts in any linguistic culture. In order to more deeply analyze a fragment of the English language picture of the world, we have selected the meanings of the concept of Love on the basis of authoritative lexicographic sources.   Thus, the following meanings were distinguished: affection, appreciation, devotion, emotion, fondness, friendship, infatuation, lust, passion, respect, tenderness, yearning.

However, we consider the analysis of associations to be important, since it is in the course of associative experiments that such features of the concept are found that are not recorded in dictionaries. To achieve this goal, we searched for the hashtag Love, as it determines the understanding of this aspect by Twitter users. In addition, the definitions of love by social network users were considered, since Twitter is a platform for expressing a person's thoughts. The analysis of associations gives an idea of the relevance of certain signs of Love for native English speakers and helps to complement the interpretive layer of the concept of Love.

In the English discourse of Twitter, the following components of the concept of Love can be distinguished:

1) Love as self-care, self-respect

Self-care & Self-Love is how you take your power back. 🪶

https://twitter.com/rronnilynn/status/1624870463263457282

Self-Love is perceived as a phenomenon that helps a person become stronger, more self-confident. Also important is the use of emoji. Since emojis have verbal equivalents, «🪶» means kiss, so the word kiss is also part of the concept sphere love.

Because some people will falsely recognize it. Love is a self connection, from within we can recognize the right things out.

https://twitter.com/Ayaway69/status/1624509502878777344

In this case, the author also emphasizes self-knowledge, self-acceptance, which are key characteristics of the concept of Love.

I will not apologize for choosing myself this time. Self love is the chapter I've always wanted to write.

https://twitter.com/fineassnayyyy/status/1624219107733151758

Self-love is described as an important aspect that makes a person whole. In this case, it is also perceived as an important part of a person's life.

2) Love as an element of religion (Gods love)

Gods love is what u need

https://twitter.com/HamblAustin/status/1624874460972032002

God's love is unconditional, because it is shown to its objects (that is, to His people), regardless of their relationship to Him.

Love is patient and kind. Love is not jealous, it does not brag, and it is not proud.

Love never gives up on people. It never stops trusting, never loses hope, and never *quits.*

https://twitter.com/NoraAwolowo/status/1624874417632206849

In this case, it also emphasizes the unconditionality of love and, in our opinion, its "one-sidedness", that is, the perception of love in this way takes into account the feelings of only one side.

I want to show that love is equal 🫶

https://twitter.com/kmusify/status/1624628713928400906

Love is described as a phenomenon that can belong to everyone, because loving is a sacred human right.

3) Love as a negative feeling

love is torture

https://twitter.com/triacabot/status/1624874505972895744

The concept of Love can also have a negative connotation because people put into it a characteristic of their own experience, which could bring unpleasant feelings. In this way, love is perceived metaphorically as bullying a person.

Love is like a virus. It can happen to anybody at any time.

https://twitter.com/imran123389/status/1624683514145959939

In this case, the unexpectedness of love is indicated, but we can argue about the negative context, since the lexeme virus is used. That is, in this case, love is metaphorically depicted as a disease.

Sometimes distant is not hate, but love is helpless, I don't want to hold expect to wait, have to be go first pretended to be generous.

https://twitter.com/DempseyMcDonal8/status/1624874454416515072

In this case, helplessness in the state of love is indicated, that is, it is meant that it makes a person insecure, unconscious and worsens the quality of his life.

4) Love as behavior

Love is behavior, not a fantasy perception.

https://twitter.com/Theholisticpsyc/status/1624508505855229952

Behavior is action that can be observed and measured. That is, love is associated with deeds, actions that can prove or disprove it.

Love is not just a feeling, it's a daily choice to show up, be present and make sacrifices for another's well-being. It's about action, not just words.

https://twitter.com/10xUrMind/status/1624510979915620353

In this case, action is also emphasized as a key sign of love, but it also points to the choice of what a person must do each day. That is, love is a conscious process.

So, Love is often described as a feeling or emotion, but it is much more than that. Love is a behavior, an action that one takes to show care, affection, and support for another person. It is demonstrated through acts of kindness, generosity, and selflessness.

https://twitter.com/EIsrafilli/status/1624512396239699968

Love is no longer perceived in the English-speaking world as just a feeling, as the author of the post emphasizes. The dynamism of love is also emphasized and its connection with positive human traits is indicated.

