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VERBALIZATION OF THE CONCEPT *HEART* BY MEANS OF ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

The steady interest in the cognitive aspects of language systems, which is currently manifested in linguistics, is due to the fact that cultural values form the core of the national worldview. From the point of view of linguaculturology such language units as phraseology and paremias incorporate the connection between language and national culture.

The analysis of linguistic material helps to reveal linguistic means and explain the peculiar features which verbalize the concept HEART in English linguistic picture of the world. Taking into consideration the linguistic researches by V. I. Karasik, H. H. Slyshkin and other linguists [1; 2; 4; 5] we define the concept as the unit of cognition, which reflects person's knowledge and experience.

The verbalizers of the concept include various linguistic means of different levels [1; 2; 5]. Among the main linguistic means which represent the concept HEART the lexical means prevail, namely those with emotional and linguocultural coloring. By this reason the study aims at the interpretation of the concept HEART verbalized by means of phraseological units that have expressed idiomaticity.

Analyzing phraseological units in the English linguistic picture of the world we come to the conclusion that this culture features language units expressing advice, folk / world wisdom, which is typical for these linguistic units. These units transmit cultural information either through the denotative aspect of meaning, or through connotative, and these two aspects are stored in the internal form of phraseology. Inner form being the figurative motivation of the phraseological unit, represents a "concrete form of the sensory form" [2, p. 9].

Analyzing phraseological units with the component "heart", we can distinguish the following semantic variants in the structure of this concept:

1. Expression of emotional state of joy, exaltation, happiness, fun, relief: *with a light heart; it is a poor heart that never rejoices; keep a good heart, move (touch) smb's heart; put heart in smb; put smb in good heart.*

2. Phraseological units with the component "heart" convey the feeling of suffering: *heart smites – we were sick of heart when we learned of her predicament.*

3. The heart is a symbol where anxious premonitions and excitement are concentrated:

lie (heavy) at smb's heart, weigh upon smb's heart, put smb. out of heart.

4. Feelings of pity and sympathy are verbalized in the following way: *heavy heart, broken heart.*

5. Designation of mental pain are represented by the following units: *wring smb's heart.*

6. The heart as a symbol of love, passion, affection: *after one's own heart; the heart that once truly loves never forgets; win smb's heart.*

7. The heart is a means of expressing such feelings as fear / dread: *have one's heart in one's mouth.*

8. Death sensation: *one's heart misses (skips) a beat or stands still; one's heart sinks.*

9. A set of personality traits inherent in a person, a person's nature: *heart of gold, heart of stone, a heart of oak.*

10. Phraseological units with the component "heart" can signify fear or fright, which is expressed in the following English phrase: *one's heart sank into one's boots (shoes).*

According to "The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms" (2003) there used to be such phraseological units in English as *one's heart is in one's heels, or in one's hose, or in one's shoes* (15th century), but in modern English the version *one's heart sinks* is used [6, p. 458].

The heart, as the main spiritual and emotional organ, can be filled with both positive and negative feelings. By characterizing a positive or negative person, object, action or phenomenon, phraseological units provide the text with a certain stylistic nuance. Phraseological units with a heart component express mostly **positive traits**: exaltation, joy, love, and peace, which are socially accepted. The heart is an expression of a feeling of exaltation, it can express a sense of joy – *the heart is singing*. Through association with the heart, a sense of peace can be conveyed – *with light heart; young at heart. She loves carnivals and fairs; she is a grandmother but she's young at heart.*

At the same time, as a secondary comprehension, the heart is the bearer of **negative feelings** (anxiety, suffering, fear) or negative attitudes towards someone/something. Such feelings arise when a person is informed of a significant life-threatening thing or loss, or when a person feels a physical or psychological obstacle on the way to the goal, that is, a subjective reaction to something very unpleasant. The semantics of sadness, pain, frustration, hatred, loss of meaning in life, and antipathy are frequent [3]. The following examples prove this statement: *to cry one's heart out, to make one's heart bleed.*

The use of phraseological units with the component "heart" allows us to evaluate people around us and ourselves both positively and negatively. *He has a big, good, passionate, faithful heart* – such expressions can be used while characterizing a beautiful, kind, responsive, friendly person with a gentle nature. Sincere heart is used to emphasize such qualities of a person's character as truthfulness, honesty, heartiness, spirituality. And for the description of a cruel, indifferent, or soulless person the following phraseological units are suitable: *a heart of stone, heartless, without a heart, a heart overgrown with moss.*

Moreover, in the process of our scientific investigation we have found out that most researchers classify phraseological units by associating them with parts of speech of the constituent units: verb, substantive, adjective, comparative, interjective and adverbial.

Out of the 68 units selected from the A.V. Kunin dictionary "English Russian Phraseological Dictionary" (1984) with the component "heart", the largest group consists of verbal phraseological units (34): e.g. *break one's heart, eat one's heart out.*

There are significantly fewer substantive phraseological units (14): e.g. *an open heart, heart to heart.*

There are 5 adjectival phrases: e.g. *after one's (own) heart, in (good) heart.*

The adverbial group included 7 units: e.g. *with all one's heart (and soul), by heart, from the heart.*

There are 6 communicative phraseological units: e.g. *Every heart knows its own bitterness. A faint heart never won fair lady.*

The exclamatory (interjective) make up the smallest group (2 units): e.g. *Have heart! Heart alive!*

Substantive phraseological units have generalized subject semantics objectified in the grammatical categories of gender, number, and case. For example: *a hard heart, a heart of oak, an open heart.*

Notable for substantive phraseological units are those constructed using the model "adjective (pronoun, numeral) + noun". Grammatically, the noun is principal, while the adjective (pronoun, numeral) is subordinate, and is usually in the preposition, e.g. *a golden heart* – a person with a good, gentle character; *a broken heart.*

Adjectival phraseological units are characterized by the categorical meaning of attributiveness, the ability to express a static feature of objects, which performs in a sentence the function of an uncoordinated definition or a nominal part of a compound predicate. For example: *soft-hearted* = *have a soft heart* – kind, trusting; very sympathetic or responsive; generous in spirit.

Adverbial phraseologisms are diverse in their structural and grammatical organization. For instance, the adverbial phraseological unit *from the bottom of his heart* means "passionately". The phraseological units of this group have semantics (heavy with bitterness – woefully, from the bottom of his heart – passionately), in the sentence they express another feature of the object's characteristics and refer to the predicate verb (turned, kissed) answering the question of the adverbial: how?: e.g. *from the heart* e.g. *If a book comes from the heart, it will contrive to reach other hearts* (Th. Carlyle "On Heroes", ch. 2).

Conclusion. Concept HEART has a versatile representation in phraseology and is characterized by numerous signs. It is abstract in nature and is closely connected with the inner world of a human. In the linguistic picture of the world, the *heart* is interpreted as a symbol of love, moods, emotions. It is a place of concentration of feelings, excitements, and actions of a person, as one's capability of feeling and understanding other people, sensitivity. In addition, the heart is a set of qualities or traits inherent in a certain person, or in a person's nature.

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WAYS OF EXPRESSING PAST ACTION (BASED ON THE NOVEL «ANNE OF GREEN GABLES» BY LUCY MONTGOMERY)

English grammar is a rather extensive and complex topic for research. Each grammatical category has its own logical explanations. Therefore, for a detailed analysis of any grammatical phenomenon, we need to look at it through the prism of all grammatical aspects.

The central point of our study is to find, consider and compare all possible ways of expressing past actions.