

## IDEOGRAPHIC MODELLING OF THE EMOTIONAL PICTURE OF THE WORLD IN ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGY

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### Summary

Emotion is a mental reflection in the form of a direct biased experience of the content of life phenomena and situations, caused by the relation of their objective properties to the needs of the subject. Emotions are essential components of life activity, a powerful means of activating the sensory and perceptual activity of the individual. In the theory of activity, they are defined as a reflection of the relationship between the result of an activity and its motive. If the activity is successful in terms of the motive, positive emotions (interest, satisfaction) arise, and if it is unsuccessful, negative emotions arise. Emotions arise only in connection with events or results of actions that are related to motives. The highest product of the development of human emotions is strong feelings for objects that meet one's highest needs. A strong, absolutely dominant feeling is called passion. Events signalling possible changes in a person's life, along with specific emotions, can cause changes in the general emotional background – mood. The attitude to the reflected phenomena as the main property of emotions is presented: 1) in their qualitative characteristics, which include: a) sign – positive, negative; b) modality – anger, contempt, embarrassment, guilt, interest, sadness, surprise, disgust, pleasure, fear, shame; 2) in the dynamics of the course of emotions themselves – duration, intensity, etc.; 3) in the dynamics of external expression of emotions – emotional expression – in facial expressions, speech, pantomime.

**Key words:** emotional concept (EC), emotional picture of the world, English phraseology, phraseological unit (PhU).

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### 1. Introduction

The study of the emotive meanings of linguistic units is actualised in a number of domestic and foreign works on: cognitive linguistics (*Bessonova 2003; Maliarchuk 2014; Mykhalchuk, Onufrieva 2020; Shamaieva 2004*), applied linguistics (*Krasnobaieva-Chorna 2021; Shamaieva 2011*), contrastive linguistics (*Sarbash 2012*), discourse studies (*Nikolenko 2020; Olkhovych-Novosadiuk 2017; Shamaieva 2020*), axiology (*Krasnobaieva-Chorna 2018*), etc.

Emotions are a subject of scientific interest for psychologists, linguists, conflictologists and other scholars. Therefore, let us focus on the definition of the concept of emotion in psycholinguistics: emotions are mental states of a person in which a person realises direct situational experience (pleasure, joy, fear) of the significance of phenomena and situations affecting him or her, satisfaction or dissatisfaction of his or her actual needs. Emotions manifest a person's positive or negative attitude to certain objects, areas of activity, to oneself, and to other people. The emotional life of a person is filled with diverse content and expresses evaluative attitudes towards: a) specific conditions that facilitate or hinder the performance of activities (e.g. fear,

anger, etc.); b) specific achievements in activities and behaviour (e.g. joy, regret, sadness, etc.); c) existing or possible situations. The nature and dynamics of emotions are determined by both objective events and the experiences from which they develop (e.g., love can lead to pride for a loved one, sadness over his / her failures, etc.) (Shahar 2007: 96). In this paper, emotion is understood as “a primary mental experience of a person based on perceptual representations, which is psychologically universal and the most relevant cultural phenomenon for a particular ethnic group” (as defined by Zhanna Krasnobaieva-Chorna (Krasnobaieva-Chorna 2018: 321-332).

## 2. The core of the emotional picture of the world in English phraseology

The core of the emotional picture of the world in English phraseology is formed by the EC ‘Anger’, represented by 184 PhUs (see Diagram 1).

### The emotional concept ‘Anger’

The conceptual component of the EC ‘Anger’ is formed by the following definitions: 1) a strong feeling that makes you want to hurt someone or feel unpleasant because of something unfair or wrong that has happened (Cambridge Dictionary); 2) a strong emotion you feel when you think someone has behaved unfairly, cruelly or unacceptably (Collins English Dictionary); 3) a strong feeling of wanting to hurt or criticise someone because they have done something wrong to you or have been unkind to you (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English). This EC includes 184 PhUs: (*like*) *a red rag to a bull* ‘an object, utterance, or act which is certain to provoke or anger someone’; *a bag (or bundle) of nerves* ‘a person who is extremely timid or tense’; *a burr under (or in) your saddle* ‘a persistent source of irritation’; *a fly in the ointment* ‘a minor irritation or other factor that spoils the success or enjoyment of something’; *a storm in a teacup* ‘great excitement or anger about a trivial matter’; *agree to differ* ‘cease to argue about something because neither party will compromise or be persuaded’; *angry young man* ‘a young man who feels and expresses anger at the conventional values of the society around him’; *be crook on* ‘be annoyed by’; *be jumping up and down* ‘be very angry, upset, or excited’; *be the limit* ‘be intolerably troublesome or irritating’; *beat someone to it* ‘succeed in doing something or getting somewhere before someone else, to their annoyance’; *bent out of shape* ‘angry or agitated’; *bite someone’s head off* ‘respond curtly or angrily’; *blow a fuse (or gasket)* ‘lose your temper’; *blow your cool* ‘lose your composure; become angry or agitated’; *blow your top* ‘lose your temper’; *breathe fire* ‘be fiercely angry’; *come off it!* ‘said when vigorously expressing disbelief’; *come on strong* ‘behave aggressively or assertively’; *count to ten* ‘count to ten under your breath in order to prevent yourself from reacting angrily to something’; *cross as two sticks* ‘very annoyed or grumpy’; *cross swords* ‘have an argument or dispute’; *cut up rough* ‘behave in an aggressive, quarrelsome, or awkward way’; *dip your pen in gall* ‘write unpleasantly or spitefully’; *do your head (or nut) in* ‘make you feel angry, worried, or agitated’; *do your nut* ‘be extremely angry or agitated’; *don’t get mad, get even* ‘used to advise in favour of revenge rather than fruitless rage’; *drive someone up the wall* ‘make someone very irritated or angry’; *eyeball to eyeball* ‘face to face with someone, especially in an aggressive way’; *fed up to the teeth (or back teeth)* ‘extremely annoyed’; *fight fire with fire* ‘use the weapons or tactics of your enemy or opponent, even if you find them distasteful’; *fight like cat and dog* ‘(of two people) be continually arguing with one another’; *fit to be tied* ‘very angry’; *fly off the handle* ‘lose your temper suddenly and unexpectedly’; *for crying out loud* ‘used to express your irritation or impatience’; *for two pins I’d, she’d, etc.* ‘used to indicate that you are very tempted to do something, especially out of annoyance’; *froth (or foam) at the mouth* ‘be very angry’; *get (or stick) the*

