

EMOTIVE PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH NEGATIVE CONNOTATION IN BRITISH ENGLISH

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This article is devoted to emotive phrasiological units with negative connotation in British English. Moreover the article explains the reasons why some particular negative emotions prevail or not prevail among others.

Phraseological units with emotive component in British English are divided into emotive phraseological units with negative, positive and neutral connotations. As for the phrasiological units with negative component, they are the following "anger", "disgust", "sadness", "fear", "pain" / "suffering", "shame" and "guilt".

After calculating phraseological units with the component "emotion", we found out that the component "anger" is more widely used in English phraseological world picture as compared with other negative emotion components. Most emotive phrasiological units with the component "anger", as well as other negative emotive phrasiological units, are used with the component "human body and organs" and with the component "zoonim", for example, *(to do something like) a bull at a gate* - to do something furiously, violently; *one's monkey is up* - to be in a rage, in fury; *with a heavy hand* - cruelly, severely; *a hair in one's soup* - a source of irritation, trouble. Namely emotive phraseological units with the component "human body and organs" as well as the component "zoonim" fully reflect the culture of the British Isles. Negative emotions in British English are inextricably linked with human physiology and somatic reactions of human beings and animals. That is why the component "human body and organs" as well as the component "zoonim" are more widely used among phraseological units with the component "emotion".

Some scientists, for example, O. Ulanovich and M. Moroz give the following explanation for the most frequent usage of the component "anger" among other emotive phraseological units with negative connotation. According to these scientists, namely anger is the key emotion in English-speaking linguistic culture in connection with England colonial past, bitter civil wars and religious conflicts inside and outside the country. The scientists believe that frequent manifestation of this emotion, which accompanied England historical development, contributed to the emergence of a significant number of linguistic representatives expressing this emotion [3, p. 115].

The next emotive phraseological unit with the component 'aversion' also finds frequent usage among other phraseological units with negative connotation. Here are examples of phraseological units with this component: *up to putty* - worthless, having no real value or use; *Tom Thumb* - nonentity, a nobody; *snap one's fingers at smb.* - openly express scorn towards somebody; *put smb's teeth on edge* - to disgust smb., to get on one's nerves. The reason for such a wide usage of this emotive phraseological unit is the English strongly marked sense of superiority. So, everything belonging to the English, according to the British, is the best. I. Sternin in his "Essay on the English Communicative Behavior" [2, p. 30] tells how at the beginning of the XIX century one lady witnessed an interesting conversation between two Englishmen crossing the English Channel. One of them complained about a terrible smell. The second Englishman replied: "This is the smell of the continent, sir!". In addition, the British are not interested in other nations and countries. According to the writer M. Lyubimov, "the outside world is almost as far away as the Moon for the average Englishman, he is perfectly brewed in his own juice and does not know anything about the existence of the Bolshoi Theater, writer Fazil Iskander and Tula samovars ... he does not care that Pakistan has acquired nuclear weapon (if it does not threaten England), and there is a war in the North Caucasus (where is it? In Africa?)" [1, p. 106].

Emotive phraseological units, which contain such components as 'grief', 'shame' and 'guilt' are used less frequently than other emotive phraseological units with negative connotations. The reasons of this phenomenon lie in the English national character. As I. Sternin notes, the British are temperate and restrained both in their behavior and in public life. Happy medium is significant for them, that is why they do not go to the extremes. In general, they do not show any kind of emotions in a strong way. The residents of the British Isles are also calm and peaceful even in critical situations. Moreover, the British are exceptionally law-abiding citizens. The British source of pride is respect for the law and compliance with the law. The so-called "gentleman's code" is one of the national priorities. It means that an Englishman should be honest in all life situations and live according to his conscience. In addition, the British are extremely polite and well-mannered. Furthermore such words as *thank*

you, excuse me and *sorry* are obligatory attributes of English communication. The residents of the British Isles are also polite and attentive to people who are inferior to them in this or that way. Such attitude towards others characterises Englishmen as aristocrats. As we see, the Englishmen have extremely positive characteristics, which exclude manifestation of such negative emotions as shame and guilt [1, p. 28 – 34].

So, there are such negative emotions as anger, disgust, sadness, fear, pain / suffering, shame and guilt. Most often, Englishmen experience such negative emotions as anger, disgust, fear, pain / suffering. Sadness, shame and guilt, on the contrary, do not find such a vivid manifestation among negative emotions of the Englishmen. The reason of this notion lies both in the history of the Englishmen and in the national character of the British Isles inhabitants. It is necessary to take into account colonial past of England, fierce civil wars and religious conflicts both inside and outside the country. As for the English national character, they have the following features: sense of superiority, lack of interest in other nations and countries; they are temperate and restrained, extremely calm in critical situations, respectful for the law. The English observe the so-called "gentleman's code", moreover they are polite and attentive to people who are inferior to them, that is one of aristocracy features.

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