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THE SYNERGISTIC CONSOLIDATION ASPECT OF PSYCHOLOGY AND THE EXPRESSIVE STYLISTIC PARADIGM

Abstract

This article explores the paradigmatic synergistic consolidation of psychology and expressive stylistics. Synergistic consolidation refers to an important field of study that examines the interrelationship between language and psychology. The research aims to provide a deeper understanding of the emotional and psychological components of language, as expressive linguistic tools serve as key mechanisms for conveying an individual's inner world, feelings, and emotions. The study investigates how emotions are reflected in language and how they can be understood from a psychological perspective, allowing for an analysis of how linguistic units relate to mental processes. The topic examines the expressive stylistic of the Kazakh language—such as metaphors, hyperboles, epithets, and other figurative linguistic devices—to explore how emotions and feelings are manifested in psychology. Additionally, the study analyzes the psychological mechanisms behind these tools, their impact on the human psyche, and the role of language in regulating emotions. The research findings contribute to the understanding of new knowledge at the intersection of psychology and linguistics, offering deeper insights into the harmonious interaction between language and psychology.

Keywords: psychology, expressive Stylistics, emotions, feelings, linguistics, metaphor, psychological mechanisms.

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ПСИХОЛОГИЯ МЕН ЭКСПРЕССИВТІК СТИЛИСТИКАЛЫҚ ПАРАДИГМАНЫҢ СИНЕРГЕТИКАЛЫҚ КОНСОЛИДАЦИЯЛАНУ АСПЕКТІСІ

Аңдатпа

Мақалада психология мен экспрессивтік стилистиканың парадигмалық синергетикалық концалидациялануы туралы қарастырылған. Синергетикалық консолидациялану дегеніміз тіл мен психология арасындағы өзара байланысты зерттейтін маңызды сала болып табылады. Зерттеу тілдің эмоциялық және психологиялық құрамын терең түсінуге бағытталған, себебі тілдің экспрессивтік құралдары адамның ішкі әлемі, сезімдері мен эмоцияларын білдіруге арналған негізгі механизм болып табылады. Эмоциялардың тілде бейнелеу және оларды психологиялық тұрғыдан түсіну тілдік бірліктердің психикалық процестермен қалай байланысатынын анықтауға мүмкіндік береді. Тақырыпта қазақ тілінің экспрессивтік стилистикалық құралдары, метафоралар, гиперболалар, эпитеттер мен басқа да бейнелі тілдік құралдар арқылы психологияда эмоциялар мен сезімдердің қалай көрініс табатыны қарастырылады. Сонымен қатар, бұл құралдардың психологиялық механизмдері мен адам психикасына әсері зерттеледі, сондай-ақ сезімдерді реттеуде тілдің қандай рөл атқаратыны айқындалады. Зерттеу нәтижелері психология мен лингвистиканың түйісу аймақтарындағы жаңа білімдерді тануға мүмкіндік береді, тіл мен психологияның үйлесімді жұмысын терең түсінуге жол ашты.

Кілт сөздер: психология, экспрессивтік стилистика, эмоциялар, сезімдер, лингвистика, тілдік құралдар, метафора, психологиялық механизмдер

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АСПЕКТ СИНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКОГО ОБЪЕДИНЕНИЯ ПСИХОЛОГИИ И ПАРАДИГМЫ ЭКСПРЕССИВНОГО СТИЛЯ

Аннотация

В статье рассматривается парадигмальное синергетическое объединение психологии и экспрессивной стилистики. Синергетическая консолидация — важная область исследований, изучающая взаимосвязь языка и психологии. Исследование направлено на более глубокое понимание эмоционально-психологического состава языка, поскольку выразительные средства языка являются основным механизмом выражения внутреннего мира человека, его чувств и эмоций. Представление эмоций в языке и их психологическое понимание позволяют нам определить, как языковые единицы связаны с психическими процессами. В теме рассматривается, как эмоции и чувства отражаются в психологии посредством выразительно-стилистических средств казахского языка: метафор, гипербол, эпитетов и других образных языковых приемов. Кроме того, изучаются психологические механизмы и воздействие этих инструментов на психику человека, а также определяется роль языка в регуляции эмоций. Результаты исследования позволяют осознать новые знания на стыке психологии и лингвистики, открывают путь к более глубокому пониманию гармоничной работы языка и психологии.