*knife into (or in) someone* ‘do something hostile or aggressive to someone’; *get (or take) a rise out of* ‘provoke an angry or irritated response from someone, especially by teasing them’; *get off your bike* ‘become annoyed’; *get on someone’s nerves* ‘irritate or annoy someone’; *get on someone’s quince* ‘irritate or exasperate someone’; *get out of someone’s face* ‘stop harassing or annoying someone’; *get physical* ‘become aggressive or violent’; *get someone’s back up* ‘make someone annoyed or angry’; *get someone’s goat* ‘irritate someone’; *get under someone’s skin* ‘annoy or irritate someone intensely’; *get up someone’s nose* ‘irritate or annoy someone’; *get your dander up* ‘lose your temper; become angry’; *give as good as you get* ‘respond with equal force or vehemence when attacked’; *give it a rest* ‘used to ask someone to stop doing or talking about something that the speaker finds irritating or tedious’; *give someone a fit* ‘greatly shock, frighten, or anger someone’; *give someone a mouthful* ‘talk to or shout at someone in an angry, abusive, or severely critical way; swear at someone’; *give someone a piece of your mind* ‘tell someone what you think, especially when you are angry about their behaviour’; *give someone Bondi* ‘attack someone savagely’; *give someone the hairy eyeball* ‘stare at someone in a disapproving or angry way, especially with your eyelids partially lowered’; *give someone the pip* ‘make someone irritated or depressed’; *give someone the screaming abdabs* ‘induce an attack of extreme anxiety or irritation in someone’; *gnash your teeth* ‘feel or express anger or fury’; *go ape* ‘go wild; become violently excited’; *go ballistic* ‘fly into a rage’; *go bananas* ‘become extremely angry or excited; go mad’; *go crackers* ‘become extremely annoyed or angry’; *go crook* ‘lose your temper; become angry’; *go non-linear* ‘become very excited or angry, especially about a particular obsession’; *go off (or go in off) the deep end* ‘give way immediately to anger or emotion’; *go postal* ‘go mad, especially from stress’; *go spare* ‘become extremely angry or distraught’; *go suck an egg* ‘go away (used as an expression of anger or scorn)’; *go through (or hit) the roof* ‘suddenly become very angry’; *hate someone’s guts* ‘feel a strong hatred for someone’; *have (or get) your monkey up* ‘be angry’; *have a cow* ‘become angry, excited, or agitated’; *have steam coming out of your ears* ‘be extremely angry or irritated’; *hell hath no fury like a woman scorned* ‘a woman who has been rejected by a man can be ferociously angry and vindictive’; *hot under the collar* ‘angry, resentful, or embarrassed’; *huff and puff* ‘express your annoyance in an obvious or threatening way’; *in (or out of) someone’s hair* ‘annoying (or ceasing to annoy) someone’; *in cold blood* ‘without feeling or mercy; ruthlessly’; *in high dudgeon* ‘in a state of deep resentment’; *in the doghouse (or dogbox)* ‘in disgrace or disfavour’; *in the heat of the moment* ‘while temporarily angry, excited, or engrossed, and without stopping for thought’; *in your face* ‘aggressively obvious; assertive’; *into orbit* ‘into a state of heightened activity, performance, anger, or excitement’; *jump down someone’s throat* ‘respond to what someone has said in a sudden and angrily critical way’; *keep (or lose) your head* ‘remain (or fail to remain) calm’; *kick (some) ass (or butt)* ‘act in a forceful or aggressive manner’; *knock it off* ‘used to tell someone to stop doing something that you find annoying or foolish’; *knock someone’s block off* ‘hit someone very hard in anger’; *let rip* ‘do something or proceed vigorously or without restraint; express yourself vehemently or angrily’; *like someone possessed* ‘very violently or wildly, as if under the control of an evil spirit’; *live on your nerves (or your nerve ends)* ‘be extremely anxious or tense’; *look daggers at* ‘glare angrily or venomously at’; *make a nuisance of yourself* ‘cause trouble and annoyance, usually deliberately or avoidably’; *make someone’s hackles rise* ‘make someone angry or indignant’; *make your blood boil* ‘infuriate you’; *off the wall* ‘(of a person) crazy or angry’; *peed off* ‘annoyed or irritated’; *pissed off* ‘annoyed; irritated’; *put a person’s monkey up* ‘make someone angry’; *put someone’s nose out of joint* ‘upset or annoy someone’; *raise hell* ‘complain vociferously’; *rattle someone’s cage* ‘make someone feel angry or annoyed, usually deliberately’; *relieve your feelings* ‘use

strong language or vigorous behaviour when annoyed'; *rub someone (up) the wrong way* 'irritate or repel someone'; *ruffle someone's feathers* 'cause someone to become annoyed or upset'; *run interference* 'intervene on someone's behalf, typically so as to protect them from distraction or annoyance'; *see red* 'become very angry suddenly'; *show your teeth* 'reveal your strength; be aggressive'; *sick to death* 'very annoyed by something and unwilling to put up with it any longer'; *slow burn* 'a state of slowly mounting anger or annoyance'; *smooth someone's ruffled feathers* 'make someone less angry or irritated by using soothing words'; *someone's blood is up* 'someone is in a fighting mood'; *something fierce* 'to a great and almost overwhelming extent; intensely or furiously'; *spit blood* 'be very angry'; *stick in your craw* 'make you angry or irritated'; *stick in your gizzard* 'be a source of great and continuing annoyance'; *stick your neck out* 'risk incurring criticism, anger, or danger by acting or speaking boldly oldly, informal'; *stroke someone (or someone's hair) the wrong way* 'irritate a person'; *take a hike* 'go away (used as an expression of irritation or annoyance)'; *take a load off someone's mind* 'bring someone relief from anxiety'; *take a running jump* 'used when angrily rejecting or disagreeing with someone'; *take no prisoners* 'be ruthlessly aggressive or uncompromising in the pursuit of your objectives'; *take something by storm* 'capture a place by a sudden and violent attack'; *the fat is in the fire* 'something has been said or done that is about to cause trouble or anger'; *the pit of your (or the) stomach* 'an ill defined region of the lower abdomen seen as the seat of strong feelings, especially anxiety'; *try conclusions with* 'engage in a trial of skill or argument with'; *turn (or turn over) in their grave* 'used to express the opinion that something would have caused anger or distress in someone who is now dead'; *up in arms about* 'protesting angrily about something'; *vent your spleen* 'give free expression to your anger or displeasure'; *whip (or bust) someone's ass* 'use physical force to beat someone in a fight'; *stick in your throat (or gullet)* 'be difficult or impossible to accept; be a source of continuing annoyance', etc.

