

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TO DENOTE EMOTIONAL STATE

As of today, phraseology has progressed enough since its inception, becoming an independent linguistic discipline. Phraseology clearly identifies the characteristics of phenomena, situations, and even more so, it determines the level of emotionality and expressiveness of a person. The analysis of the works of domestic and foreign authors demonstrates the importance of using phraseological aspects to denote emotional state of people.

The relevance of the study. Undoubtedly, the relevance of research lies in the fact that phraseological knowledge is necessary for understanding the specifics of the language and the use of phraseological units that makes the language richer and vivacious.

The purpose of study. The purpose of study is to analyze the existing examples such as phrases, idioms of English language and to reveal the concept of “phraseological semantic group”.

Object of research. The object of the study is the phraseology of English language, namely idioms. Thus, it is possible to define and research the subject of the project – phraseological units of an emotive nature. The task is to find examples of the use of various idiomatic expressions to denote a certain emotion of native speaker.

The basic material presentation. The phenomenon of phraseological units in phraseological semantic groups was considered by I.O. Kupina. In her work, she gives the following definition: “A phraseological semantic group is a group of phraseological units (PUs) that have integral elements and a certain set of differential features. In addition to the fact that phraseological units form phraseological semantic groups, there are close relations between them and words.” [4, p. 58] According to E.K. Kolyada: “Phraseological units of modern English are quite numerous. They are characterized by great diversity in terms of their morphological structure, semantics, spheres and sources of formation.” [3, p. 520]

Phraseological units of the semantic group “Anger”. We can express our dissatisfaction, frustration, aggression and anger, or even rage in response to an insult or desire for revenge. Therefore, having conducted some research, different phraseological units to denote anger are demonstrated:

Of course, anger is an unpredictable emotion, and often in a fit of anger we can lose our control: “**Blow your top**” – lose your temper [1, p. 30] – in Ukrainian means “*зірвати дах*”. There are also other synonymous expressions that have the meaning “to get angry”: “**Go bananas**” – become extremely mad, go crazy [1, p. 15] – “*збожеволіти від гніву*”. “**A red rag to a bull**” – an object, utterance, or act which is certain to provoke or anger someone [1, p. 240] – “*немов червоний прапорець для бика*”

If to express anger verbally, then there is a phrase: “**Bite sb’s head off**” – to speak to someone suddenly in a very angry way [3, p. 522] – “*огризатися*”.

Phraseological units of the semantic group “Joy”. A joy is the opposite of anger. It carries happy moments of life, positive moments. Often positive emotions reach up to the sky: “**On cloud nine**”, “**in seventh heaven**”, “**walk on air**” [5, p. 224] – extremely happy – “*стрибати від щастя*”¹.

The names of *colors* are also used to denote emotions. Success and luck bring joy and satisfaction; therefore, a lot of people want to celebrate their luck and have some fun: “**To paint the town red**” – go out and enjoy yourself flamboyantly [1, p. 211] – “*відірватися*”¹.

Luck is also associated with *representatives of animal world*, for example: “**The white hen’s chock**” – the lucky one [5, p. 225] – “*щасливчик*”.

Phraseological units of the semantic group “Sadness” Among the phraseological units expressing sadness, the following examples were found: “**Down in the mouth (of a person or facial expression)**” – unhappy or dejected [1, p. 84] – “*як в воду опущений*”.

“**A dog’s life**” – an unhappy existence full of problems or unfair treatment [1, p. 82] – “*собаче життя*”². Phraseological expressions of *grief* may contain the component “tears”. Among the well-known idioms: “**Vale of tears**” – the world regarded as a scene of trouble or sorrow [1, p. 304] – “*море сліз*”³.

Phraseological units of the semantic group “Amazement” There were found the idiomatic expressions with component “eye”, for instance: “**Eyes out on stalks**” – full of eager curiosity or amazement [1, p. 97] – “*очі на лоб лізуть від подиву*”.

Component “eyebrow”: “**To raise eyebrows (or an eyebrow)**” – show surprise, disbelief, or mild disapproval [1, p. 98] – “*підняти брови (від подиву)*”.

Phraseological units of the semantic group “Fear” The emotion of fear makes a person tremble and be afraid. Fears have a strong impact on the quality of life. Thus, this state makes metaphorically the blood run cold in the veins: “**To make one’s blood run cold**” – to feel with horror [2] – “*кров стигне в жилах*”, to cause goose bumps that protrude from the skin during a feeling of fear: “**To get goosebumps**” – momentary roughness of the skin caused by erection papillae in response to cold or a strong emotion, such as fear. Also called “goose flesh, goose pimples” [2] – “*відчувати мурахи по шкірі*”.

With component “Hair”: “**To make someone’s hair curl**” – shock or horrify someone [1, p.98] – “*волосся дибки стає*”.

Phraseological units of the semantic group “Excitement” This state is caused by the processes of human activity, for example excitement on stage during a performance, a feeling of anxiety among strangers, worrying about someone or yourself, the day before event, and so on.

An idiom says: “**To sit/walk on pins and needles**” – in an agitated state of suspense [1, p. 220], a synonymous expression: “**To walk on eggs (or eggshells)**” [1, p. 306] – “*як на голках сидіти*”.

“**To sweat the small stuff**” – worry about trivial things [1, p.306] – “*хвилюватися через дрібниці*”, or “**To get in a sweat**” – “*кинути в піт*”. If a person looks worried or angry, there is an idiom that come from South Africa dialect: “**To**

1 «Відірватися» - гарно повеселитися.

2 «Собаче життя» - мається на увазі життя, повне клопотів, труднощів, проблем.

3 «Море сліз» - довго та невпинно плакати з горя.

have a cadenza” – to become angry, agitated, or irritated, another example: **“To drop one’s bundle”** – become very nervous or upset, go to pieces. *Australian variant* [1, p. 86] – “*дійти до ниточки*”.

Conclusion. As a result of research, the relevance of studying the emotional component and the role of emotions in the development of modern English language and phraseology was determined. The work was based on the analysis of scientific papers and dictionaries, primarily the Oxford Dictionary of Idioms. The structure of this paper was formed on the principle of creating phrase semantic groups, each corresponds to a certain emotion providing examples. Traditionally, animal representatives (bull, hen), colors (red, white) are used in English phraseology. The research aimed to present the main idioms of the English language that denote dominant human emotions such as anger, joy, sadness, surprise, fear, and anxiety. The purpose of studying this scientific problem is to examine phraseological units that denote both negative and positive human emotional states, with the aim of creating a classification of phraseology that denotes psycho-emotional state.

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