Ключевые слова: психология, экспрессивная стилистика, эмоции, чувства, лингвистика, языковые средства, метафора, психологические механизмы.

INTRODUCTION In the process of speech activity, the owner of the language tries not only to convey information, but also to express his attitude to the content of the message. For this purpose, all languages have stylistic tools that give a special effect to speech whether it is oral or written. These tools allow people to pay special attention to some points of the message, enhance the emotional impact and make the speech more impressive and memorable. Currently, the study of the relationship between language and psychology is important and relevant. The integration aspects of psychology and expressive stylistic paradigms make it possible to deeply understand the reflection of the inner world, emotions and psychological state of a person through language. Expressive Stylistics, as a field that studies the artistic and emotional means of language, plays a special role in expressing the psychological state of a person. Expressive language tools (metaphors, hyperboles, epithets, etc.) that reflect emotions and feelings in the Kazakh language define the inner world of a person and perform important functions in social communication. In this context, the study of the relationship of psychology with the expressive means of language allows people to understand how language and psychology act as a single system and their mutual influence. This research topic aims to reveal the complex relationship between language and psychology and to identify the psychological mechanisms of how emotions are expressed through language.

MATERIALS AND METHODS. RESEARCH METHODS The method of linguistic analysis was used to study expressive stylistic means in the Kazakh language, especially metaphors, hyperboles, epithets and other lexical units expressing emotions. The psychological content of linguistic structures and their ability to express emotions were analyzed. The cognitive-psychological method was used to study the cognitive processes in which emotions and feelings are reflected in language. The relationship between language and psychology allowed us to understand how a person's thinking and emotional state are reflected. Conventional content analysis was used to analyze the frequency and features of the use of emotional words and phrases in the Kazakh language through literary works, newspapers, magazines and other texts. This method facilitates the identification of how expressive elements of language function within a psychological context. Through psycholinguistic analysis, the study examines how emotions are manifested in language and how linguistic units influence an individual's mental state. This approach enables a deeper understanding of the mechanisms by which emotional responses are expressed through language at the intersection of psychology and linguistics. The experimental method focuses on investigating linguistic reactions associated with human emotions through psychological experiments and survey techniques. This approach allows for the empirical observation of the perception and psychological impact of linguistic units used to convey emotions. The study also explores the historical development and psychological significance of stylistic devices used to express emotions in the Kazakh language by analyzing Kazakh literature, folklore, as well as social and cultural texts. The research material consists primarily of literary works, poetry, epics, proverbs, and idioms from Kazakh literature and folklore, serving as the foundation for examining the use of linguistic expressive tools in emotional expression. These literary works widely feature linguistic units and stylistic techniques that depict an individual's inner emotions and psychological state. Contemporary Kazakh-language texts, including those from newspapers, magazines, internet resources, social media, and blog posts, serve as the basis for analyzing the use of linguistic tools and expressions that convey emotions. The analysis of emotional expression in the language of modern society provides insight into the psychological and social context in which these expressions occur. Psycholinguistic experiments were conducted to determine how words conveying emotions and feelings are perceived. The results of these experiments contribute to understanding psychological reactions and the mechanisms involved in expressing emotions through language.

DISCUSSION The study of the consolidation of Kazakh language expressive stylistic paradigms with interdisciplinary sciences is both an intriguing and highly relevant research topic. This subject provides an opportunity to explore the stylistic structures of the Kazakh language, linguistic expressions, and their connections with other fields of study. In particular, integrating stylistic paradigms with other humanities disciplines (cultural studies, philosophy, psychology, and sociology) enables a deeper

understanding of the semantic, social, and value-based aspects of language. The following research directions are of particular significance:

Expressive Linguistic tools and their application: The study examines expressive elements in the Kazakh language, including emotionally charged words and phrases, metaphors, hyperboles, and stylistic figures (such as analogy, metaphor, and hyperbole). It also analyzes their usage and their role in society, culture, and social life.

