

IDIOMS THAT DESCRIBE DIFFERENT EMOTIONS OF HUMAN BEINGS

Zukhurova Shakhnoza Mansurovna

Master student at Bukhara State University, English linguistics department

Abstract: *This article deals with one of the most essential problems in modern lexicology; that is phraseological units that describe emotions of human beings. As we know idioms are divided into several groups due to semantic point of view. Idioms that display different emotions of human beings in the English language can refer to various human conditions including anger, frustration, joy, happiness and etc. Idioms that show various emotions can have close relationship with the nation's social, cultural life styles. Idioms are usually referred as lexical units that keep cultural code of the nation and the ones that reflect the nation's culture. The article is going to focus on such inner cultural codes hidden under idioms describing emotions.*

Key words: *represent, expressive, colourful, terminology, persuasive, fusions, collocations, motivated, ready-made, classified, paradigm, infer.*

Phraseological units, or idioms, as they are called by most western scholars, represent what can probably be described as the most picturesque, colourful and expressive part of the language's vocabulary. If synonyms can be figuratively referred to as the tints and colours of the vocabulary, then phraseology is a kind of picture gallery in which are collected vivid and amusing sketches of the nation's customs, traditions and prejudices, recollections of its past history, scraps of folk songs and fairy-tales. Quotations from great poets are preserved here alongside the dubious pearls of philistine wisdom and crude slang witticisms, for phraseology is not only the most colourful but probably the most democratic area of vocabulary and draws its resources mostly from the very depths of popular speech.

In modern linguistics, there is considerable confusion about the terminology associated with these word-groups. Most Russian scholars use the term "phraseological unit" ("*фразеологическая единица*") which was first introduced by Academician V.V.Vinogradov whose contribution to the theory of Russian phraseology cannot be overestimated. The term "idiom" widely used by western scholars has comparatively recently found its way into Russian phraseology but is applied mostly to only a certain type of phraseological unit as it will be clear from further explanations.

There are some other terms denoting more or less the same linguistic phenomenon: *set-expressions, set-phrases, phrases, fixed word-groups, collocations*. The confusion in the terminology reflects insufficiency of positive or wholly reliable criteria by which phraseological units can be distinguished from "free" word-groups. But we tend to name phraseological units as idioms as this term probably fits them most to our mind.

The vocabulary of a language is enriched not only by words but also by phraseological units. Phraseological units are word-groups that cannot be made in the process of speech; they exist in the language as ready-made units. They are compiled in special dictionaries. The same as words phraseological units express a single notion and are used in a sentence as one part of it. American and British lexicographers call such units

«idioms». We can mention such dictionaries as: L.Smith «Words and Idioms», V.Collins «A Book of English Idioms» etc. In these dictionaries we can find words, peculiar in their semantics (idiomatic), side by side with word-groups and sentences. In these dictionaries they are arranged, as a rule, into different semantic groups [3,p.136]. A.V. Koonin classified phraseological units according to the way they are formed. He pointed out primary and secondary ways of forming phraseological units. Primary ways of forming phraseological units are those when a unit is formed on the basis of a free word-group:

a) The most productive in Modern English is the formation of phraseological units by means of transferring the meaning of terminological word-groups, e.g. in cosmic technique we can point out the following phrases: «launching pad», «to link up»;

b) a large group of phraseological units was formed from free word groups by transforming their meaning, e.g. «granny farm», «Trojan horse»;

c) phraseological units can be formed by means of aliteration, e.g. «a sad sack», «culture vulture», «fudge and nudge».

d) they can be formed by means of expressiveness, especially it is characteristic for forming interjections, e.g. «My aunt!», «Hear, hear!» etc.

e) they can be formed by means of distorting a word group, e.g. «odds and ends» was formed from «odd ends»,

f) they can be formed by using archaisms, e.g. «in brown study» means «in gloomy meditation» where both components preserve their archaic meanings,

g) they can be formed by using a sentence in a different sphere of life, e.g. «that cock won't fight» can be used as a free word-group when it is used in sports (cock fighting), it becomes a phraseological unit when it is used in everyday life, because it is used metaphorically,

h) they can be formed when we use some unreal image, e.g. «to have butterflies in the stomach», «to have green fingers», etc.

i) they can be formed by using expressions of writers or politicians in everyday life, e.g. «Corridors of power» (Snow), «American dream» (Alby) «locust years» (Churchil), «the winds of change» (Mc Millan).

