

## EMOTIONAL CONCEPTS IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN PHRASEOLOGY

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This work is devoted to the study means of phraseological representation of emotive concepts in Russian and English on the example of concept «гордость-«pride» The relevance of this study is due to the fact that the work was carried out within the framework of cognitive phraseology, a modern direction linguistics, and is aimed at studying the problem of the relationship of linguistic units and cognitive structures of knowledge representation in the aspect phraseological conceptualization of the selected emotions. Phraseological units contain in its semantics, the stages of the formation of the culture of the people, thereby determining and conveying long-term national attitudes, stereotypes, ideals, established in the phraseological system of the language, which speaks of worldview, traditions and cultural and national experience of carrier's language.:

**Key words:** phraseology, pride, concept, attitudes, stereotypes, ideals, linguistic, non-linguistic.

In the concept, which is a multidimensional mental formation, the results of man's assimilation of the world are concentrated. Conceptualization reality, based on perception, leads to the emergence concepts that arise through representations. By accumulating signs inherent in various objects, concepts are evaluated, which in specific cultural space entails the transformation of concepts concepts. "The concept is thus a concept immersed in specific linguocultural context ...".

In relation to emotional concepts, at first glance it may seem logical to classify them as universal, since the emotions themselves are "the central part that makes the representatives of different ethnic groups more or less similar to each other." It was also found that emotional concepts are characterized by ethnospecificity, explained by "an individual emotional trend and the national index of a given culture", which, in turn, are predetermined by the varying nature of the manifestation "Multidimensional interactions" of culture, language and emotions.

Relying on all these factors, N.A. Krasavsky defines an emotional concept as "ethnically" culturally conditioned, structural and semantic, as a rule, lexically and / or phraseologically verbalized education, based on a conceptual basis, including, in addition to the concept itself, an image, cultural value and objects (in the broadest sense of the word) of the world functionally substituting for a person in the process of reflection and communication, which cause a partial attitude of a person towards them "[Krasavsky 2002: 13].

It is also worth noting that one of the main distinguishing features of emotional concepts is their intelligibility, proceeding from the fact that emotions, obviously, are inaccessible to direct visual observation and represent "incorporeal and difficult to comprehend abstraction". Based on the above views of cultural linguists on the concept and emotional concept, the latter will be understood in this work as a mental unit of a high degree of abstraction, which performs the function of metapsychic regulation and reflects in the linguistic consciousness the centuries-old experience of introspection of an ethnos in the form of universal and culturally specific ideas about emotional experiences.

This interpretation of the essence of an emotional concept, as a culturally marked verbalized meaning, which the native speaker endows with his emotions, makes it possible to single out conceptual, figurative and value aspects, the explication of which involves the use of various methods of linguoculturological analysis.

1. Lexical meaning in cognitive science is related to the concept as a result of knowledge and is considered as a type of information that stored in human memory. The cognitive approach is aimed at identifying all types of knowledge reflected in a complex structure concepts, and, accordingly, lexical meanings. As a consequence, the cognitive interpretation of words gives us the opportunity to distinguish in lexical meaning qualitatively new components.

2. Cognitive linguistics asserts that the concept is not tied to one linguistic sign: it is denoted by many signs - as linguistic, and non-linguistic - and is never fully expressed. Any concept is located in the

brain of different people who are part of this or that society; having a common part for everyone, it also includes many variable features - social, group, individual. Concepts, and with them, the concept sphere, are in constant development, they lose some features, acquire some, and modify some. Therefore, in order to get through the analysis of the language the most complete picture of the features of a concept that is part of the conceptual sphere of a particular people, it is necessary to include in the study not only lexicographic, but also psychologically real its filling.

3. Phraseologism is used as a whole, not subject to further fragmentation and usually does not allow the rearrangement of components within itself. The process of phraseologization is an abstraction from a specific image or actual situation through metaphorization and rearrangement of this. Phraseologism – means representation of a phraseological concept.

4. In the phraseological picture of the world of each individual language there are common universal properties and national characteristics, manifested both in terms of expression and in terms of content. Phraseologisms directly or indirectly include cultural information about the world and society.

5. Emotions serve to characterize the needs of a person and the objects at which they are aimed, this is one of the main mechanisms for regulating the functional state of the body and human activities. The topic of emotions has always been interesting for scientists of completely different scientific disciplines: philologists, teachers, linguists, philosophers, psychologists. Emotions are an integral part of the emotional picture of the world, which is intended as a worldview, projected by the emotional sphere of consciousness and reflecting value priorities in the national picture of the world.

6. In emotiology, the expression of emotions is understood as their direct speech manifestation, produced with the help of specific units - emotives, the semantics of which “induces emotional attitude ”to the designated object of reality.

