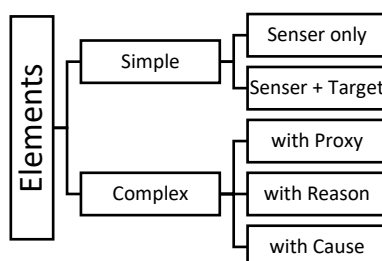# Cognition: Emotion Description
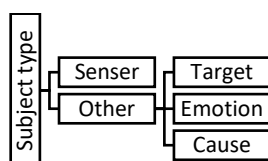
The term 'Emotion' refers to constructions which describe an emotion that someone experiences. It is part of the broader category 'Cognition' but can be described separately.

There are 53 constructions that express this meaning, drawing on 27 verb complementation patterns. In some cases, constructions that have been previously identified are sub-divided into more specific meanings.
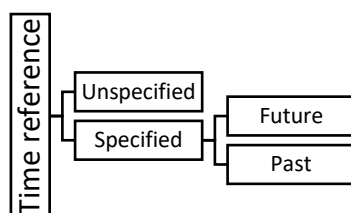
The Systemic Network. The Systemic Network identifies three independent choices: between the elements specified in the construction; between the subject types; and between time references. In terms of elements, a distinction is made between 'simple' constructions that express the Senser, and in most cases the Target, but no other elements, and 'complex' constructions that include other elements i.e. 'proxy', 'reason' and 'cause'. An example of a construction with a proxy is 'She was afraid for <u>her daughter</u>'. An example of a construction with a reason element is 'She admired him for <u>his courage</u>'. An example of a construction with a cause element is '<u>Her story</u> shook him out of his apathy'. The elements part of the network looks like this:

In the most congruent constructions, the Subject of the clause is the Senser. In other constructions, it is the Target of the emotion, the Emotion itself or the Cause of the emotion. Examples of these are: '<u>The prospect</u> appealed to him'; '<u>Jealousy</u> gnawed at him'; '<u>Her story</u> shook him out of his apathy'. The subject part of the network looks like this:

The time reference is usually unspecified lexically, but in some cases there is a specific indication of future time (e.g. 'anticipate') or of past time (e.g. 'remember'). The time reference part of the network looks like this:

The Meaning Network. The Meaning Network draws on all the distinctions described above. The primary distinction made is between constructions with a target and the few that express no target. The second distinction is between constructions where the target is a situation and those where it is an entity. The meaning network can be seen in the document titled 'Cognition Emotion Meaning Network'.

The meaning distinctions and examples are shown below.

- With target
  - Target is situation
    - General (non-specific) time reference
      - V that Cx13 e.g. 'I hate that he ignores me.' [Note: This is predominantly US usage.]
      - V n adj Cx1 e.g. 'Emma likes her tea sweet.'
      - V wh Cx8 e.g. 'Joe doesn't care who washes the clothes.'
      - V -ing Cx8 e.g. 'Emma likes planting bulbs.'
      - V n -ing Cx2 e.g. 'Emma hates Joe ignoring her.'
    - Future time reference
      - V that Cx13 e.g. 'Cathy hopes the parcel will arrive in time.'
      - V n adj Cx2 e.g. 'Cathy wants her coffee hot.'
      - V -ing Cx9 e.g. 'Emma is looking forward to visiting the Christmas market.'
      - V n -ing Cx2 e.g. 'Emma wants the car working properly.'
      - V to-inf Cx11 e.g. 'Cathy wants to celebrate with her family.'
      - V n toinf Cx1 e.g. 'Joe wants Michael to wash the clothes.'
    - Past time reference
      - V that Cx13 e.g. 'Joe regrets that he was not kinder.'
      - V -ing Cx10 e.g. 'Joe regrets not being kinder.'
  - Target is entity
    - Senser as Subject of the clause
      - No reason specified
        - General (non-specific) time reference
          - with a Target
            - V n (Cognition) Cx5 e.g. 'Cathy prefers tea.' and Cx6 e.g. 'Emma couldn't face coffee.'
            - V about n
              - Cx9 e.g. 'Joe agonised about his decision.'
              - Cx10 e.g. Joe worried about the future.'
              - Cx11 e.g. 'Joe raged about the delay.'
            - V at n Cx15 e.g. 'Emma rejoiced at the result.'
            - V in n Cx10 e.g. 'Emma delighted at Cathy's success.'
            - V of n Cx3 e.g. 'Joe approved of the decorations.'
            - V on n Cx6 e.g. 'Cathy doted on the kitten.'
            - V over n Cx3 e.g. 'Joe fumed over the delay.' and Cx4 e.g. 'Joe agonised over the decision.'

- - - - V to n Cx14 e.g. 'Cathy warmed to the idea.'
    - V n to n Cx30 e.g. 'Emma preferred the kitten to the puppy.'
  - with a Proxy
    - V for n Cx4 e.g. 'Joe felt for the victims.'
    - V with n Cx14 e.g. 'Joe sympathised with the victims.'
  - Future time reference
    - V about n Cx12 e.g. 'Emma dreamt about a career as a vet.'
    - V after n Cx1 e.g. 'Emma hankered after a career as a vet.'
    - V at n Cx16 e.g. 'Emma would jump at a career as a vet.'
    - V for n Cx2 e.g. 'Emma yearned for a career as a vet.'
    - V to n Cx30 e.g. 'Joe aspired to success as a dancer.'
  - Past time reference
    - V of n Cx2 e.g. 'Joe repented of his criminal past.'
  - Reason specified
    - V n for n Cx5 e.g. 'Emma admired Cathy for her poise.'
    - V n from n Cx17 e.g. 'Emma gained courage from Cathy's attitude.'
    - V n on n Cx8 e.g. 'Emma prided herself on her courage.'
- Target as Subject of the clause
  - V n (Cognition) Cx7 e.g. 'The book interested Joe.'
  - V to n Cx31 e.g. 'The book appealed to Joe.'
  - V with n Cx27 e.g. 'Cathy's remarks rankled with Joe.'
- Emotion as Subject of the clause
  - V at n Cx17 e.g. 'Remorse gnawed at Cathy.'
- Causer as Subject of the clause
  - V n in n Cx13 e.g. 'The book aroused fear in Joe.'
  - V n out of n Cx12 e.g. 'The book shook Joe out of his complacency.'
  - V n to n Cx28 e.g. 'Emma's courage attracted Joe to her.' and Cx29 e.g. 'Emma's courage endeared her to Joe.'
  - V n with n Cx22 e.g. 'Emma amazed Joe with her courage.'
- No target
  - V pron-refl Cx22 e.g. 'Cathy cheered herself up.' and Cx23 e.g. 'Joe reproached himself.'
  - V with n
    - Cx4 e.g. 'Joe seethed with anger.'
    - Cx5 e.g. 'Cathy laughed with glee.'
    - Cx6 e.g. 'Emma trembled with fear.'
    - Cx7 e.g. 'Cathy's eyes brightened with joy.'