Secondary ways of forming phraseological units are those when a phraseological unit is formed on the basis of another phraseological unit; they are:

a) conversion, e.g. «to vote with one's feet» was converted into «vote with one's feet»;

b) changing the grammar form, e.g. «Make hay while the sun shines» is transferred into a verbal phrase - «to make hay while the sun shines»;

c) analogy, e.g. «Curiosity killed the cat» was transferred into «Care killed the cat»;

d) contrast, e.g. «cold surgery» - «a planned before operation» was formed by contrasting it with «acute surgery», «thin cat» - «a poor person» was formed by contrasting it with «fat cat»;

e) shortening of proverbs or sayings e.g. from the proverb «You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear» by means of clipping the middle of it the phraseological unit «to make a sow's ear» was formed with the meaning «ПОМИЛЯТЬСЯ».

f) borrowing phraseological units from other languages, either as translation loans,

e.g. « living space» (German), « to take the bull by the horns» (Latin) or by means of phonetic borrowings «meche blanche» (French), «corpse d'elite» (French), «sotto voce» (Italian), etc.

A free combination is a syntactical unit, which consists notional and form words, and in which notional words have the function of independent parts of the sentence. In a phraseological unit words are not independent. They form set-expressions, in which neither words nor the order of words can be changed. Free combinations are created by the speaker. Phraseological units are used by the speaker in a ready form, without any changes. The whole phraseological unit has a meaning which may be quite different from the meaning of its components, and therefore the whole unit, and not separate words, has the function of a part of the sentence.

Phraseological units consist of separate words and therefore they are different words, even from compounds. Word have several structural forms, but in phraseological units only one of the components has all the forms of the paradigm of the part of speech it belongs to e.g. to go to bed, goes to bed, went to bed, gone to bed, going to bed, etc., the rest of the components do not change their form.

By the classification of Academician V.Vinogradov phraseological units are divided into three groups: phraseological combinations, phraseological unities and phraseological fusions.

Phraseological combinations are often called traditional because words are combined in their original meaning but their combinations are different in different languages, e.g. cash and carry - (self-service shop), in a big way (in great degree) etc. It is usually impossible to account logically for the combination of particular words. It can be explained only on the basis of tradition, e.g. to deliver a lection (but not to read a lecture).

In phraseological unities the meaning of the whole can be guessed from the meanings of its components, but it is transferred (metaphorical or metonymical), e.g. to play the first fiddle (to be a leader in something), old salt (experienced sailor) etc. The meaning of the whole word combination is not the sum of the meanings of its components, but it is based on them and the meaning of the whole can be inferred from the image that underlies the whole expression, e.g. to get on one's nerves, to cut smb short, to show one's teeth, to be at daggers drawn. Phraseological unities are often synonyms of words, e.g. to make a clean breast of=to confess; to get on one's nerves = to irritate.

Phraseological unities are equivalents of words as:

1) only one of components of a phraseological unity has structural forms, e.g. to play (played, is playing, etc.) the first fiddle (but not played the first fiddles); to turn (turned, will turn, etc.) a new leaf (but not to turn newer leaf or new leaves);

2) the whole unity and not its components are parts of the sentence in syntactical analysis, e.g. in the sentence He took the bull by the horns (attacked a problem boldly) there are only two parts: he – the subject, and took the bull by the horns - the predicate. Idioms that show various human emotions can be used in oral and written speech of English and American people. Here we are going to present some idioms that describe different emotions. Idioms below are the ones that describe happiness: a) **To feel sunny**, means to be outwardly cheerful or optimistic and generally happens when conditions lead

you to feel hopeful and pleased. Ex. Henna felt sunny as she brainstormed ideas. b) **To feel upbeat**, means like ‘sunny’, upbeat means to feel full of hope, optimism, and joy. Difference: A person can be sunny and not call attention to themselves. When we’re upbeat, we’re often referring to exhibiting hope, optimism, and joy in a lively way. Ex. “Listening to her favorite song made her feel upbeat”. c) **To be in good spirits**, means to feel light-hearted and cheerful without losing pace or balance. Ex. The team was in good spirits as they approached their project deadline. d) **To be in good humor**, means to be cheerful and particularly agreeable or amicable. Ex. “My mother seemed to be in good humor as we strolled through the garden.”