It can be stated that the selected PhUs verbalise the emotion of anger as an individual or collective behaviour or action aimed at causing physical or mental harm or even the destruction of another person or group. Anger is a feeling of strong indignation; a state of nervous excitement, irritation. Its constitutive features are aggressiveness, tension, impulsiveness, energy, activity, strength, mostly clear focus on an unspecified subject (a certain object, a certain circumstance, a certain phenomenon, etc.), usually negative functionality in communication.

### 3. The semi-periphery of the emotional picture of the world in English phraseology

The semi-periphery of the emotional picture of the world in English phraseology is formed by EC 'Interest' (118 PhUs), 'Joy' (106 PhUs), 'Contempt' (71 PhUs), 'Sadness' (66 PhUs), 'Fear' (54 PhUs), 'Embarrassment' (50 PhUs) (see Diagram 1).

#### The emotional concept 'Interest'

The conceptual component of the EC 'Interest' is formed by the following definitions: 1) a feeling of wanting to draw your attention to something or a desire to be involved and learn more about something (Cambridge Dictionary); 2) if you are interested in something, you want to know or hear more about it (Collins English Dictionary); 3) if you are interested in something or someone, you want to know or learn more about them (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English). This EC has 118 PhUs: *a ball of fire* 'a person who is full of energy and enthusiasm'; *a bit of crackling* 'an attractive woman regarded as a sexual object'; *a great one for* 'a habitual doer of; an enthusiast for'; *a nine days' wonder* 'something that attracts enthusiastic interest for a short while but is then ignored or forgotten'; *a piece (or slice) of the action* 'a share in the excitement of something'; *after your own heart* 'of the type that you



like or understand best; sharing your tastes'; *airs and graces* 'an affected manner of behaving, designed to attract or impress'; *all that glitters is not gold* 'the attractive external appearance of something is not a reliable indication of its true nature'; *be all eyes* 'be watching eagerly and attentively'; *be anyone's* '(of a person) be open to sexual advances from anyone'; *be art and part of* 'be an accessory or participant in; be deeply involved in'; *be blown away* 'be extremely impressed'; *be nuts about (or on)* 'be very enthusiastic about or fond of'; *beat a path to someone's door* '(of a large number of people) hasten to make contact with someone regarded as interesting or inspiring'; *bit of fluff (or skirt or stuff)* 'a woman regarded in sexual terms'; *blow hot and cold* 'alternate inconsistently between two moods, attitudes, or courses of action; be sometimes enthusiastic, sometimes unenthusiastic about something'; *catch fire* 'become interesting or exciting'; *culture vulture* 'a person who is very interested in the arts, especially to an obsessive degree'; *dressed to kill* 'wearing attractive and flamboyant clothes in order to make a striking impression'; *dull as dishwater (or ditchwater)* 'extremely dull'; *for all someone is worth* 'as energetically or enthusiastically as someone can'; *from the bottom of your heart (or from the heart)* 'with sincere feeling'; *get stuck in (or into)* 'start doing something enthusiastically or with determination'; *get-up-and-go* 'energy, enthusiasm, and initiative'; *give a good (or bad) account of yourself* 'make a favourable (or unfavourable) impression through your performance or actions'; *go a bundle on* 'be very keen on or fond of'; *go down a storm* 'be enthusiastically received by an audience'; *go off the boil* 'pass the stage at which interest, excitement, activity, etc. is at its greatest'; *go overboard* 'be highly enthusiastic'; *go through the motions* 'do something perfunctorily, without any enthusiasm or commitment'; *go to town* 'do something thoroughly or extravagantly, with a great deal of energy and enthusiasm'; *hard cheese* 'used to express sympathy over a petty matter'; *have (or be bitten by) the bug* 'develop a sudden strong enthusiasm for something'; *have eyes like saucers* 'have your eyes opened wide in amazement'; *have something on the brain* 'be obsessed with something'; *have stars in your eyes* 'be idealistically hopeful or enthusiastic, especially about a possible future in entertainment or sport'; *have your heart in the right place* 'be sincere or well intentioned'; *heart and soul* 'great energy and enthusiasm'; *hit it off with* 'feel a liking for; be friendly with'; *hit the ground running* 'start something and proceed at a fast pace with enthusiasm'; *hold your horses* 'wait a moment; restrain your enthusiasm'; *keen as mustard* 'extremely eager or enthusiastic'; *knock (or blow) someone's socks off* 'amaze or impress someone'; *know little (or nothing) and care less* 'be completely unconcerned about something; be studiously ignorant'; *leave someone cold* 'fail to interest someone'; *light the (or a) fuse (or touchpaper)* 'do something that creates a tense or exciting situation'; *live and breathe something* 'be extremely interested in or enthusiastic about a particular subject or activity; spend a great deal of your time pursuing a particular interest'; *love me, love my dog* 'if you love someone, you must accept everything about them, even their faults'; *make someone's mouth water* 'cause someone to feel an intense desire to possess something'; *make waves* 'create a significant impression'; *my heart bleeds for you* 'I sympathize very deeply with you'; *no oil painting* 'not very attractive'; *not give a rat's ass* 'not care at all about something'; *not your scene* 'not something you are interested in'; *now you're talking* 'an expression of enthusiastic agreement or approval'; *out for* 'having your interest or effort directed to; intent on'; *pass by on the other side* 'avoid having anything to do with something that should demand your attention or concern'; *pat someone on the back* 'express approval of or admiration for someone'; *plain Jane* 'an unattractive girl or woman'; *poke your nose into* 'take an intrusive interest in; pry into'; *rule(s), OK?* 'used to express your enthusiasm for a particular person or thing'; *run out of (or lose) steam* 'lose impetus or enthusiasm'; *smell the roses* 'enjoy or appreciate what is often ignored'; *the apple of your eye* 'a person or thing