7. Virtually every language imposes its own classification into the emotional experience of a person, this is what makes it possible to call emotions a "taxon of culture": their concepts, having "Material exponents in the language", while demonstrating ethnic and cultural specifics. The emotional concept is understood as a mental unit of a high degree of abstraction that performs the function metapsychics regulation and reflecting in the linguistic consciousness the centuries-old experience of introspection of the ethnos in the form of universal and culturally specific ideas about emotional experiences.

In modern dictionaries of the Russian language, the lexical and semantic meaning of pride is considered, first of all, as self-esteem; secondly, the concept of the noun pride is presented as a feeling of satisfaction from success in any activity and superiority in something. And third, pride can be synonymous with “pride- “гордыня”. Pride means:

1. A feeling of self-respect and personal worth
2. Unreasonable and inordinate self-esteem (personified as one of the deadly sins)
3. The trait of being spurred on by a dislike of falling below your standards
4. Satisfaction with your (or another's) achievements [Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English 2014].

In modern dictionaries of the English language, a detailed description of pride is offered, it is considered as an emotion (feeling, emotion) as a trait or object of pride. Pride is associated with personal worth, self-respect and success (you have done smth. Well; own smth. That other people admire; your or another achievements). The dictionary entry considers pride as such a character trait with which an individual wishes to meet certain standards and criteria (personal or social): "spurred on by a dislike of falling below your standards." This can be either a positive quality – self respect, or negative - unreasonable, inordinate self-esteem. A negative assessment of baseless pride is echoed in the following characterization as "one of the deadly sins." Synonymous semantic row of the concept "pride" in Russian lexicography is represented by such nouns as: arrogance, pomp, arrogance. The meanings of the synonyms of pride are in semantic features, with negative connotations. The dictionary of synonyms of the Russian language does not name positively colored synonyms, however, the words pride, proud in the modern Russian language, find their application in a positive sense. The closest in meaning to the lexeme pride is the expression of self-esteem and the noun self-esteem, they are used to interpret pride as a positive quality.

Psychologists point out the duality of emotions, which finds confirmation in the study of the representation of the concept in the lexical composition of the language. The manifestation of such an

emotion as pride can be both a positive and a negative quality of an individual. The synonymous meaning of the concept "pride-гордость" is permissible represent the following groups of synonyms:

1) negatively colored synonyms (6): arrogance-высокомерие, arrogance-заносчивость, arrogance-спесь, arrogance-кичливость, puffiness-надутость, pompr- напыщенность. Data synonyms are quantitatively presented most fully.

2) positively colored synonyms (4): self-esteem- чувство собственного достоинства, pride- самолюбие.

As a result of the study of English-language lexicographic sources, a number of nouns were identified that define various description of the "pride" emotion shade: *vanity, conceit, arrogance, haughtiness, hauteur, lordliness, loftiness; dignity, self-respect, self-regard, self-esteem.*

You can also find similar characteristics of the synonymous series with the dominant "pride": satisfaction (pride as self-esteem, self-respect- гордость как чувство собственного достоинства, самоуважение) and superbia (pride as arrogance, vanity- гордость как высокомерие, тщеславие). Etymologically, the English synonyms of pride are characterized through the idea of unreasonable and unsupported claims of the individual (vanity - "emptiness"- пустота, conceit - "deception, cunning- обман, хитрость"), obvious characteristics of a proud man (haughty, lofty - "high"- высокий), an indication of belonging to the upper class and an awareness of someone's value (lordliness, dignity-).

In Russian and English lexicography, the synonymous semantic row of the concept "pride / pride" is represented by two groups of synonyms: negatively colored (6 and 8 synonyms, respectively), and positively colored synonyms (2 and 4). The descriptive characteristics of the concept can reveal a noticeable the predominance of negatively designated lexemes. The synonyms of the adjective proud are presented much more fully: 46 synonyms in English dictionaries (arrogant, conceited, vain, self-important, full of oneself, narcissistic, egotistical, puffed up, jumped-up, boastful, smug, complacent, disdainful, condescending, pretentious, scornful, supercilious, snobbish, imperious, pompous, overbearing, bumptious, lordly, presumptuous, overweening, haughty, high and mighty, high-handed, pleased (with), glad (about / at), happy (about / at / with), delighted (about / at / with), joyful (at), overjoyed (at / over), thrilled (at / about / by / with), well pleased (with), satisfied (with), gratified (at), content (at), appreciative (of), cocky, big-headed, swollen-headed, too big for one's boots, stuck-up, uppity, snooty, toffee-nosed) and 14 in Russian: (горделивый, высокомерный, заносчивый, надменный, кичливый, спесивый, чванный; брезгливый, презрительный, пренебрежительный, претенциозный; самолюбивый, обидчивый, надутый).

