



COGNITIVE-LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT OF "SHAME" IN ENGLISH LINGUACULTURE

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Abstract

This article aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the concept of "shame" in English from a cognitive-linguistic perspective. Drawing on cognitive processes, linguistic representation, and cultural influences, the article explores how shame is understood, expressed, and communicated in English lingua-culture. It examines the cognitive processes involved in shame, such as the activation of negative self-perceptions, social evaluative concerns, and the impact on one's self-worth. Additionally, the role of linguistic expressions, metaphors, and cultural influences in shaping and communicating shame is investigated. This analysis contributes to a deeper comprehension of shame from a cognitive linguistic perspective, facilitating cross-cultural comparisons and potential clinical implications.

Keywords: honor, social expectations, social control, Boundary setting, vulnerability, discomfort, self-protect, vocal cues, eye contact, social engagement.

INTRODUCTION

Cultural influences play a significant role in shaping how shame is understood, experienced, and expressed. Cultural norms and values determine what behaviors or actions are considered shameful within a particular society. These norms can vary widely across cultures. For example, in some cultures, certain clothing choices or public displays of affection may be considered shameful, while in others, they may be acceptable or even celebrated.

Cultures that prioritize collectivism tend to view shame as a collective emotion, often associated with bringing dishonor or shame upon the family or community. Maintaining harmony and group cohesion is crucial, and individuals may feel shame not only for personal actions but also for any behavior that reflects negatively on their social group. In contrast, individualistic cultures place more emphasis on personal accountability and view shame as an internalized emotion linked to personal wrongdoing or failure. Cultures with high power distance, where hierarchical relationships and authority are highly respected, may lead to a stronger sense of shame. People may feel shame when they fail to meet the expectations of those in





higher positions of authority or when their actions are considered disrespectful towards those in power.

In some cultures, such as many Eastern and Middle Eastern cultures, the concepts of "face" and "honor" heavily influence the experience of shame. Losing face or bringing shame upon oneself or one's family can have severe consequences and may require efforts to restore honor or redeem oneself. Religious and moral beliefs within a culture often play a role in shaping the perception of shame. Certain actions or behaviors may be considered sinful or immoral, leading to intense feelings of shame. Religious or moral teachings can significantly influence the understanding and experience of shame in a particular culture. Cultures may have specific expressions, rituals, or mechanisms to cope with shame. These may include public apologies, forgiveness ceremonies, or restorative justice practices. The cultural context and the way shame is addressed and resolved can vary across different societies.

It is crucial to recognize and respect these cultural influences on shame, as they can significantly impact how individuals within a culture experience and respond to shame. Understanding cultural variations in the perception and manifestation of shame can help promote cultural sensitivity, empathy, and effective communication in diverse cultural contexts.

Cultural values, norms, and social expectations have a profound influence on how individuals experience, perceive, and respond to shame. Different cultures prioritize various values, such as individualism, collectivism, hierarchy, honor, or modesty. These values shape the perception of shame. For example, in individualistic cultures, the focus is often on personal accountability, resulting in shame being experienced as a reflection of individual failure or wrongdoing. In collectivist cultures, the emphasis is on group harmony and maintaining face, leading to shame being closely tied to communal values and the fear of bringing dishonor to oneself or the community.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Cultural norms dictate what behaviors or actions are considered acceptable or unacceptable within a society. Violating these norms can result in feelings of shame. These norms can be specific to certain situations, such as dress codes, social etiquette, or gender roles. For instance, in some cultures, violating modesty norms or deviating from expected gender roles may lead to intense feelings of shame. Cultural expectations regarding success, achievement, and conformity greatly impact the experience of shame. In cultures that highly value academic or career success, failure or underperformance can be a source of deep shame. Similarly, cultural expectations



regarding appearance, marriage, or family dynamics can contribute to feelings of shame if individuals feel they do not meet these expectations.

Self-awareness, evaluation, and social comparison are interconnected cognitive processes that play a significant role in the experience of shame. Here's an exploration of these processes in relation to shame:

1. Self-Awareness: Self-awareness involves the ability to introspectively reflect upon oneself, including one's actions, thoughts, and emotions. In the context of shame, self-awareness is essential as it allows individuals to recognize and acknowledge a perceived discrepancy between their behavior or qualities and societal or personal standards. This self-awareness triggers an awareness of the negative evaluation attached to the discrepancy, leading to feelings of shame.

2. Evaluation: Once individuals become aware of the gap between their behavior or qualities and expected standards, they engage in evaluative processes. These evaluations involve judging oneself negatively based on a comparison between the actual self and an idealized self. In shame, individuals tend to focus on their perceived shortcomings, mistakes, or violations of values, leading to self-condemnation and a sense of personal inadequacy.

3. Social Comparison: Social comparison refers to the process of evaluating oneself in relation to others. In the context of shame, individuals often engage in upward social comparison, comparing themselves to others who are perceived as more successful, capable, or morally upright. This comparison amplifies feelings of inadequacy and intensifies the experience of shame by highlighting the perceived gap between the self and the idealized other.