Stylistic paradigms and their connection with other disciplines: Stylistic elements in language are not only part of the linguistic system but are also closely interconnected with fields such as psychology, philosophy, and sociology. For instance, the interaction between psychology and language provides insights into how individuals express emotions, moods, thoughts, and feelings through linguistic means.

Application of integrated research approaches: The study of Kazakh language stylistics and expressiveness benefits from interdisciplinary research methodologies that combine linguistic analysis with cognitive linguistics and communication theory. These approaches allow for a comprehensive examination of vocabulary, word usage, the social functions of language, and its cultural aspects.

Integration of Kazakh expressive paradigms into psychology and cultural studies: The expressive and emotional aspects of the Kazakh language are deeply intertwined with national traditions and the unique characteristics of Kazakh culture. National values, customs, and worldviews are reflected through language. From this perspective, the study of expressive stylistic paradigms provides a deeper understanding of Kazakh society and culture.

Integration of psychology with language and literature: The integration of psychology into language and literature can be observed through the use of stylistic techniques and expressive means in Kazakh literary works. It involves analyzing the ways in which linguistic expressiveness is conveyed in the works of Kazakh writers and poets and determining its significance from a creative perspective. A comprehensive study of this topic will allow for a deeper understanding of the stylistic structures of the Kazakh language and provide an understanding of how these elements develop in contemporary social, cultural, and literary contexts.

A stylistic paradigm is a system of tools and methods that give a language expressive, emotionally evaluative meaning. That is to say the tools mentioned above shape the way how language is used in a particular text, genre, or discourse. This paradigm refers to the elements that determine the stylistic meaning of words and sentences in the internal structure of the language, especially in texts. With the help of a stylistic paradigm, various stylistic methods used in a particular language and their significance in a social, cultural, psychological context were studied. The main elements of the expressive stylistic paradigm in psychology: The expressive stylistic paradigm in psychology is aimed at studying the inner world of a person, emotions, feelings and ways of expressing them. This paradigm analyzes the expression of individual personality traits through words and actions, as well as methods of self-expression in social relationships. The main elements of the expressive stylistic paradigm are:

Emotional expression is a person's way of expressing their emotions, feelings, frustration or joy. This can be expressed through language, facial expressions, body language, intonation. Speech and language style is the way a person conveys their inner state, emotional state through their speech, the words they use and the figurative means of language (metaphors, epithets, hyperboles, etc.). The process of human interaction is essentially the mutual influence between participants in communication [1]. These interactions may occur independently of intentions or objectives and can manifest both verbally (through speech) and nonverbally (through body language and gestures). Key elements of nonverbal communication include facial expressions, various gestures, posture, limb positioning, appearance attributes, eye contact, hairstyle, clothing, and accessories. All these nonverbal means are closely tied to shifts in a person's mental state. Through visual contact and observing both others' and their own behavior during communication, people gain understanding of those around them while also expressing themselves. Our actions and emotional expressions during interactions hold significance not only for ourselves but also for our communication partners [2].

Facial expressions and body language, including hand gestures, posture, and other movements, play a key role in expressing a person's emotions and feelings. Actions and behavior-these non-verbal signs are often reinforced by human actions and behavior, since internal emotional states are often expressed in external interactions. In addition, the expressive style of a person is formed by their actions that convey their emotions in different ways. However, these expressions and behaviors do not occur in isolation—they are influenced by the social and cultural context in which the person interacts. Social context- emotions and feelings can change depending on the environment, which requires an understanding of the psychological state, internal experiences and behavior of a person within a certain social and cultural framework.