According to the research of S.A. Malakhova, this may be due to historical features and conditions of the formation of Russian and English societies during the Middle Ages and Modern Times. In the Middle Ages in England (18-19 centuries) the process of the emergence of a society divided into estates is nullified, which becomes the reason for the emergence of such concepts as estates dignity, honor, duties and rights - all of the above were inextricably linked with the concept of "pride" as a synonym for personal and social dignity. In Russia, the process of forming the ruling class proceeded much more slowly. Nobility formed by the end of the 18th century, the bourgeoisie by the end of the 19th century, the autocratic-despotic way of government laid the foundation and gave rise to the model behavior "dominance-submission", which did not allow the emergence of estates with a sufficient level of personal dignity among its representatives [Malakhova 2009: 67].

Presumably, it was these differences that imposed its imprint on the formation of linguistic culture. The linguistic personality in England is more differentiated and through a greater number of lexemes with poly variant semantic content reflects the concept of pride in its various manifestations. An adjective natural-morphic metaphor is represented in English texts by such semantic groups as a color metaphor and a temperature metaphor, for example: dark pride, muckle pride, stainless pride, fiery pride. The zoomorphic metaphor is much less common: serpent pride, turkey-cock pride.

In Russian poetic texts, just like in English, we can find examples in which pride is presented as an emotional state associated with illness: "In naked feeling, and in aching pride, / He bears the unbroken blast from every side" (Burns). In Russian and English, such a metaphorical phrase as "wounded pride- раненая гордость" is considered stable: "darken'd brow, where wounded pride / With ire and disappointment vied" (Scott).

The fundamental ideas for defining pride in the Russian and English language picture of the world are: elevation, increase and the fall; destructive beginning, evil; fight; fire and cold; loneliness. Metaphorical

expressions used to define pride, have a certain similarity in the Russian and English languages, which, most likely, can be explained by the universality of the considered human emotion, as well as the universality of the basic archetypes underlying the human interpretation of the world. This observation also allows for the presence of national specifics in the conceptualization of the surrounding world. During our research, we found 17 English phraseological units representing the PRIDE concept.

The leading type of phraseological units according to their structure in this block is the combination "verb + noun" (to pocket one's pride, to ride the high horse). Phraseologisms of this group are mainly verbal-predicative and in a sentence most often act as a predicate. According to V. Vinogradov's classification according to the degree of semantic indecomposability, the leading type of phraseological units are phraseological units (to ride the high horse, to wound smb's pride, in the pride of one's heart).

According to English phraseological units, metaphorically, pride is perceived as behavior that inevitably leads to defeat, moral and social downfall (pride goes before a fall; up like a rocket, down like a stick), praise to oneself is of no value (self-praise is no recommendation), and dignity is the highest value (to stand on one's dignity, beneath one's dignity, in one's own conceit). During our research, we found 8 Russian phraseological units representing the concept of PRIDE.

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According to V. Vinogradov's classification according to the degree of semantic indecomposability, the leading type of phraseological units are phraseological combinations (with head held high, pompous look- с гордо поднятой головой, напыщенный вид). The phraseologism 'to go to Canossa- идти в Каноссу' is based on a historical metaphor and has the meaning "to compromise your dignity, recognizing yourself addicted, defeated, humiliated in front of someone. Canossa is an ancient mountain castle in the northern Italian province of Reggio Emilia. The name of the castle gained its fame during the struggle German Emperor Henry IV with the rule of Pope Gregory VII, claiming not only ecclesiastical, but also secular power in Christian countries. When the emperor realized that he had lost, he, with a goal preservation of power, went (January, 1077) to Italy to the Pope to bow - Apologize. Pope, who was at that time in the castle of Canossa, forced the German emperor to undergo a special ritual to receive this forgiveness: Henry had to put on the clothes of the penitent sinner, come to the papal palace and wait for the head of the Catholic the church will deign to accept him and forgive his sins. The German emperor spent under the windows of the castle for three days before the Pope invited him to enter and receive absolution. Phraseologism to walk the trump- *ходить козырём* card came from Ancient Russia, when boyars, unlike commoners, were sewn to the gate dress caftan collar embroidered with silver, gold and pearls, which was called a "trump card". The trump card stuck up impressively, giving the proud bearing of the boyars. From here, walking as a trump card means walking is important, with pride, with dignity [Serov 2004: 281]. In Russian phraseology, pride is associated with certain external manifestations (pompous look- напыщенный вид, turn up your nose- задирать нос, with your head held high- с гордо поднятой головой, walk your trump card- ходить козырём).

Thus, lexical meaning in cognitive science is associated with the concept as a result of knowledge and is considered as a kind of information stored in human memory. At the same time, it is postulated that the concept and lexical meaning belong to a single level of abstracting generalizing units of consciousness, which presupposes a well-known isomorphism of their structures. The cognitive approach is aimed at identifying all types of knowledge that are reflected in the complex structure of concepts, and as a result, lexical meanings. Consequently, the cognitive interpretation of words makes it possible to single out various qualitatively new components in the lexical meaning.

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