

VERBAL EXPRESSION OF ANGER IN MODERN RUSSIAN PHRASEOLOGY

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Introduction. The formation of the anthropocentric paradigm now turn led to linguistic research in the direction of the person. Many, such as E. M. Vereschagin, D. O. Dobrovolsky, V. G. Kostomarov, V. M. Mokienko, A. M. Melerovich, V. N. Teliya, A. D. Rayhshteyn, V. A. Maslov and other scientists have dedicated their scientific works studying this area. More and more interest are the processes the relationship of language and thought, language and culture, language and society, language and psychology. The study of conceptual categories performed at the crossroads of different disciplines: cognitive linguistics, ethnolinguistics, cultural linguistics, psycholinguistics. The group of phraseological units expressing anger, not chosen by chance, since, firstly, idioms characterize manifestation of one's inner emotional life and reflect emotions through a kind of "mirror of human emotions, perceptions and evaluations" (Royzenzon, Avaliani), and secondly, it this group of idioms captures strong emotion. Linguists, as well as psychologists, relatively recently turned to a detailed study of the problem of emotions. Emotions are subjective human relationships, which are expressed in facial expressions, pantomime, intonation and, finally, in terms of speech.

Aim. The emotion of anger and its expression in the Russian - not a new topic in linguistics. But not all the expressions selected by the researchers before, are equally commonplace, so the task of our work - determine which are most common idioms in describing the emotions of anger in Russian language picture of the world and how the emotion of anger is conceptualized in the modern Russian.

Materials and methods. The material of the research are 50 Russian idioms, which make sense "anger". These idioms were selected from a Russian-French phrasebook. The study is a synchronously-comparative description of the material, based on the study and synthesis of the major achievements of modern linguistics and phraseology theory, their basic concepts. The object of this study selected a group of phraseological units expressing anger in the Russian language. The study of phraseological semantic field is one of the most controversial and complex due to the fact that an important feature of their emotional experiences is inaccessible for direct observation. In this connection, great importance is the question of how the conceptualization of emotional states. The main methods are: comparative-typological method and idiomatic method of analysis, component analysis method, the semantic field, the statistical method of processing results. Practical methods were

observation method, method of description and method of the survey informants - native speakers. The scientific novelty of the work lies in the fact that it is the first experience in the analysis of the semantics of the most common idioms, expressing anger. The paper identified the features of cultural identity reflected extralinguistic realities in phraseology. Also, in an attempt to observations over data idioms in everyday speech of native speakers (informants survey).

Results and discussion. Works by contemporary linguists dedicated to the issues of semantics, pragmatics and grammar can not be complete without taking into account the emotional factor. However, despite the recognition of the importance of the emotional factor for language learning, this area of research remains one of the most complex and controversial. In the Russian language picture of the world a large number of metaphorical expressions of anger are subject to coherent scenario of anger as a hot liquid in the container: *(за)кипеть, накипасть, кипяти́ться, взрывать(ся), бурлить, вспылить, выпускать пар*. This metaphor «anger - hot liquid in a vessel», said that anger can be intense (*напирать, переполнять*). It can lead to loss of control and loss of control that can be dangerous for others as well as to the subject of emotion. Metaphor of hot liquid in a vessel (*кровь вскипает в жилах*) is related to the danger of explosion. A special case of metaphor anger – heat stands metaphor anger – fire (*довести до белого каления*). Speaking about the aggressive nature of anger, it should be noted that the emotion of anger, as the material in Russian culture associative corresponds to the male type of behavior.

Conclusions. We explored emotive lexis of modern Russian, which discloses the universal features of human verbal abilities, the culturally determined differences in its organization and functioning, as well as the linguistic reflection of correlation between emotions and psychophysiological condition of the human body. Idioms expressing a negative emotion of anger is one of the most important areas of phraseological fund and, accordingly, Russian language picture of the world. In the Russian language picture of the world a large number of metaphorical expressions of anger are subject to coherent scenario of anger as a hot liquid in the container. The number of Russian idioms with negative evaluative prevails over the number of idioms with a positive connotation that can be explained by greater differentiation of negative emotions, more acute emotional and voice reaction of people is the negative phenomena. The variety of types of internal forms of idioms is based on the metaphor: 1) the physiological changes of the internal organs and physiological sensation of the face in a certain emotional state; 2) behavioral response officials, including facial expressions, gestures, body movements, and active human action; 3) the state of the inner experiences.