Symbolism refers to the use of symbols to represent an individual's inner world, often manifested through artistic, literary, or everyday elements. Within this framework, the expressive stylistic paradigm serves as a comprehensive approach to conveying, interpreting, and analyzing a person's emotional and psychological state. The elements of this paradigm are shaped by various forms of emotional and expressive communication. These elements can be observed through different modes of expression, such as: Emotional expression –emotions and feelings are conveyed through language, facial expressions, and body movements. For instance: Through language: Verbal expressions explicitly communicate emotions, such as»I am happy! This day is special for me!" or»I am so sad, my heart hurts!" Through facial expressions: a smile signifies joy, while a sorrowful gaze reflects sadness. Through body language: Gestures such as raising arms, jumping, or clapping indicate happiness, whereas lowering the head and slumping the shoulders signify sadness or weakness. Speech and linguistic style – The choice of words and speech patterns reflect an individual's emotional state, particularly through the use of figurative language and literary devices. Stylistic elements, such as metaphors, analogies, and hyperbole, enhance the depth of emotional expression in both spoken and written communication. Before giving examples of stylistic literaey devices in Kazakh language, it is worth considering the essence of the notion and deep down into its types. Stylistic literary devices play an important role in a literary text, enriching the language, enhancing expressiveness and influencing the reader's perception. They are used to create imagery, emotionality and enhance the semantic depth of the work. Literary devices allow the author not only to convey information, but also to influence the listener's feelings and imagination, making the speech more expressive and memorable. One of the important stylistic devices is a metaphor, which is a hidden comparison based on the figurative meaning of words. It helps to convey new meanings and associations. For example, the expression»golden heart" emphasizes the kindness and nobility of a person, although the heart cannot literally be golden. An epithet is an expressive definition that emphasizes the peculiarity of an object or phenomenon. It enhances the emotional impact of the text. For example, «radiant smile "or»serene sky" create more picturesque images than just»smile" or»sky". Hyperbole is a deliberate exaggeration to enhance expressiveness. It is used to emphasize the emotion or significance of something. For example, "I told you a thousand times" or "a sea of tears" are examples of hyperbole that convey strong feelings. Personification is the attribution of properties of living beings to inanimate objects, natural phenomena, or abstract concepts. It makes the text more emotional and figurative. For example, "the wind whispers in the treetops" or "time flies." Simile is a technique in which one phenomenon or object is compared with another through the conjunctions "as," "as if," "as if." For example, "he was brave as a lion" or "his voice sounded like music." This technique makes images more visual and understandable. Antithesis is a sharp opposition of concepts that creates a contrast and emphasizes the difference between them. For example, in the expression "he was a light in this dark world," light and darkness are contrasted, which enhances the emotional impact. Stylistic literary devices are the most important tools in the hands of the speaker, allowing not only to express his creative idea, but also to evoke a response from the listener. Their use makes the speech deeper, brighter and richer, contributing to a more subtle perception whether it is literary work both written or oral.

Example: Metaphor: «My heart turned to stone» – here, through a metaphor, a person expresses a state of sadness or insensitivity. **Hyperbole**: «I told him a million times!» not really a million, but in an

emotional sense, it means that the inner feeling of a person is very strong. **Epithet**: «very excited heart» or «light heart» – a description of the emotional state and behavior of a person. Facial expressions and body language. **Facial expressions and body language** are important tools for reflecting a person's emotional state. Example: **a smile** on a person's face indicates that they are happy. **The tears** that come out of a person's eyes mean that they feel sadness, sorrow, or excitement. **Waving hands**: this action may indicate a feeling of joy or triumph. Actions and behavior will depend on the feelings and emotions of the person. It is expressed in the interaction of a person in the social environment. **Example**: doing an unexpected favor: helping someone, giving a gift is an indicator of feelings of joy, kindness, or love. Emotional responses to external stimuli can manifest in various ways, such as **escaping or displaying anger** when confronted with an attack. Expressive emotional language plays a crucial role in conveying feelings of joy, surprise, or gratitude, particularly in the context of unexpected kindness. Words used in such situations often highlight positive emotions and emphasize the unexpected nature of a kind gesture. Expressions such as "This is a real miracle for me!", "I didn't expect this at all!", "What a wonderful gift!", or "Oh, what you are doing makes me so happy!" clearly reflect **joy and surprise**. Similarly, phrases like "I thank you so much!", "This is a great happiness for me!", or "This fills my heart, thank you!" express deep **gratitude and appreciation**. A sense of **curiosity and astonishment** can also be conveyed through statements such as "Why didn't I notice this before?", "This opened up a new world for me!", or "I am amazed by the unexpected kindness; you are a wonderful person!" **The depth of delight and emotional fulfillment** is evident in words like "This is the greatest gift I have ever received!", "My heart is overflowing!", or "This is an incredible joy!" These emotionally charged phrases vividly communicate an individual's profound feelings of joy and gratitude when encountering an unexpected act of kindness. They serve as powerful linguistic tools that offer insight into a person's inner emotional state.

