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Dear readers,

The public has almost become a kind of used to the expectation that *Horizons* scientific journal with its every new edition, to trace a new pathway towards its further establishment on the international educational and scientific-research areas.

In its pronounced strive to achieve an increased level of quality, the *Horizons* that we know from before has been transformed and now it is coming out as two separate issues of the same brand name, but with an improved recognizability and an increased particularity in terms of the scientific-research contents it brings.

It is important to stress that, *Horizons* will, for the coming period, just as it did previously, continue respecting the principles of scientific impartiality and editorial justness, and will be committed to stimulating the young researchers in particular, to select *Horizons* as a place to publish the results of their contemporary scientific and research work. Also there is an emphasized need for those who, by means of publishing This is also in line with the need to provide place incorporated within the publishing activity for all those who through publishing their papers in international scientific journals, such as the two new series of our University Horizons, view their future career development in the realm of professorship and scientific-research profession.

The internationalization of our Horizons magazine is not to be taken as the further most accomplishment of our University publishing activity. Just as the scientific thought does not approve of limitations of exhaustive achievements, so is every newly registered success of the Horizons editions going to give rise to new “appetites” for further objectives to reach.

Taken from the aspect of quality gradation, it is well justified if we announce the publishing of the international scientific journal Horizons with a significant quantifier – journal with impact factor. This initiative of “St.Kliment Ohridski” University – Bitola is given a substantial place in the future undertakings outlined in the plan for

increasing the overall quality of organization and functioning of the University. Last, but not the least, as we have made public our future steps, we would like to express our sincere appreciation for the active part you all took in the process of designing, creating, final shaping and publishing the scientific journal. Finally, it is with your support that Horizons is on its way to attain its deserved, recognizable place where creative, innovative and intellectually autonomous scientific reflections and potentials will be granted affirmation, as well as an opportunity for a successful establishment in the global area of knowledge and science.

*Sincerely,
Editorial Board*

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professional paper

1. INTRODUCTION

Herr Keuner war mit seinem kleinen Sohn auf dem Land. Eines Vormittags traf er ihn in der Ecke des Gartens und weinend. Er erkundigte sich nach dem Grund des Kummers, erfuhr ihn und ging weiter. Als aber bei seiner Rückkehr der Junge immer noch weinte, rief er ihn her und sagte ihm: "Was hat es für einen Sinn zu weinen bei einem solchen Wind, wo man dich überhaupt nicht hört". Der Junge stützte, begriff diese Logik und kehrte, ohne weitere Gefühle zu zeigen, zu seinem Sandhaufen zurück."

The expression of emotions presented in this excerpt is in close relation to communication. Whether the boy is uneasy about a physical injury or is restless, is not explicitly explained, nor the sense of the reaction of his father. If the boy came to his mother or another family member, it might react differently.

If this excerpt is generalized we come to the question of the importance of emotions (feelings), how are they interpreted and their realization in written language. Such questions about the communicational meaning of feelings that are initiated and/or influenced from/to a person entail various formulations that are studied in this paper.

Studies regarding the category *emotionality* are considered one of the important directions in standard communication-oriented linguistics, i.e. emotional linguistics. Studies of linguistic units that express emotions occupy a central place within research regarding the category of emotionality in the language. Whether the linguists like it or not, they have to face numerous problems of anthropological, sociological or psychological nature: fields that are related to language. (Hymes 1979:7) Finding the core of the category¹²² 'emotionality' is mainly made difficult by the fact that it is dependent on and inseparable component of the complicated system of the psychological phenomena 'human emotions'.

According to DML (RMJ), 'category' can mean: 1. type, class. 2. grammatical category. 3. the most common, logical concepts of knowledge, i.e. the most general properties and relationships of phenomena in reality. For my analysis I use its last meaning.

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2. Classification of the linguistic units according to communicational and functional aspects

Content-related linguistic units show differences and similarities in their meaning. Situations, in which the linguistic units are used, are very different. Accordingly, different functions are performed by these units. Despite for describing personal feelings, i.e. mental conditions, they are used to thematise certain domains or for labeling terms such as:

- (1) *Freude und Leid liegen nah zusammen.*
- (2) *So etwas wie Zufriedenheit kannte er nicht.*
- (3) *Dauerndes Glück gibt es nicht.*

Freude, *Zufriedenheit*, and *Glück* in these three sentences appear as general terms to describe the feelings. They denote emotional experiences and enable to talk about feelings in an abstract (general) way.