Precisely why I hate the phrase «Love at first sight» It's infatuation at first sight. Love is built. Love is made through connection. Love is made through shared experiences. Love is shown. Not earned. And as you very eloquently put Dr. LePera-Love is a behavior.

https://twitter.com/TheBrainBattery/status/1624508935402135558

The author defines love as a rational phenomenon that is built by both participants in the relationship. That is, it is not a chemical phenomenon, but something that is created by the efforts of partners in a relationship.

Love is not just a «feel good» emotion. It's a commitment to build a successful relationship through honest communication, trust, forgiveness, sacrifice and sometimes compromise.

https://twitter.com/truekingmaker/status/1624510125573652480

In this case, the two-sidedness of love is indicated, and the importance of the manifestation of certain actions for its construction and preservation.

Love is not just an emotional experience, it's a choice to treat others with kindness, respect, and understanding. This perspective is often overshadowed by societal expectations that romantic love should be easy and effortless.

https://twitter.com/StoicOfAlps/status/1624510770322059278

Love is characterized as a complex process that requires rationality and constant choice, as described earlier.

5) Love as madness

When love is not madness, it is not love.

https://twitter.com/blazuiuu/status/1624689611753529344

The comparison of love with madness can be related to the romanticization of the actions of a person who falls in love and sometimes their illogicality or absurdity.

love is being stupid together :-)

https://twitter.com/LUCIFERXXXX01/status/1624684779525505025

In this case, it can be argued that the meaning has a positive connotation due to the use of an emoji that has a positive meaning. Love is perceived as a phenomenon that affects the mental abilities of a person. This may be related to the stage of falling in love, when a couple, being in a state of euphoria, perceives the world, thinking only of each other.

If Love is a crime ♡

The metaphor "Love Is a Crime" means the risk, excitement present in romantic relationships, which also indicates a certain insanity in the relationship.

https://twitter.com/adefavslim/status/1624536907920158720

7) Love as a unique phenomenon

Love is a many splendid thing.

https://twitter.com/angelsworld05/status/1624669218938712064

In this example, love has a positive connotation and is characterized by its uniqueness and inimitability.

8) Love as power

Love is an untamed force

https://twitter.com/munawar_star_/status/1624722304780603395

Love can also be perceived as an uncontrolled phenomenon that has a certain power, power over a person.

Love is the power of Life, love gives life to life, and love is the very essence of man's existence.

https://twitter.com/IamRealBT/status/1624752129582792704

In this example, love is identified with a force that can create anything, give a person the strength to live. The statement expresses the idea that love can bring joy and happiness even in difficult or tiring times.

9) Love as care

Love is what makes you smile when you're tired.

https://twitter.com/tribani_kumar/status/1624773307479523328

Love is also perceived as supporting another person, caring for him. That is, it can also have a friendly connotation.

10) Love as attachment to a star

Nicki look so good 😍

https://twitter.com/SUCKAFREEBARB/status/1627818473903607813

OH NICKI MINAJ YOU ARE MOTHA 😍😍😍

https://twitter.com/KingSeanSwae/status/1627819722434650112

The statement expresses admiration and affection towards Nicki Minaj. The use of capital letters and exclamation marks conveys excitement and enthusiasm, further emphasizing the speaker's positive feelings towards her.

The emoji 😍 is a common way to express love, adoration, or attraction towards someone or something. In this case, the speaker is using the emoji to indicate their strong feelings of love and admiration towards Nicki Minaj.

The use of the word "MOTHA" is a slang term that can be interpreted as a term of endearment or a sign of respect. It can also be interpreted as an expression of awe or admiration. In this context, the use of the word "MOTHA" further emphasizes the speaker's positive feelings towards Nicki Minaj.

Happy birthday, Kurt Cobain! We miss you 🤍

https://twitter.com/NirvanasVideos/status/1627820699418075138

The statement expresses love and affection towards the musician, Kurt Cobain, who has passed away. The use of the phrase "we miss you" indicates a strong emotional attachment and longing for the person being addressed. The heart emoji

(♡) is a common way to express love and affection towards someone or something, and in this context, it emphasizes the speaker's emotional connection to Kurt Cobain.

DADDY BIEBER ♡😍🥵

https://twitter.com/Jariana_Changes/status/1627823868973928448

The statement expresses love and affection towards Justin Bieber, a popular musician.

The use of the term "DADDY" is a term of endearment used to express attraction and admiration towards someone. The heart emoji (♡) and heart-eyes emoji (😍) also convey strong positive emotions of love and attraction towards Justin Bieber.

Additionally, the use of the sweating and flushed face emoji (🥵) suggests that the speaker finds Justin Bieber particularly attractive and desirable.