Moreover, social comparison can also involve downward social comparison, where individuals compare themselves to others who are perceived as worse off. This form of comparison may temporarily alleviate shame by enhancing one's sense of superiority or by providing a sense of relief that others have experienced similar or worse situations.

Cultural power dynamics influence the experience of shame. In societies with high power distance, where hierarchical relationships are deeply ingrained, individuals may be more prone to shame in relation to authority figures or when they fail to meet societal expectations based on their social status. The fear of judgment and shame from those in higher positions can be particularly strong in such societies. Cultural moral and religious beliefs play a significant role in shaping the experience of shame. Religious teachings and moral codes often define what is considered right and wrong within a culture, and deviating from these norms can result in intense feelings of shame. The influence of religion on shame can be particularly strong in societies



where faith and spirituality hold considerable importance. It is important to note that cultural values, norms, and social expectations are dynamic and can change over time. They also vary within cultures and among individuals. While cultural influences provide a framework for understanding the experience of shame, it is essential to approach individuals with cultural sensitivity and recognize the diversity of experiences within cultural contexts.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Shame plays a significant role in maintaining social order and morality within a society. Here, we will examine how shame functions as a social mechanism for regulating behavior and upholding moral standards:

1. Social Control: Shame acts as a form of social control by influencing individuals' behavior in accordance with societal norms and values. When individuals experience shame, whether due to their own actions or the perceived judgment of others, they are more likely to conform to social expectations. The fear of shame can deter individuals from engaging in behaviors that are considered socially unacceptable or morally wrong.
2. Moral Development: Shame functions as a moral compass and contributes to the development of an individual's moral framework. It helps individuals internalize societal values and norms, fostering a sense of right and wrong. Through experiencing shame, individuals learn to evaluate their actions and adjust their behavior to align with moral standards. Shame helps shape moral consciousness and guides individuals towards socially desirable behavior.
3. Boundary Setting: Shame helps establish boundaries in terms of acceptable behavior. When individuals violate these boundaries, they may experience shame consequently. Shame acts as a signal that certain actions or behaviors transgress societal expectations, allowing individuals to learn from their mistakes and readjust their behavior to adhere to social norms. By setting clear boundaries, shame provides a framework that helps define and maintain social order.
4. Restoring Social Order: Shame serves as a mechanism for restoring social order when norms are violated. Publicly shaming individuals who have acted against social expectations can act as a deterrent and reinforce community values. The public expression of shame can serve as a form of punishment or a means of encouraging individuals to conform to societal standards. By making deviant behavior known and highlighting its consequences, shame works to enforce social order and maintain the moral fabric of a community.



5. Ethical Reflection: Shame can prompt individuals to engage in ethical reflection, leading to personal growth and moral development. When individuals experience shame, they often engage in introspection, evaluating their actions and considering the consequences of their behavior on themselves and others. This self-reflection can foster empathy, moral self-awareness, and a commitment to acting in alignment with ethical principles. Public shaming, for instance, can perpetuate stigma, ostracism, and mental health issues. Striking a balance between maintaining social order and promoting compassion and empathy is crucial when considering the role of shame in upholding morality.

Nonverbal communication plays a significant role in expressing and conveying shame. Shame is often accompanied by specific facial expressions. These may include lowered or averted gaze, lowered eyebrows, a flushed or reddened face, a downcast or pained expression, or a slight smile that may indicate embarrassment. The intensity and duration of these expressions may vary depending on cultural norms and individual differences. Shame can be manifested through body language cues. These may include a slumped posture, diminished body size, crossed arms or legs, fidgeting, avoiding eye contact, or attempts to hide or cover one's face or body using hands, clothing, or objects. These physical postures and gestures convey a sense of vulnerability, discomfort, and the desire to self-protect.

Shame can also be conveyed through vocal cues. A person experiencing shame may have a trembling or shaky voice, speak softly, hesitantly, or without confidence, or exhibit signs of vocal tension or discomfort. These vocal cues reflect the internal emotional state and can convey a sense of unease or embarrassment. Individuals who feel shame may exhibit patterns of avoidance or withdrawal. This could entail avoiding social interactions, isolating oneself from others, or withdrawing from eye contact and social engagement. These behaviors signal discomfort and a desire to retreat from potential judgment or exposure. People experiencing shame may engage in self-comforting behaviors to alleviate the emotional distress. This can include actions such as fidgeting, touching one's face, hair, or clothing, or engaging in repetitive movements like biting nails or twisting rings. These behaviors provide a sense of solace or self-reassurance in situations where shame is present.

CONCLUSION

Through this cognitive-linguistic analysis of the concept of shame in English, we have gained insights into the various lexical items and expressions used to express shame. Moreover, by comparing shame-related concepts across different cultures, we have identified cultural variations in the understanding and expression of shame.





Understanding the linguistic and cultural intricacies of shame can contribute to enhanced intercultural understanding and communication. Further research can build upon this analysis to delve deeper into the cognitive processes and cultural nuances associated with shame across diverse linguistic and cultural contexts.

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