The expression of emotions is significantly influenced by social and cultural contexts, as the way individuals articulate their feelings varies across different societies. In some cultures, **loud, expressive laughter and emotions are encouraged**, while in others, such behavior may be perceived as inappropriate and sometimes may be frowned upon. Similarly, **gestures of grief** differ depending on cultural norms; in some societies, people cover their faces and cry to express sorrow, whereas in others, emotions are displayed more openly through verbal or physical expressions.

Symbolism also plays a crucial role in representing a person's internal emotions and psychological states through artistic, literary, and cultural forms. The use of symbols such as a "**Black rose**" to signify sadness and grief or "**White snow**" to represent purity and a new beginning illustrates how emotions can be conveyed indirectly yet powerfully. Each element within the expressive stylistic paradigm provides a unique and vivid means of articulating human emotions, allowing for a deeper understanding of how feelings are expressed through language, gestures, and cultural symbols.

The use of the expressive meaning of words and phrases in the field of psychology is an important subject of study, since it studies the emotional and psychological aspects of language. Psychology is primarily concerned with understanding human emotions, feelings, cognitive processes and perceptions, while language serves as the main medium in which these processes are expressed and communicated. Consequently, the expressive meaning of words and phrases occupies a decisive place in psychological research.

Expression of emotions and feelings – words and phrases are widely used as a means of externalizing the inner world and emotional state of a person. In psychology, the way in which emotions and feelings are expressed in different situations and with different intensities is the main focus of research. Expressive words-for example, words that are pronounced intensively, show strong emotions, anger or joy-clearly indicate the psychological state or mood of a person. For example, in moments of extreme anger, say, «I lost my patience!» or»my heart is burning with anger!" carry a high emotional load that indicates severe frustration or distress. In the same way, in moments of joy, «I miss you so much!» or «my heart is almost bursting with happiness!» serve as an expressive expression of deep

love and great joy. These examples show how language works as a powerful tool for conveying emotions, allowing people to more effectively formulate their psychological and emotional states.

Psychological influence and manipulation: Language serves not only as a means of communication but also as a powerful tool for influencing psychological states. Expressive words and phrases used with manipulative intent can affect a person's emotions and influence their decision-making process. For example, statements such as «It would be best if you resolved this issue without upsetting me» or «I know you will really like this method» are strategically employed to alter the recipient's psychological state and guide their responses in a desired direction.

The empathetic aspects of communication: In psychology, the ability to understand, support, and respond to another person's emotions through words and expressions is referred to as empathy. Expressive language allows individuals to convey emotions and feelings, fostering a sense of closeness and connection with the listener or reader. For instance, professionals such as psychologists, teachers, and doctors pay close attention to their patients' or students' emotional states and respond with carefully chosen expressive phrases to offer support and reassurance. Statements like «I understand what you are going through» or «This is very difficult for you, but we will overcome it together!» are used to provide emotional validation and encouragement, reinforcing the empathetic aspect of communication.

The relationship between language and psychological phenomena: In psychology, the connection between cognitive processes and language is a subject of extensive study. Expressive words and phrases influence mental processes by generating images and associations in an individual's mind. For instance, metaphors and hyperboles vividly and powerfully convey emotions, which in turn affect perception and comprehension mechanisms.

Psychological style of communication: The style of language use by each person reflects their psychological characteristics. For example, while one person may openly express their emotions, another may be more reserved and speak calmly. Language can also reveal personality traits. Psychologists use language to study the client's personality, determine their psychological state, behavioral tendencies, and communication style. There are various scientific points of view and studies on the application of the expressive meaning of words and phrases in psychology. These studies analyze the emotional and psychological aspects of language, as well as how words and phrases affect a person's mental state. Such studies are primarily based on cognitive psychology, social psychology and linguistic psychology. One of the prominent researchers in this field is Carl Rogers. He studied empathy and communication, exploring the impact of language and words on interpersonal empathy. According to Rogers, understanding and responding to another person's emotions through language is a critical aspect of shaping a person's psychological state, especially in therapeutic interactions. In his work, "On becoming a person", he explored the psychological effects of verbal communication in interactions with clients [3].