11) Love as patriotism

♡♡♡

"O Canada... our home *on* native land."

https://twitter.com/tagaq/status/1627818823125442560

The use of heart emojis at the beginning of the text is a linguistic means of expressing the emotion of love.

The quote "O Canada... our home on native land" is from the Canadian national anthem, and it expresses a sense of love and pride for the country and its land. The use of the word "home" also connotes feelings of comfort, safety, and belonging, which are often associated with the emotion of love.

Conclusions to Chapter Two

In the chapter two, linguistic means of rendering the emotion of love in the English Twitter discourse were analyzed. The linguistic expression of love on Twitter is a dynamic and ever-evolving phenomenon that reflects the different ways in which people experience and communicate love in today's world. Through a range

of linguistic means such as emoticons, hashtags and creative wordplay, users can communicate their feelings of love and affection to others. The analysis of the tweets in this chapter highlighted the importance of context in shaping expressions of love on Twitter.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

The expression of love is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that can be conveyed through various linguistic means. The analysis of the English Twitter discourse has shown that love is a prevalent topic on this platform and is often expressed through emoticons, hashtags, and other linguistic features such as metaphor, alegory, and abbreviation. Emoticons play a significant role in expressing love on Twitter, allowing users to convey emotions through visual symbols. Hashtags also contribute to the expression of love, serving as markers of identity and connection within the online community.

Moreover, the use of metaphor and epitets in tweets about love allows for a more nuanced and expressive language, enabling users to convey the intensity and complexity of their emotions. The analysis also revealed the prevalence of the first-person singular pronoun, suggesting that the expression of love on Twitter is often personal and subjective.

We analyzed 44 tweets. The emotion of love has been found to be communicated through:

1) emojis or emoticons;

2) abbreviations and acronyms;

3) quotes and sayings;

4) hashtags;

5) sentimental words and phrases;

6) intimacy words;

7) nouns and verbs that convey the feeling of love;

8) questions and expressions of uncertainty;

9) locations and romantic trips;

10) allegories symbolizing love;

11) dedications and addresses to the partner;

12) metaphors and images.

Out of 44 tweets, 27 were analyzed from the point of view of their reflection of the vision of love in the modern English-speaking world. Thus, the following meanings of love were discovered:

1) Love as self-care, self-respect – 11%;

2) Love as an element of religion – 11%;

3) Love as a negative feeling – 11%;

4) Love as behavior – 22%;

5) Love as madness – 11%;

6) Love as a unique phenomenon – 4%;

7) Love as power – 7%;

8) Love as care – 4%;

9) Love as attachment to a star – 15%;

10) Love as patriotism – 4%.

In conclusion, the linguistic means of rendering the emotion of love on Twitter are diverse and dynamic, reflecting the complexity and richness of human emotions. The study of these linguistic features provides valuable insights into how individuals use language to express and communicate their feelings of love in the digital age.

The results of the study can be useful for a better understanding of the linguistic means of conveying emotions in social networks and can be used in courses on linguistic and cultural studies, linguistics and English language.

RÉSUMÉ

The aim of the term paper "Linguistic Means of Rendering the Emotion of Love in the English Twitter Discourse" is to identify linguistic markers of love and affection in English tweets. Using both qualitative and quantitative research methods, the coursework analyzes tweets to better understand how people express and communicate love on social media. In addition, not only ways of expressing the emotion of love, but also its meaning in modern English-speaking society are analyzed.

Overall, the coursework sheds light on how the emotion of love is expressed and represented in digital communication, which has important implications for understanding social interactions in the digital age.

Key words: emotion, emotionality, emotiveness, Twitter, Internet discourse

РЕЗЮМЕ

Метою курсової роботи «Лінгвістичні засоби передачі емоції кохання в англійському твіттер-дискурсі» є виявлення лінгвістичних маркерів любові та прихильності в англійських твітах. Використовуючи як якісні, так і кількісні методи дослідження, курсова робота аналізує твіти, щоб краще зрозуміти, як люди виражають і передають любов у соціальних мережах. Крім того, аналізуються не лише способи вираження почуття кохання, а й його значення в сучасному англомовному суспільстві.

Загалом курсова робота проливає світло на те, як емоція кохання виражається та представлена в цифровій комунікації, що має важливі наслідки для розуміння соціальних взаємодій у цифрову епоху.

Ключові слова: емоція, емоційність, емотивність, Twitter, Інтернет-дискурс

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