In sentences (4) and (5) *Freude* and *Glück* are used as general terms to denote feelings, they denote specific things or images which coincide with *Freude*, i.e. with *Glück*.

(4) *Er genießt die kleinen Freuden des Lebens.*

(5) *Sein Glück war von kurzer Dauer.*

In sentence (4) the phrase *die kleinen Freuden des Lebens* refers to the pleasant moments of life, to all that joy and happiness bring or can bring. In sentence (5) *Glück* implies the conditions that make a person happy. In either case the abstract (general) terms *Freude* and *Glück* reduce to specific contents; it means that they do not indicate feelings as such, but what is actually felt and explicitly expressed by *Freude* and *Glück*. Namely, reduction¹²³ is used to objectify, i.e. the domain to which the feeling refers is specified, and with that it narrows the scope of its meaning, rather than the intensity of the feeling. Also, in the following sentence (6) it is not about luck as a general idea, but a particular luck, i.e. the luck to be successful.

¹²³ According to DML (RMJ), one of the meanings of the word 'reduction' is: specifying a particular content. This is the meaning I use for my analysis.

(6) *Er sehnt sich nach dem Glück, erfolgreich zu sein.*

Glück as an abstract term for feelings can be associated with different images and contents, and in sentence (6) the term is reduced to a particular content and the luck to which it refers is additionally specified. The sentences from (1) to (6) are about theoretical expressions associated with emotions. The following sentences have another function.

(7) *Paul ist verliebt und glücklich.*

(8) *Hans fühlte sich enttäuscht.*

(9) *Damals war ich sehr traurig.*

(10) *Peter ist heute sehr fröhlich.*

Glücklich, *enttäuscht*, *traurig* and *fröhlich* in the abovementioned examples describe a mental state of a person at a certain time, in (9) and (10) it is explicitly expressed through the adverbs of time *damals* i.e. *heute*. These sentences describe the emotional state in which a person is or it was. The following sentences describe a particular initial emotional state, e.g.:

(11) *Diese Entdeckung machte Paul traurig.*

(12) *Damit bereitete ich ihm grosse Freude.*

The following sentences are also about the beginning of a particular emotional state.

(13) *Plötzlich wurde sie sehr traurig.*

(14) *Dann wurde er wieder fröhlich.*

The following sentences are not about describing feelings, nor about describing the emotional state.

(15) *Es ist mir eine Freude, Ihnen helfen zu können.*

(16) *Ich bin froh, dass er es geschafft hat.*

(17) *Peter freut sich, dass du gekommen bist.*

(18) *Hans war traurig über meine Abreise.*

With *Freude, froh, freut sich, traurig*, the feelings of a person are valued regarding certain actions, such as: *Ihnen helfen zu können; dass er es geschafft hat; dass du gekommen bist;* and *meine Abreise*. Sentences (19) and (20) are about an emotional evaluation without describing the personal involvement and affection.

(19) *Es ist ein Vergnügen, mit Paul zu tanzen.*

(20) *Reisen macht Spaß.*

These examples show that linguistic units from the same domain perform different functions in different communication situations. From communicational and functional standpoint I differentiate the following contextual types:

1) For feelings 'in general' (1) to (6)

1.1. Use of the term to describe the feeling: *Freude und Leid*. (1) to (4).

1.2. Reduction of specific content: *die Freuden des Lebens*. (4) to (6).

2) A description of the emotional state (7) to (14).

2.1. Current emotional state: *Paul ist traurig*. (7) to (10).

2.2. Initial emotional state: *das macht mich glücklich*. (11) to (14).

3) Emotional assessment. (15) to (20).

3.1. Personal involvement: *ich bin froh, dass ...* (15) to (18).

3.2. Categorical¹²⁴ judgment¹²⁵: *etwas macht Spaß* (19) to (20).

¹²⁴ 'categorical with the meaning: 'reliable', 'determined', 'clear', 'unquestionable', 'unconditional'.

¹²⁵ For my analysis I use the meaning: opinion, conclusion, evaluation, i.e. *judgment* with which someone is simply denied or attributed to something, i.e. is deprived.

3. Summary

The abovementioned indications showed that the linguistic units on textual level can perform various communicative functions. Based on that, I defined different contextual types, in order to classify linguistic units with similar communicative function.

The first contextual type is about the feelings that express general meaning. The communicative function of linguistic units from the meaningful domain *Freude* consists of emotional experiences that I mark as general terms (Type 1.1) or those that refer to something that is related to specific emotions (Type 1.2). The second contextual type describes certain emotional states in

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