

M.D. Yesaulova

*research supervisor: S.B. Morkotun, candidate of
pedagogical sciences, associate professor*

I. Franko Zhytomyr State University

Language tutor: S.B. Morkotun

PHRASEOLOGICAL MEANS OF EXPRESSION OF POSITIVE EMOTIONS

One of the sources of familiarizing students studying foreign languages with samples of imaginative and expressive speech in the English and Russian languages is idioms. Idioms arise from free combinations of words that are used in a figurative sense. Combinations become stable over time.

V.V. Vinogradov offered one of the best known classifications based on varying degrees of idiomatic (unmotivated) components in idioms: phraseological seams (*бить баклуши, собаку съесть, с бухты-барахты, была не была, куда ни шло*), phraseological unities (*бить ключом, плыть по течению, братьевсвоируки, прикуситьязык*), phraseological combinations (*потупить взор*).

Another classification of idioms is the so-called semantic classification. A.V. Kunin, I.V. Arnold and P.P. Litvinov divide idioms into the following groups:

1. Stable combinations with verbs (*to come to a head, to pull somebody's leg*).
2. Stable combinations with adjectives (*a good heart, a cool head*).
3. Stable combinations with nouns (*at the heart of something, all legs*).
4. Set expressions with prepositions (*at first hand, to be sick at heart*) [1].

Phraseology is one of the ways of emotions presentation in the language, especially through the emotionally-shaped effect. An idiom comes into existence, as a rule, where there is an interest, desire for imagery, evaluation, expressiveness. Phraseological units convey shades of wonder, joy, irony, disapproval, contempt, indifference and many other emotions of a speaker. Emotions are the part of the connotative values of idioms.

Emotive idioms take a leading place in the Russian and English languages. They are mainly investigated within the framework of general lexical and

phraseological researches, for example, as separate groups of idioms. The mechanism of their formation was analyzed, including different types of metaphor and metonymy, by G.A. Bagautdinova.

In the Dictionary of Russian phraseology by R.I. Yaranceva, where idioms are divided into semantic groups, there is the “Emotions and feelings” section which includes 443 units. In the dictionary entry there are following examples of idioms which convey positive emotions: *be on cloud nine, jump for joy, walking on air*[2].

Despite the relative complexity of semantics, phraseological units are still the clichés, and they give a general description of emotions. Therefore, to describe a variety of emotional states and relationships, often complex, ambiguous, along with emotive phraseological units various language means are used in texts. These means are mainly lexical (reinforcing particles, pronouns, adverbs, etc.) and they are used to increase the expressiveness.

The research of idioms semantic peculiarities allows to draw a conclusion about national and specific character of an idiom constituent elements. National specificity is in their internal form and is based mainly on national peculiarities of understanding of the world and the emotional sphere of a man by English and Russian native speakers. It can be explained by the fact that the language emotionality is connected with the ethnic mentality. The national figurativeness reflects the mentality and after interpreting in it shows itself in the form of phraseological units as the result of the world-view.

Literature

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2. Эмотивная фразеология как предмет лингвистического изучения [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа : http://emotionsmyblog.ru/2011/08/teoreticheskie_problemy_izucheniya_emotivnoi_frazeologii-4/.