Edward Tylor conducted research at the intersection of ethnology and psychology, focusing on culture and emotions. He studied the emotional load of words and language, analyzing how language influences individuals' cultural and psychological perception. According to Tylor, language and words are shaped through the deep connection between culture and psychology, with each word carrying an emotional significance and psychological impact [4,34]. Peter Levinson carried out studies based on the cognitive aspects of language. He examined how words and phrases affect human thought processes and perception systems. Levinson argued that metaphors and other expressive tools are closely linked to human emotions and psychological states. He demonstrated that these linguistic devices shape and influence human consciousness through language [5, 6]. Allan Pickering's research focused on how language affects an individual's psychological state. He analyzed the emotional load and psychological influence of words, exploring the mechanisms through which language impacts a person's emotional state and decision-making process [6,45].

Russian scholar L. S. Vygotsky conducted an in-depth study of the psychological significance of language, particularly in his work *Thought and Language*. He explored how language influences a child's thought processes and examined the psychological structures of words. According to Vygotsky,

language serves as a means for individuals to express their emotions, feelings, and psychological states [7, 67]. A. R. Luria's book *Language and Cognition* became a culmination of his multifaceted and prolific scientific work, focusing on human speech activity, the organization of brain functions, and the core issue of psycholinguistics—the relationship between speech and thought. Although this monograph provides a comprehensive analysis of speech processes primarily from the perspectives of speech psychology, neuropsychology, and neurolinguistics, it is now widely used as a key textbook in psycholinguistics [8].

Edward Hall -»Proxemics" and language. In his research, Edward Hall showed that language has a psychological effect not only through speech, but also through body language, spatial distance (proxemics) and other expressive means [9, 77]. He studied the physical and psychological impact of words and analyzed language tools that affect the emotional state of a person [10].

In conclusion, the research carried out by these scientists shows the close relationship between language and psychology, shedding light on the various mechanisms by which words and phrases affect the emotional and psychological state of a person. In psychology, the role of language in the expression of emotions and feelings is studied in detail. The expression of emotions and feelings forms a fundamental part of human relationships, since they play a key role in social interaction and interpersonal relationships.

A review of research on the expression of emotions and feelings through language reveals several main areas of research. Studying the linguistic representation of emotions.

Examining the linguistic representation of emotions Numerous researchers have studied how language communicates emotions. In this regard, the use of various linguistic tools such as words, phrases, and metaphors play a crucial role in identifying emotions. For example, emotions and feelings are often expressed through characteristics such as intensity, satisfaction, or sadness. Research has examined how the vocabulary of emotions, metaphors, and figurative language is structured and how they can be recognized.

Cognitive psychological perspective Communicating emotions through language is not just an external expression, but is also closely linked to cognitive processes. Scientists have examined how emotions are processed in the human brain and how information about these emotions is reflected in language. This area of research focuses on the recognition of specific emotions, how they are represented in language, and the cognitive and linguistic strategies needed to accurately understand human emotions.

Exploring psychological differences between cultures through language Cultural variation in the expression of emotions and feelings is a key topic of research. Researchers have examined the similarities and differences in how emotions are communicated across cultures. For example, some cultures express emotions and feelings directly, while in others they may be communicated more subtly through subtext or indirect expressions.

The relationship between language and emotions Researchers examine the relationship between language and emotion within the field of linguistics. Key areas of study include the meanings of emotions in language, the meaning of words, how their meanings change depending on context, and how emotions are communicated to others through words.