Here are some idioms that describe joy a) **To leap/jump for joy**, means to feel so happy that you nearly, or do, jump up. Ex. “She couldn’t help but leap for joy when they offered her the job.” b) **To burst with joy**, means to feel full to a figurative point of bursting with happiness. Ex. “My daughter was bursting with joy while getting ready for her first day of school.” c) **To weep for joy**, means to cry out of pure happiness. Ex. “It was hard not to weep for joy when I saw my brother.” d) **To be over the moon**, means to feel extremely pleased. Ex. “We were over the moon when we found out that we were moving to France.” e) **To be on cloud nine**, means to be overwhelmed with happiness, satisfaction, or excitement. Ex. “Rachel felt like she was on cloud nine when she finally bought her dream house.” As you see all idioms above mean joy and happiness. Now we are going to focus on idioms that describe irritation and frustration. Sometimes it can be difficult to remain calm. In those moments, we may experience irritation, frustration, or other negative feelings. These idioms help use describe irritation: a) **To get under one’s skin, means** to annoy someone through behavior or communication. Ex. “As much as she tried, her teenager daughter’s behavior got under Elaine’s skin.” b) **To push one’s buttons, means** to cause a strong reaction or emotional response in someone; to provoke a negative response. Ex. “My brother knew exactly how to push my buttons and get me in trouble with our parents.” c) **To be on edge, means** to be nervous, anxious, irritated, and/or unrelaxed. Ex. “As she got ready to go out on stage to give her presentation, Carrie appeared to be on edge as she paced back and forth.” The following idioms used in the English language describe anger: a) **To lose one’s temper/to lose it, means** to lose composure and visibly show anger. Ex. “My mom lost it when she found out that I had failed my test.” b) **To get triggered, means** to experience or have an emotional reaction to a disturbing topic in the media or social setting or to something that is associated with the memory of a past, negative event. Ex. “Watching the movie triggered me and I couldn’t finish the rest.” c) **To lash out, means** to suddenly attack someone, verbally or physically, from a point of anger. Ex. “She lashed out when she found out she lost her job.” Here are some idioms that describe explosive, uncontrollable anger. a) **To blow a fuse, means** to become extremely angry. Ex. “Jamie’s aunt blew a fuse when she found out that we weren’t coming over for Thanksgiving this year.” b) **To go ballistic, means** to become extremely angry and fly into a blind rage. Ex. “Fans went ballistic when they found out that their favorite singer was cut from the show.” c) **To flip a lid, means** to become angry in a crazy, uncontrolled manner. Ex. “My supervisor will flip his lid again if we don’t meet today’s target.”

To sum up, we can state that idioms describing different emotions of a human being can show both positive and negative conditions of people. These ready-made lexical units are more persuasive, more colourful, more beautiful, more impressive than ordinary words. That is why people use emotional idioms describing anger, frustration, happiness and joy in order to make their speeches more colourful, expressive and persuasive.

REFERENCES:

1. Amosova N.N. Osnovi angliyskoy frazeologii. L.: LGU, 1963.
2. Dobrovolskiy D. O. Natsionalno – kulturnaya spetsifika vo frazeologii // Voprosi yazikoznaniya. – 1997. - №6.
3. Mirzo Makhmudovich Tursunov. (2022). ANALYSIS OF SOME ENGLISH IDIOMS CONTAINING POPULAR PROPER NAMES. *European Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development*, 5, 62–67.
4. Kunin A. V. Angliyskaya frazeologiya. – M.: VSH, 1970.
5. www.englishidioms.com
6. www.wikipedia.com