of whom you are extremely fond and proud'; *thrills and spills* 'the excitement of dangerous sports or entertainments, especially as experienced by spectators'; *to the skies* 'very highly; enthusiastically'; *up a storm* 'perform a particular action with great enthusiasm and energy'; *up to your eyes in* 'very busy with or deeply involved in'; *whoop it up* 'create or show excitement or enthusiasm'; *with bells on* 'enthusiastically'; *with open arms* 'with great affection or enthusiasm'; *would give your right arm for* 'be willing to pay a high price for; greatly desire to have or do'; *wrap someone in cotton wool* 'be overprotective towards someone'; *your fingers itch* 'you are longing or impatient to do something'; *your socks off* 'do something with great energy or enthusiasm', etc.

It can be argued that the emotion of interest (represented by the above mentioned PhUs) is a form of manifestation of the cognitive need that ensures the individual's orientation towards the awareness of the goals of activity and thus contributes to orientation, acquaintance with new facts, and a better reflection of reality. Subjectively, it is manifested in the emotional tone that the process of cognition acquires, in attention to the object of interest. Satisfaction of interest does not lead to its extinction, but rather to new interests that correspond to a higher level of cognitive activity. Interest in the dynamics of development can turn into a propensity as a manifestation of the need to carry out activities that arouse interest / to master the object (subject) in which the linguistic personality is interested.

### **The emotional concept 'Joy'**

The conceptual component of the EC 'Joy' is formed by the following definitions: 1) great happiness (Cambridge Dictionary); 2) the feeling of great happiness (Collins English Dictionary); 3) great happiness and pleasure (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English). This EC includes 106 PhUs: *a bad quarter of an hour* 'a short but very unpleasant period of time; an unnerving experience'; *a barrel of laughs* 'a source of fun or amusement'; *a bundle of fun (or laughs)* 'something extremely amusing or pleasant'; *a golden age* 'a period in the past when things were at their best, happiest, or most successful'; *a laugh a minute* 'very funny'; *a red letter day* 'a pleasantly memorable, fortunate, or happy day'; *a sight for sore eyes* 'a person or thing that is very attractive or that you are extremely pleased or relieved to see'; *be a box of birds* 'be fine or happy'; *be meat and drink to* 'be a source of great pleasure or encouragement to'; *be tickled pink (or to death)* 'be extremely amused or pleased'; *beat a hasty retreat* 'withdraw, typically in order to avoid something unpleasant'; *beer and skittles* 'amusement'; *bread and circuses* 'material benefits and entertainment employed by rulers or political parties to keep the masses happy and docile'; *bring the house down* 'make an audience respond with great enthusiasm, especially as shown by their laughter or applause'; *cakes and ale* 'merrymaking'; *come back (down) to earth (or bring someone back (down) to earth)* 'return or make someone return suddenly to reality after a period of daydreaming or euphoria'; *devil-may-care* 'cheerfully or defiantly reckless'; *do someone proud* 'act in a way that gives someone cause to feel pleased or satisfied'; *easy on the eye (or ear)* 'pleasant to look at (or listen to)'; *feast your eyes on* 'gaze at with pleasure'; *for the hell of it* 'just for fun'; *fresh as a daisy* 'very bright and cheerful'; *full of beans* 'lively; in high spirits'; *full of the joys of spring* 'lively and cheerful'; *get a bang out of* 'derive excitement or pleasure from'; *get your rocks off* 'obtain pleasure or satisfaction'; *grin like a Cheshire cat* 'have a broad fixed smile on your face'; *hang up your fiddle when you come home* 'cease to be cheerful or entertaining when you are in the company of your family'; *happy as a sandboy* 'extremely happy; perfectly contented with your situation'; *happy hunting ground* 'a place where success or enjoyment is obtained'; *have a ball* 'enjoy yourself greatly; have fun'; *have jam on it* 'have some additional pleasure, ease, or advantage'; *have people rolling in the aisles* 'make an audience laugh uncontrollably; be very amusing'; *in fits* 'in a state

of hysterical amusement'; *in seventh heaven* 'in a state of ecstasy'; *in your glory* 'in a state of extreme joy or exaltation'; *keep your chin up* 'remain cheerful in difficult circumstances'; *laugh like a drain* 'laugh raucously; guffaw'; *laugh yourself silly (or sick)* 'laugh uncontrollably or for a long time'; *like a dog with two tails* 'showing great pleasure; delighted'; *like fury* 'with great energy or effort'; *live it up* 'spend your time in an extremely enjoyable or extravagant way'; *look on the bright side* 'be optimistic or cheerful in spite of difficulties'; *make a day (or night) of it* 'devote a whole day (or night) to an activity, typically an enjoyable one'; *make nice (or nice-nice)* 'be pleasant or polite to someone, typically in a hypocritical way'; *merry (or lively) as a grig* 'full of fun; extravagantly lively'; *music to your ears* 'something that is very pleasant or gratifying to hear or discover'; *of good cheer* 'cheerful or optimistic'; *on a high* 'in a state of euphoria'; *on cloud nine* 'extremely happy'; *out of this world* 'extremely enjoyable or impressive'; *over the moon* 'extremely happy; delighted'; *pleased (or proud) as Punch* 'feeling great delight or pride'; *poke borak at* 'make fun of someone'; *raise your hat to someone* 'admire or applaud someone'; *roses, roses, all the way* 'very successful or pleasant'; *short and sweet* 'brief and pleasant'; *take something in your stride* 'deal with something difficult or unpleasant in a calm and competent way'; *the gaiety of nations* 'general cheerfulness or amusement'; *the life and soul of the party* 'a person whose vivacity and sociability makes a party enjoyable'; *the party's over* 'a period of success, good fortune, or happiness has come to an end'; *the primrose path* 'the pursuit of pleasure, especially when it is seen to bring disastrous consequences'; *up to your armpits* 'deeply involved in a particular unpleasant situation or enterprise'; *walk on air* 'feel elated'; *way to go* 'used to express pleasure, approval, or excitement'; *wine, women, and song* 'the hedonistic life of drinking, sexual pleasure, and carefree entertainment proverbially required by men'; *with good (or bad) grace* 'in a willing and happy (or resentful and reluctant) manner'; *you can't have your cake and eat it* 'you can't enjoy both of two desirable but mutually exclusive alternatives'; *your pride and joy* 'someone or something of which you are very proud and which is a source of great pleasure', etc.