The role of language in regulating emotions and feelings: Several studies highlight language as a crucial tool for regulating emotions and feelings. The ability to manage emotions effectively and express them appropriately plays a significant role in social interactions and psychological well-being. These studies analyze how individuals control their emotions through language and regulate them using linguistic tools. Benjamin Lee Whorf's linguistic relativity studies and George Lakoff's perspectives on metaphors and emotions provide deeper insights into how language shapes and influences the perception of emotions and feelings. Research in this area encompasses not only the psychological and biological aspects of emotions but also their social and cultural dimensions [11, 89]. Conducting extensive studies on the expression of emotions through language contributes significantly to understanding human psychological development and cultural identity. The consolidation of expressive

stylistic paradigms in the Kazakh language with psychological studies represents an intriguing and essential area at the intersection of modern linguistics and psychology. Research in this field helps to understand the emotional and psychological aspects of language, as language serves as a vital tool for expressing an individual's inner world, thought processes, and emotions. Investigating the integration of expressive stylistics and psychology facilitates the exploration of the connections between language and consciousness. The interrelation between expressive-emotional stylistics and psychology constitutes a system of artistic and emotional linguistic devices. In the Kazakh language, expressive elements such as metaphors, epithets, and hyperboles vividly and effectively convey a person's emotional state, feelings, and opinions. In psychology, the recognition and study of emotions and feelings hold significant importance. Expressive linguistic tools communicate an individual's inner emotions and feelings to the external world, while psychology explains how this process functions, how emotions emerge, and how they can be identified and regulated. From this perspective, the close relationship between language and psychology acts as a bridge between the external and internal mechanisms influencing the expression of an individual's emotional state.

The study of expressive paradigms in the Kazakh language examines the linguistic means used to convey emotions at various levels of the language structure. These paradigms include structural features, syntactic constructions, and lexical units. Figurative expressions and metaphors in the Kazakh language serve as powerful tools for conveying emotional nuances. For example, phrases such as "zhuregim kuanyp tur" ("my heart is rejoicing or I am happy") and "kozimde mun bar" ("there is sadness in my eyes") are intended to reveal the depth of a person's inner world. Expressive linguistic means such as hyperboles enhance the intensity and clarity of emotions. For example, phrases such as»taudai umit" ("mountain of hope"),»zhanymdy zhep bara zhatyr" ("it devours my soul" or it consumes the energy from my soul),»kanymdy ishti" ("it drank my blood") emphasize the strength and depth of feelings and emotions. Linguistic comparisons and similes allow us to convey emotions vividly and clearly. Expressions such as»zhany zhanyp tұr" ("his soul is burning"),»konili taskyndap barady" ("his emotions are overflowing or raging"),»ozegi ertenip barady" ("his heart\core is burning") accurately reflect a person's psychological state. To be precise, lets consider following example of hyperbole:»Özegi örtenip barady" (literally»his/her heart/core is burning") is an expression that conveys deep sorrow, emotional distress, or deep regret. It symbolizes the intense inner turmoil or longing that a person is experiencing. For example, when someone loses a loved one or faces a great regret:»When he heard the devastating news, he felt as if his heart was burning" - this means that he was overwhelmed with grief and could not find peace. Thus, the importance of stylistic devices becomes evident through the examples provided above. These linguistic tools not only enhance the expressiveness of speech but also allow for a deeper and more vivid transmission of emotions and feelings. Metaphors, hyperboles, and similes help to create a stronger emotional connection between the speaker and the listener, making communication more impactful. In literature and everyday speech, such stylistic elements enrich language, adding layers of meaning and intensity to the conveyed message. Additionally, they play a crucial role in reflecting cultural and psychological aspects of human expression. By using these devices, people can articulate complex emotions and thoughts in a way that resonates deeply with others.

When considering the consolidation aspects of expressive stylistics and psychology, understanding the influence of language on emotions and feelings from a psychological perspective is important. This can be considered using several key aspects.

When recognizing emotions and psychological states, it is important to study how expressive stylistic devices in the Kazakh language reflect various psychological states. For example, emotions such as anger, joy, sadness, and hope are expressed using various lexical and grammatical means.

As for the regulation of emotions with words, psychological research on the regulation of emotions and feelings focuses on how particularly people perceive their emotions and how they can control them with language. In the Kazakh language, stylistic devices for expressing emotions allow speakers to regulate their inner feelings or adapt them to social contexts.

From a cognitive psychological point of view, cognitive processes play a significant role in expressing emotions with language. In psychology, the cognitive aspects of emotions, in particular the connection between feelings and thoughts, are reflected with the help of expressive language devices. In this regard, theoretical studies of how a particular emotional state manifests itself in language and how cognitive mechanisms function in this process are of great importance.

