



CONCEPTS OF EMOTIONS IN ENGLISH EMOTIVE PHRASEOLOGY

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Abstract. *This article explores the fundamental role of emotions in English emotive phraseology, focusing on how emotional states are expressed and categorized through linguistic structures such as idioms, metaphors, and fixed expressions. By analyzing various types of emotive phrases including both positive and negative emotional expressions the study reveals the interplay between language, cognition, and culture in emotional communication. It deals with the results of the analysis of the onceptosphere of emotions in English phraseology, which reveals core moral and value attitudes of the culture. The experimental study of phraseological explication of emotions concepts in the English language is based on concept analysis and statistics method application. That validates the results and the conclusion made.*

Keywords: *emotive phraseology, concepts of emotions, discursive thinking, phraseological unit, emotive syntactic idioms, emotional conceptual sphere, core element, linguistic culture.*

INTRODUCTION.

Emotions are one of the most pronounced elements of human mental and social life, as well as a crucial human factor in culture and society. The study of the reflection of the human inner world in linguistic signs is a fundamental problem of epistemology, still far from being fully resolved, since the mechanisms by which ideal mental entities and human experiences are articulated are ambiguous and multivariate.

The extension of the concept “*emotion*” includes states (irritation, surprise, sadness, resentment), actions (angry, happy, worried), and qualities (anxious, angry, cheerful). The polymodality and subjectivity of the physiological manifestation of human experiences determines the multi-status nature of the cognitive category of emotion. This, in turn, predetermines the objectification of emotions at various levels of the linguistic system, of which phraseology appears to be the optimal tool for verbalizing and discretizing the physiological substrate of human emotions.

Phraseological units represent the concentrated experience and uniqueness of the cultural, historical, and psychological development of an ethnic group, captured in language, “a mirror in which a linguacultural community identifies its national identity” [Телия, 1966: 9], contain rich material for the study of axiological patterns, as well as for the analysis of evaluation strategies that are enshrined in language [Швелидзе, 1997: 4].

The latter seems particularly important, since both the visible (in reality) and the invisible (in mental life) “become the reality of consciousness only through discretization, the universal form of which is the concept, which is an instrument of discursive thinking” and also an object of axiological theory and practice [Чернейко, 1997: 28], N.A. Krasavsky defines a phraseological unit as an ethnically, culturally conditioned, complex, structurally semantic, integrative, mental formation, based on a conceptual foundation and including, in addition to the concept, also an image, evaluation, and cultural value [Красавский, 2001: 73].

Concepts are traditionally understood as mental formations that comprehensively reflect ideas and notions about a fragment of reality and, according to Z.G. Daramilova, are “mediators between language and culture” [Дарамилова, 2008: 162].



The concepts explicated in emotive phraseology are presented as moral and ethical dominants, complexes of ideas about mental states and experiences, also containing an assessment of their manifestation in society, which has developed historically.

Emotive phraseology, a coherent complex of linguistic representations, can be represented and studied as a set of key emotional concepts the moral and ethical dominants of a cultural community. The study of the representation of emotion concepts in the phraseology of the national language appears important for identifying

the key value systems of the linguistic culture. Because emotive syntactic idioms play an important role in the processes of verbal thinking and communication and are characterized by high frequency of use in conversational dialogue [Крытова, 2010].

To study key emotions in English language linguistic culture, we conducted an experimental study of the phraseological explication of emotional concepts. The corpus of linguistic material under study consisted of 184 English phraseological units.

Expressing human emotions and emotional states, which were extracted using a continuous sampling method from a number of dictionaries, which validates the conclusions and the generalizability of the results.

In conducting our conceptual analysis, we relied on A. Verzhbitskaya's view that any concept, even the most complex and bizarre, encoded in the linguistic units of any natural language, can be represented as a specific configuration of elementary meanings that are semantically inseparable and universal [Вежбицкая, 1996]

The essence of conceptual analysis consisted of explicating concepts that is, translating them into a semantic metalanguage, the lexicon of which consists of a multitude of semantic elements, in our case, emotive phraseological units.

The results of the statistical analysis allow us to discuss the field structure of the emotional conceptual sphere (the totality of all phraseological emotional concepts) in English phraseology, the core of which is represented by a single concept: Fury (25.5%). The core elements include concepts such as sadness (14.1%), happiness/joy (10.9%), surprise (10.9%), anxiety (10.9%), fear (10.3%), arrogance (9.8%). Peripheral elements include irritation (3.2%), envy (0.5%), jealousy (0.5%), guilt (0.5%), and others.

As a result of our research, we identified the following basic phraseological concepts of emotions in English phraseology: 1) happiness, joy; 2) surprise; 3) fear; 4) shyness; 5) anxiety; 6) fury – rage; 7) sadness – sorrow; 8) irritation; 9) envy; 10) jealousy; 11) arrogance, haughtiness; 12) guilt.

The results obtained indicate that the key emotion in English-language linguistic culture is rage, the expression of which is unequivocally condemned in society, as evidenced by the following deliberately aggressive metaphorical objects used in phraseological units: *savage as a **meat ax**, one's eyes flash **fire**, get one's **knife** into smb., go off like a **rocket***.

Given England's colonial past, its bitter civil wars, and religious conflicts within and outside the country, it can be assumed that the frequent expression of this emotion, which accompanied the country's historical development, contributed to the emergence of a significant number of linguistic representatives that explicitly express this emotion. Behind each phraseological nominee of emotion lies a cognitive image, either an undifferentiated, sensory, or analytical representative a metaphorical concept a set of essential characteristics of human affective experiences as the embodiment of the mental experience of a linguistic culture.

Conclusion. Emotions are an essential part of human experience, and language serves as a powerful tool to express them. English emotive phraseology reflects a wide range of emotional states through fixed expressions, idioms and metaphorical language. These linguistic units not only help speakers convey their inner feelings but also allow them to connect with others on a deeper emotional level.

English emotive phraseology plays a vital role in enriching communication by adding emotional depth and cultural meaning. Understanding these expressions not only improves language proficiency but also enhances intercultural competence, making it a valuable area of study for linguists,



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