Thus, the emotion of pleasure conveyed by the above PhUs is an increased joyful, cheerful mood, a state of complacency and serenity, which usually corresponds to objective circumstances; it is accompanied by facial and general motor activity, psychomotor excitement, etc.

The emotional concept 'Contempt'

The conceptual component of the EC 'Contempt' is formed by the following definitions: 1) a strong feeling of dislike and disrespect for someone or something (Cambridge Dictionary); 2) if you despise someone or something, you do not respect them or think they are unimportant (Collins English Dictionary); 3) the feeling that someone or something is not important and does not deserve respect (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English). This EC includes 71 PhUs: *come the acid* 'be unpleasant or offensive; speak in a caustic or sarcastic manner'; *keep someone or something at arm's length* 'avoid intimacy or close contact with someone or something'; *cast (or cut) someone* 'abandon or isolate someone'; *give yourself airs* 'act pretentiously or snobbishly'; *run amok* 'behave uncontrollably and disruptively'; *big deal* 'used as an ironic exclamation to indicate that you do not think something is as important or impressive as another person has suggested'; *give someone the big e* 'reject someone, typically in an insensitive or dismissive way'; *flip someone the bird* 'stick your middle finger up at someone as a sign of contempt or anger'; *as bold as brass* 'confident to the point of impudence'; *put the boot in* 'treat someone brutally, especially when they are vulnerable'; *the best (or greatest) thing since sliced bread* 'a notable new idea, person, or thing (used to express real or ironic appreciation)'; *give someone a break* 'stop putting pressure on someone about something'; *burst someone's bubble* 'shatter someone's illusions about something or destroy their sense of well-being'; *if*

*the cap fits, wear it* ‘used as a way of suggesting that someone should accept a generalized remark or criticism as applying to themselves’; *not care two straws* ‘care little or not at all’; *be on (or get off) someone’s case* ‘start (or stop) criticizing or hounding someone’; *cast something in someone’s teeth* ‘reject defiantly or refer reproachfully to a person’s previous action or statement’; *throw caution to the wind (or winds)* ‘act in a completely reckless manner’; *without ceremony* ‘without preamble or politeness’; *check someone or something skeef* ‘give someone or something a dirty look; look askance at someone or something’; *bust someone’s chops* ‘nag or criticize someone’; *chop logic* ‘argue in a tiresomely pedantic way; quibble’; *hold someone or something in contempt* ‘consider someone or something to be unworthy of respect or attention’; *crowd the mourners* ‘exert undue pressure on someone’; *treat someone like dirt* ‘treat someone contemptuously or unfairly’; *no fair* ‘unfair (often used in or as a petulant protestation)’; *give someone the finger* ‘make a gesture with the middle finger raised as an obscene sign of contempt’; *give someone the gears* ‘harass or pester someone’; *not give a damn (or hoot)* ‘not care at all’; *not care (or give) a hang* ‘not care at all’; *set (or rock) someone back on their heels* ‘astonish or discomfit someone’; *not care (or give) a hoot (or two hoots)* ‘not care at all’; *turn up your nose at* ‘show distaste or contempt for something’; *make sheep’s eyes at someone* ‘look at someone in a foolishly amorous way’; *set someone’s teeth on edge* ‘cause someone to feel intense discomfort or irritation’; *take the wind out of someone’s sails* ‘frustrate a person by unexpectedly anticipating an action or remark’, etc.

Thus, the emotion of contempt, represented by the PhUs of the mentioned EC, is an exclusively conscious, often clearly thought-out, planned, predictable negative attitude towards others (varying in its manifestation from indifference to cruelty – mental, physical).

### **The emotional concept ‘Sadness’**

The conceptual component of the EC ‘Sadness’ is formed by the following definitions: 1) a feeling of unhappiness, especially because something bad has happened (Cambridge Dictionary); 2) a feeling of unhappiness, usually because something you do not like has happened (Collins English Dictionary); 3) a state of being sad (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English). This EC includes 66 PhUs: *a face as long as a fiddle* ‘a dismal face’; *a forlorn hope* ‘a faint remaining hope or chance; a desperate attempt’; *a ghost (or spectre) at the feast* ‘someone or something that brings gloom or sadness to an otherwise pleasant or celebratory occasion’; *be lost (or at a loss) for words* ‘be so surprised, confused, or upset that you cannot think what to say’; *brunt bear the brunt of* ‘be the person to suffer the most (as the result of an attack, misfortune, etc.)’; *cry over spilt (or spilled) milk* ‘lament or make a fuss about a misfortune that has happened and that cannot be changed or reversed’; *doom and gloom* ‘a general feeling of pessimism or despondency’; *down in the dumps* ‘(of a person) depressed or unhappy’; *down in the mouth* ‘(of a person or their expression) unhappy or dejected’; *eat your heart out* ‘suffer from excessive longing, especially for someone or something unattainable; used to indicate that you think someone will feel great jealousy or regret about something’; *end in tears* ‘have an unhappy or unpleasant outcome (often used as a warning)’; *get (or have) the worst of it* ‘be in the least advantageous or successful position; suffer the most’; *get out of bed on the wrong side* ‘be bad-tempered all day long’; *get your knickers in a twist* ‘become upset or angry’; *give up the ghost* ‘stop making an effort; give up hope’; *go arse over tit* ‘fall over in a sudden or dramatic way’; *grin and bear it* ‘suffer pain or misfortune in a stoical manner’; *have (or get) a cob on* ‘be annoyed or in a bad mood’; *have kittens* ‘be extremely nervous or upset’; *have your cross to bear* ‘suffer the troubles that life brings’; *hold someone’s hand* ‘give a person comfort, guidance, or moral support in a sad or difficult situation’; *in sackcloth and ashes* ‘manifesting grief or repentance’; *like a dying duck in a thunderstorm* ‘having a dejected or hopeless expression’;