The expression of emotions in the Kazakh language and the transmission of psychological concepts have unique psychological characteristics specific to each nation. For example, from a cultural perspective, the features and limitations of openly expressing emotions require special attention when studying the integrated system of psychology and language. Emotions are not only inherent to an individual but also vary within social, cultural, and national contexts. In Kazakh traditions and worldview, emotions and feelings are often conveyed either explicitly or implicitly, not necessarily through direct words but through actions, behaviors, or symbolic representations. The consolidation of expressive stylistic paradigms in the Kazakh language with psychology through a synergistic approach represents a significant area of research in understanding how individuals convey their inner emotions to the external world. This field allows for a deeper exploration of the connection between language and psychology, as well as a more precise identification of psychological traits and cultural contexts through the study of the emotional component of language.

RESEARCH FINDINGS: During the study, it was determined that the Kazakh language has a wide range of methods and ways for expressing emotions. Expressive stylistic devices, particularly metaphors, hyperboles, epithets and similes, effectively convey a person's inner feelings and psychological state. For instance, phrases such as»my heart aches" (жүрегім ауырды),»tears welled up in my eyes" (көзіме жас келді), and»my soul is wounded" (жаным жараланды) illustrate how emotions can be expressed vividly and accurately through language. The research confirmed the close interconnection between language and psychology. From a psychological perspective, linguistic tools used to express emotions serve as a fundamental mechanism for externalizing an individual's inner world. Through language, people can regulate, process, and interact with their emotions. The consolidation of psychology and linguistics has provided a deeper understanding of the psychological significance of language in representing emotions.

The Kazakh language has distinctive features in the expression of emotions. Emotional states and feelings are often conveyed through intensification, metaphors, and figurative expressions. Of particular importance is also the way in which linguistic structures are used in social and cultural contexts. In Kazakh, the depiction of emotions is often carried out indirectly through actions, behavior, and body language indicators.

Psycholinguistic analysis has shown that emotions and feelings in language often reflect cognitive processes such as thinking, perception, and response mechanisms. The way emotions are expressed and interpreted through language varies depending on a person's psychological state. Research findings indicate that accurate communication of emotions and feelings plays a crucial role in social interactions and interpersonal communication.

In modern Kazakh language, the words and expressions used to convey emotions continue to evolve in response to social and cultural changes. These linguistic elements influence psychological reactions and often contribute to emotional regulation and mutual understanding. At both the societal and individual levels, the role of emotional expression remains psychologically significant.

Expressive language tools are very effective in expressing a person's psychological state. They help to perceive and understand emotions. The results of the study had shown that the words and structures used in the Kazakh language to express emotions allow for a deeper understanding of a person's inner world, and the process of expressing emotions and feelings through language plays an important psychological role.

CONCLUSION The results of the study show that the synergistic consolidation of psychology and expressive stylistic paradigms provides a deeper understanding of the psychological mechanisms underlying the expression of emotions and feelings through language. Expressive means of the Kazakh

language play a crucial role in understanding the inner world of a person and facilitating interaction. The connection between language and psychology opens up new prospects for research in this area, emphasizing the importance of emotional expression in society and culture.

Expression of emotions through language is one of the key topics in psychology. Language not only displays emotions, but also serves as a tool for enhancing or mitigating them. Expressive language means play a significant role in the externalization of a person's psychological state and internal emotions. Psychologists, exploring these aspects, seek to understand how language affects a person's psychological state.

The results show that the consolidation of psychology and expressive stylistic paradigms provides a deeper understanding of the psychological mechanisms underlying the expression of emotions and feelings through language. Expressive means of the Kazakh language confirm their importance in understanding internal states and facilitating social interaction. The relationship between language and psychology paves the way for new research perspectives and highlights the role of emotional expression in social and cultural contexts. Many scholars have sought to deepen their understanding of the relationship between language and psychology in their studies on the consolidation of psychology and expressive stylistic paradigms. They have proposed important theories and methodologies focusing on the representation of emotions and feelings in language and the study of psychological processes. These studies have contributed to new understandings of how language and psychology function as an integrated system.

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