

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.

Having studied the literature on the questions raised in our course paper and having carried our research analyzing the book *Anne of Green Gables* by L. M. Montgomery we may draw the following conclusions:

Past tenses are commonly used in English to denote an action that has occurred or lasted in the past. There are four forms of Past Tenses in English. These include: the Past Simple, the Past Continuous, the Past Perfect, the Past Perfect Continuous.

The Past Simple is usually used to transmit an event that happened at a certain point in time in the past. Moreover, Past Simple is used to denote a repetitive action or to describe a habit in the past. It is also appropriate to depict actions that occurred immediately one after another in the past. In addition, Past Simple can be used to show the main events in the story and to denote permanent situations in the past [1, p. 21]. We found many examples in this work, here are a few:

*I **had** one chocolate caramel once two years ago and it **was** simply delicious* [4, p. 20].

*Marilla **felt** hot anger surge up into her heart again* [4, p. 61].

*Marilla **worked** fiercely and **scrubbed** the porch floor and the dairy shelves when she **could** find nothing else to do* [4, p. 61].

*He **smiled** his shy smile at her as he **went into** the yard* [4, p. 166].

The Past Continuous is most often used to express past progressive action and temporary action in the past. Also, this Tense is used to show two or more simultaneous actions that lasted in the past, as well as to express annoying past habits and background information in the story [3, p. 12]. We want to give some examples:

*She **was sitting** there one afternoon in early June* [4, p. 8].

*I **was walking** the ridgepole and I fell off* [4, p. 108].

*The sun **was coming** in at the window warm and bright ...* [4, p. 8].

The Past Perfect is used when we talk about an action that ended before another event in the past and has a visible result in the past [2, p. 13]. We found some examples:

*She **had looked** on so many unlovely places in her life, poor child ...* [4, p. 23].

*Anne **had made** good use of every waking moment of that fortnight* [4, p. 41].

*She **had discovered** that a lane opened out below the apple orchard and ran up through a belt of woodland...* [4, p. 41].

The Past Perfect Continuous is used to denote continuing action over a period up to a specific time in the past before another past action and the result of which is visible in the past [3, p. 12]. For instance:

*She **had been watching** him ever since he had passed her and she had her eyes on him now* [4, p. 13].

*She **had been wondering** what under the canopy she should do if Anne did not give in* [4, p. 46].

*During Marilla's speech a sunrise **had been dawning** on Anne's face* [4, p. 31].

However, in English there are other ways to express the past action. For example when talking about a past habit we use the construction *used to*; to denote the past routine – *would + infinitive of the verb*; *was / were going to* for conveying an action that was intended to happen but did not happen; *Third Conditional* to express regret that something could have happened differently; *wish / if only + Past Perfect* transfer regret that something happened or did not happen in the past; *modal verbs* to convey ability, criticism, obligation and necessity, and so on. Examples:

*When I was young I **used to** imagine it was Geraldine, but I like Cordelia better now* [4, p. 20].

*Not a stray stick nor stone was to be seen, for Mrs. Rachel **would have seen** it if there **had been*** [4, p. 9].

*I can tell you I **wished I'd been** a model pupil like Minnie Andrews* [4, p. 98].

*... I **had to look** after the children all the time* [4, p. 29].

*Anne was **could hardly escape** making progress under any kind of teacher* [4, p. 81].

*Yet something **must have happened** since last night to start him off* [4, p. 9].

In the course of the research we found that some constructions were used more than others to express the past action in the book. We paid special attention to the frequency of use of both Past Tenses and other ways of expressing past actions.

In the book under study, we have found out that the most often used way of expressing a past action is Past Simple and Past Continuous. The use of Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous is somewhat less numerous, but their number is not much smaller than others.

What about other means of expressing a past action we have found out that their usage is quite typical in the chosen books. In the book *Anne of Green Gables* by L.M. Montgomery we have found such constructions as *used to*, *wish / if only + Past Perfect*, *modal verbs* and *conditional sentences of the Third Type*, to express past action. Among them, we found the most examples using *used to* and *sentences of the Third Conditional*. Slightly fewer examples were with the using of modal verbs and the structure *wish / if only + Past Perfect*.

We should note that not all of them are found in the books. In the analyzed work we did not find a single sentence where the author use *would + infinitive of the verb* and construction *was / were going to*.

After analyzing Montgomery's book "*Anna of the Green Gables*", we concluded that in the novel are a significant number of both Past Tenses and other means of expressing the past action.

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#### THE CONCEPT OF FRIENDSHIP

The concept FRIENDSHIP is widely spread nowadays. It is frequently used in all cultures of the world. There are different approaches to this term. It can have a lot of meanings, which may be explained by the features of culture.

The aim of this article is to determine the essence and role of the concept FRIENDSHIP.

To do this, we must perform the following tasks:

1. give the definitions of the concept FRIENDSHIP;
2. compare famous proverbs and sayings among Ukrainian, German and American cultures;
3. do a survey;
4. define respondents' answers according to the differences in understanding and associating of this term in Ukrainian, German and American cultures;
5. determine the general picture of the auditory.

The concept FRIENDSHIP is considered always to be in the spotlight. A lot of studies written by sociologists, psychologists, anthropologists, historians, and philosophers show the need of humans to define what friendship is and its role in our life.