*mess with someone's head* 'cause someone to feel frustrated, anxious, or upset'; *not someone's day* 'used to convey that someone has suffered a day of successive misfortunes'; *on the rebound* 'while still affected by the emotional distress caused by the ending of a romantic or sexual relationship'; *on your beam ends* 'near the end of your resources; desperate'; *put a (or the) damper (or dampener) on* 'have a depressing, subduing, or inhibiting effect on someone or something'; *put something out of its misery* 'end the suffering of a creature in pain by killing it'; *reap the harvest (or fruits) of* 'suffer the results or consequences of'; *sacrifice someone or something on the altar of* 'make someone or something suffer in the interests of someone or something else'; *sick as a parrot* 'extremely disappointed'; *tear your hair out* 'act with or show extreme desperation'; *there wasn't a dry eye in the house* 'everyone in the audience of a film, play, speech, etc. was moved to tears'; *touch someone on the raw* 'upset someone by referring to a subject about which they are extremely sensitive'; *turn to ashes in your mouth* 'become bitterly disappointing or worthless'; *wear the green willow* 'grieve for the loss of a loved one; suffer unrequited love'; *with your back to (or up against) the wall* 'in a desperate situation'; *wring your hands* 'show great distress'; *your heart sinks into your boots* 'used to express a feeling of sudden sadness or dismay', etc.

The emotion of sadness described by the above mentioned PhUs represents a special mental state of depression that arises as a result of extremely strong or even destructive effects on the human body (its psyche) when its existence or integrity is threatened. From the point of view of emotional experience, sadness is unpleasant and burdensome, sometimes turning into suffering.

### **The emotional concept 'Fear'**

The conceptual component of the EC 'Fear' is formed by the following definitions: 1) an unpleasant emotion or thought that you have when you are scared or worried about something dangerous, painful or bad that is happening or could happen (Cambridge Dictionary); 2) an unpleasant feeling that you have when you think you are in danger (Collins English Dictionary); 3) a feeling that you have when you are afraid or worried that something bad will happen (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English). This EC includes 54 PhUs: *a warning shot across the bows* 'a statement or gesture intended to frighten someone into changing their course of action'; *be climbing the walls* 'feel frustrated, helpless, and trapped'; *be frightened (or scared) out of your wits* 'be extremely frightened'; *be frightened to death* 'be made very alarmed and fearful'; *be scared (or bored) shitless* 'be extremely frightened (or bored)'; *be shitting* 'bricks be extremely nervous or frightened'; *big girl's blouse* 'a weak, cowardly, or oversensitive man'; *bite the bullet* 'face up to doing something difficult or unpleasant; stoically avoid showing fear or distress'; *Frankenstein's monster* 'a thing that becomes terrifying or destructive to its maker'; *freeze your blood* 'fill you with feelings of fear or horror'; *frighten (or scare) the living daylights out of* 'give someone a very severe fright'; *frighten the life out of* 'terrify'; *give someone the creeps* 'induce a feeling of fear or revulsion in someone'; *go hot and cold* 'experience sudden feelings of fear, embarrassment, or shock'; *have nerves of steel* 'not be easily upset or frightened'; *have your heart in your mouth* 'be greatly alarmed or apprehensive'; *lay something to rest* 'soothe and dispel fear, anxiety, grief, and similar unpleasant emotions'; *look over your shoulder* 'be anxious or insecure about a possible danger'; *make someone's flesh creep (or crawl)* 'cause someone to feel fear, horror, or disgust'; *make someone's hair curl* 'shock or horrify someone'; *make someone's hair stand on end* 'alarm or horrify someone'; *make your blood curdle* 'fill you with horror'; *make your blood run* 'cold horrify you'; *meet trouble halfway* 'distress yourself unnecessarily about what may happen'; *nothing daunted* 'without having been made fearful or apprehensive'; *on thorns* 'continuously uneasy,

especially in fear of being detected'; *put (or have) the wind up* 'alarm or frighten (or be alarmed or frightened)'; *put the fear of God in (or into) someone* 'cause someone to be very frightened'; *run a mile* 'used to show that someone is frightened by or very unwilling to do something'; *scare (or bore etc.) the pants off someone* 'make someone extremely scared, bored, etc.'; *scare the bejesus out of someone* 'frighten someone very much'; *shake (or tremble) like a leaf* 'tremble greatly, especially from fear'; *take your courage in both hands* 'nerve yourself to do something that frightens you'; *whistle in the dark* 'pretend to be confident or unafraid', etc.

It can be stated that the emotion of fear represented by the presented PhUs arises in situations of threat to the biological or social existence of a linguistic personality and is directed at the source of real or imaginary danger. Unlike pain and other types of suffering caused by the actual impact of dangerous factors, it occurs in anticipation of them, in the process of waiting. Depending on the nature of the threat, the intensity and specificity of the experience of fear vary in a fairly wide range of shades: apprehension, fear, fright, horror. If the source of the danger is uncertain or unconscious, the resulting state is called anxiety.

