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PHRASEOLOGICAL MEANS OF EXPRESSION OF NEGATIVE EMOTIONS

Human emotions have always been at the center of attention on the part of the representatives of domestic and foreign psychology, physiology and philosophy. In linguistics, problems of this field of science are investigated in the works of such scholars as Sh. Balli, M. Breal.

V.I. Shahovskiy stated about the essence of the linguistic approach in emotions investigation: "Emotional processes fixation undergoes by means of the mental mechanism of their reflection in the semantics of words used to verbalize emotional relationships"[1].

K. Izard offers the following definition: "Emotion is something that is experienced as a feeling that motivates, organizes and directs the perception, thinking and action"[1].

Scholars proposed different classifications of phraseological units. After studying scientific literature we suppose that classifications offered by A.I. Smirnitskiy and A.V. Kunin may be the basis for our classification of idioms expressing negative emotions.

A.I. Smirnitskiy proposed the classification of phraseological units on stylistic and structural principles. In stylistic plane A.I. Smirnitskiy distinguished phraseological units and idioms. Phraseological units are stylistically neutral momentum deprived whether lost its metaphorical, for example: *get up, fall in love*.

Idioms are based on carrying values on the metaphor, is clearly aware of the speaker: *dead as a doornail*.

Phraseological seams, phraseological combinations and expressions are not included in the classification of A.I. Smirnitskiy. The scientist divides idioms for: single-vertex, bimodal, multivertrices depending on the number of significant words, comparing them with words [3].

Professor A.V. Kunin developed structural-semantic classification, dividing idioms on: nominative, nominative-communicative, exclamatory, modal and communicative. Nominative idioms correlate with the words belonging to different parts of speech: *a hard nut to crack*. Nominative-communicative are nominative verbal idioms in passive voice: *the ice is broken*. Exclamatory and modal idioms express emotions, feelings: *Bless you heart! Take it easy!* Communicative idioms are proverbs: *There is no smoke without fire*.

In addition to the above classification A.V. Kunin also developed the classification of English idioms in terms of their origin. He identified the following categories: proper English and borrowed (including Biblical sayings: Achilles' heel, one's own flesh and blood, Greek expressions and so on) [2].

Thus, having analyzed the vocabulary of the Russian and English languages that represent the emotional sphere, negative emotions in particular, we can draw a conclusion that on the one hand, compared linguistic picture of the world shows great similarity in the ways of expressing of anger, fear, sadness, and on the other hand phraseology reflects national specificity of each of the languages.

Literature

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