### **The emotional concept 'Embarrassment'**

The conceptual component of the EC 'Embarrassment' is formed by the following definitions: 1) a feeling of embarrassment or something that makes you feel embarrassed (Cambridge Dictionary); 2) a feeling that comes over you when you are ashamed (Collins English Dictionary); 3) a feeling that comes over you when you are ashamed (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English). This EC has 50 PhUs: *(away) with the fairies* 'giving the impression of being mad, distracted, or in a dreamworld'; *a second thought* 'a moment's further consideration; any worry or concern'; *a skeleton in the cupboard* 'a discreditable or embarrassing fact that someone wishes to keep secret'; *alarms and excursions* 'confused activity and uproar'; *all over the place* 'in a state of confusion or disorganization'; *an atmosphere that you could cut with a knife* 'a general feeling of great tension or malevolence'; *come (or fall) apart at the seams* 'have an emotional breakdown; collapse'; *get something out of your system* 'get rid of a preoccupation or anxiety'; *have a cadenza* 'be extremely agitated'; *have ants in your pants* 'be fidgety or restless'; *have butterflies in your stomach* 'have a queasy feeling because you are nervous'; *keep your hair on!* 'used to urge someone not to panic or lose their temper'; *lay a (or the) ghost* 'get rid of a distressing, frightening, or worrying memory or thought'; *like a cat on a hot tin roof (or on hot bricks)* 'very agitated, restless, or anxious'; *look someone in the eye (or face)* 'look directly at someone without showing embarrassment, fear, or shame'; *not know where (or which way) to look* 'feel great embarrassment and not know how to react'; *not know where to put yourself* 'feel deeply embarrassed'; *on pins and needles* 'in an agitated state of suspense'; *rock the boat* 'say or do something to disturb an existing situation and upset other people'; *running (or rushing) about like a headless chicken* 'acting in a panic-stricken manner and not thinking clearly about what should be done'; *spare (or save) someone's blushes* 'refrain from causing someone embarrassment'; *with both barrels* 'with unrestrained force or emotion'; *work the soul case out of* 'put someone under severe stress', etc.

The emotion of embarrassment, represented by the above mentioned PhUs, is a feeling of embarrassment, anxiety, uncertainty about how to feel, how to act in a particular situation, how to react to the stimulus that caused it.

## **4. The periphery of the emotional picture of the world in English phraseology**

The periphery of the emotional picture of the world in English phraseology is formed by the EC 'Surprise' (20 PhUs), 'Shame' (15 PhUs), 'Guilt' (15 PhUs), 'Disgust' (14 PhUs) (see Diagram 1).

### The emotional concept ‘Surprise’

The conceptual component of the EC ‘Surprise’ is formed by the following definitions: 1) the feeling caused by something unexpected (Cambridge Dictionary); 2) the feeling you get when something unexpected happens (Collins English Dictionary); 3) the feeling you get when something unexpected or unusual happens (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English). This EC has 20 PhUs: *bugger me* ‘used to express surprise or amazement’; *don’t ask me!* ‘used to indicate that you do not know the answer to a question and that you are surprised or irritated to be questioned’; *épater les bourgeois* ‘shock people who have attitudes or views regarded as conventional or complacent’; *eyes out on stalks* ‘full of eager curiosity or amazement’; *frighten the horses* ‘cause consternation or dismay; shock’; *great (or much) cry and little wool* ‘a lot of fuss with little effect; a lot of fuss about nothing’; *have a bird* ‘be very shocked or agitated’; *I ask you!* ‘an exclamation of shock or disapproval intended to elicit agreement from your listener’; *in a dwaal* ‘in a dreamy, dazed, or absentminded state’; *in broad daylight* ‘used generally to express surprise or outrage at someone’s daring to carry out a particular act, especially a crime, during the day, when anyone could see it’; *it’s beyond me* ‘it’s too astonishing, puzzling, etc. for me to understand or explain’; *knock someone dead* ‘greatly impress someone’; *like a hen with one chick (or chicken)* ‘absurdly fussy and overanxious’; *out of the blue* ‘without warning; very unexpectedly’; *raise your eyebrows (or an eyebrow) show* ‘surprise, disbelief, or mild disapproval’; *scratch your head* ‘feel or express bewilderment’; *take someone aback* ‘shock, surprise, or disconcert someone’; *take someone’s breath away* ‘inspire someone with awed respect or delight; astonish someone’; *that way madness lies* ‘it is ill-advised to pursue a particular course of action as it will cause distress or anxiety’; *you could have knocked me (or her, him, etc.) down with a feather* ‘I (or she, he, etc.) was greatly surprised’.

The emotion of surprise, represented by the above mentioned PhUs, is a kind of mental reaction to a strong external stimulus, which manifests itself in the temporary inability of a person to decide how to behave in the circumstances that caused surprise. In addition, surprise is an ambivalent emotion – it can be experienced by a linguistic personality negatively (transforming into a state of shock) or positively (for example, if something unexpected but pleasant has happened).

### The emotional concept ‘Shame’

The conceptual component of the EC ‘Shame’ is formed by the following definitions: 1) an unpleasant feeling of guilt or shame because of one’s own or someone else’s bad behaviour (Cambridge Dictionary); 2) an uncomfortable feeling you experience when you have done something wrong or embarrassing, or when someone close to you has done it (Collins English Dictionary); 3) a feeling you have when you feel guilty and embarrassed because you or someone close to you has done something wrong (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English). This EC includes 15 PhUs: *a bit rich* ‘used to refer to something that causes ironic amusement or indignation’; *drop a brick* ‘make an indiscreet or embarrassing remark’; *eat crow* ‘be humiliated by your defeats or mistakes’; *eat dirt* ‘suffer insults or humiliation’; *have it coming to you* ‘be due for retribution on account of something bad that you have done’; *it’s no skin off my nose* ‘it’s a matter of indifference to me; I am unaffected by something’; *kick yourself* ‘be annoyed with yourself for doing something foolish or missing an opportunity’; *never (or not) hear the end of something* ‘be continually reminded of an unpleasant topic or cause of annoyance’; *not all roses* ‘not entirely perfect or agreeable’; *open up a can of worms* ‘discover or bring to light a complicated matter likely to prove awkward or embarrassing’; *put your foot in it (or put your foot in your mouth)* ‘say or do something tactless or embarrassing; commit a blunder or indiscretion’; *red as a beetroot* ‘(of a person) red-faced, typically through embarrassment’;

*something nasty in the woodshed* ‘a shocking or distasteful thing kept secret’; *with your tail between your legs* ‘in a state of dejection or humiliation’; *wouldn't say boo to a goose* ‘(of a person) very shy or reticent’.

It can be stated that shame is an emotion that arises as a result of the real or imagined awareness of the inconsistency, real or imagined, of one's actions or some individual manifestations with the norms or requirements of morality that are accepted in a given society and shared by the person himself. Shame can be associated with the behaviour or manifestation of personal traits of other people, usually close to you (shame for another). Shame is experienced as dissatisfaction with oneself, self-condemnation or self-blame. The desire of a linguistic personality to avoid such experiences is a powerful motive for the so-called correct behaviour aimed at self-improvement, acquisition of knowledge and skills, development of abilities, etc.

### **The emotional concept ‘Guilt’**

The following definitions form the conceptual component of the EC ‘Guilt’: 1) a feeling of anxiety or unhappiness because you have done something wrong, for example, harmed another person (Cambridge Dictionary); 2) an unpleasant feeling you have because you have done something wrong or think you have done something wrong (Collins English Dictionary); 3) a strong sense of shame and sadness because you know you have done something wrong (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English). This EC includes 15 PhUs: *a (or that) sinking feeling* ‘an unpleasant feeling caused by the realization that something unpleasant or undesirable has happened or is about to happen’; *a strong stomach* ‘an ability to see or do unpleasant things without feeling sick or squeamish’; *aid and abet* ‘help and encourage someone to do something wrong, especially to commit a crime’; *an apology for* ‘a very poor example of’; *besetting sin* ‘a fault to which a person or institution is especially prone; a characteristic weakness’; *better safe than sorry* ‘it's wiser to be cautious and careful than to be hasty or rash and so do something that you may later regret’; *cold comfort* ‘poor or inadequate consolation’; *excuse (or pardon) my French* ‘used to apologize for swearing’; *fire and brimstone* ‘the supposed torments of hell’; *have something on your mind* ‘be troubled by the thought of something’; *heap coals of fire on someone's head* ‘go out of your way to cause someone to feel remorse’; *I could have bitten my tongue off* ‘used to convey that you profoundly and immediately regret having said something’; *more in sorrow than in anger* ‘with regret or sadness rather than with anger’; *rub salt into the (or someone's) wound* ‘make a painful experience even more painful for someone’; *the opium of the people (or masses)* ‘something regarded as inducing a false and unrealistic sense of contentment among people’.

The emotion of guilt represented by these PhUs is usually caused by some misdemeanours (possibly crimes) of the speaker and represents a sense of self-worth, self-blame, insecurity, desire to atone and level the consequences of the action that caused the guilt. It is related to the psychomoral category of conscience.

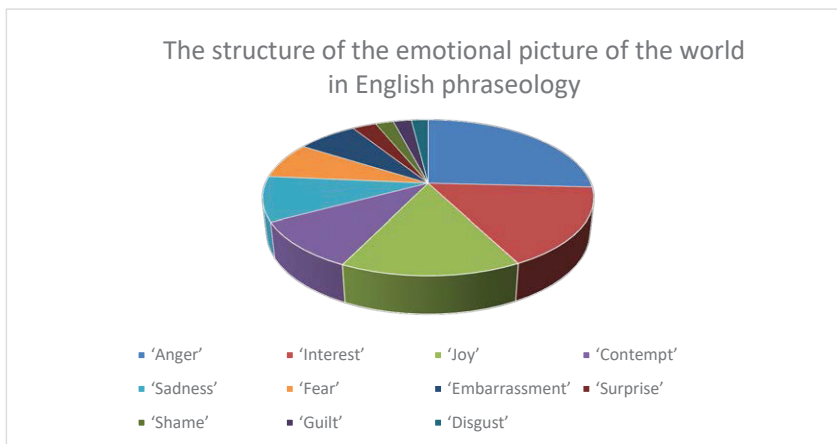
### **The emotional concept ‘Disgust’**

The conceptual component of the EC ‘Disgust’ is formed by the following definitions: 1) a strong feeling of disapproval and dislike of a situation, human behaviour, etc. (Cambridge Dictionary); 2) a feeling of very strong dislike or disapproval (Collins English Dictionary); 3) a strong feeling of dislike, irritation or disapproval (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English). This EC includes 14 PhUs: *a blot on the landscape* ‘something ugly that spoils the appearance of a place; an eyesore’; *as if!* ‘used to express the speaker's belief that something is very doubtful or unlikely’; *be at (or on) the receiving end* ‘be subjected to something unpleasant’; *cast the gorge at* ‘reject with loathing’; *down and dirty* ‘unprincipled; unpleasant, energetically earthy, direct, or sexually explicit’; *make (or pull) a face (or faces)* ‘produce an expression on



your face that shows dislike, disgust, or some other negative emotion, or that is intended to be amusing'; *old trout* 'an unattractive or bad-tempered old woman'; *put a brave (or bold or good) face on something* 'act as if something unpleasant or upsetting is not as bad as it really is'; *sick and tired* 'annoyed about or bored with something and unwilling to put up with it any longer'; *sick to your stomach* 'disgusted'; *up to your neck in* 'heavily involved in something onerous or unpleasant'; *wouldn't be seen (or caught) dead in (or with or at)* 'used to express strong dislike or disinclination for a particular thing or situation'; *you wouldn't read about it* 'used to express incredulity, disgust, or ruefulness'; *your gorge rises* 'you are sickened or disgusted'.

The emotion of disgust, described by the above PhUs, is a grossly, frankly and directly negative attitude towards someone or something that is the object of the speaker's attention.



**Diagram 1**

## 5. Conclusions

The emotional life of a person is filled with various contents; emotions express an evaluative attitude: 1) to certain conditions that facilitate or impede the performance of activities, for example, fear, anger; 2) to specific achievements in it – joy, sadness; 3) to existing or possible situations – embarrassment, surprise.

Emotions act as regulators of communication, influencing the choice of communication partners and determining its methods and means. One of the means of communication is expressive movements, which are signalling and social. Another important means is verbalisation, in particular, how a linguistic personality expresses emotions with the help of PhUs.

The emotional picture of the world in the English phraseology is formed by 713 PhUs: core – the emotional concept 'Anger' (184 PhUs); semi-periphery – the emotional concept 'Interest' (118 PhUs), the emotional concept 'Joy' (106 PhUs), the emotional concept 'Contempt' (71 PhUs), the emotional concept 'Sadness' (66 PhUs), the emotional concept 'Fear' (54 PhUs), the emotional concept 'Embarrassment' (50 PhUs); periphery – the emotional concept 'Surprise' (20 PhUs), the emotional concept 'Shame' (15 PhUs), the emotional concept 'Guilt' (15 PhUs), the emotional concept 'Disgust' (14 PhUs).

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