

MANIFESTATION OF THE MULTIDIMENSIONALITY OF THE CONCEPT FEAR IN ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS-EMOTIVES

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Annotation: This article provides information about the concept of its structure and role in linguistics. In addition, this article is useful because here you can find the structure and ambiguity of the concept of fear in English phraseological units emotives. Concepts are formed in the human mind not only on the basis of dictionary meanings of words, but also on the basis of personal and national cultural-historical experience, and the richer this experience, the wider the concept boundaries.

Key words: Linguistics, concept, fear, phraseological unit, method, world picture, emotion, universal, cognition, formation.

Each language has its own rules of development based on its own characteristics and internal capabilities. The formation of phraseological units in English also has its own characteristics. It is known that the formation of a phraseology means that one or another word combination acquires all the elements characteristic of a phraseological structure.

In recent years, phraseologists have been more and more interested in the question of how phraseological units (PhU) are formed. This is due to the fact that the content of language units, including structural-semantic features of PhUs, remains one of the least studied areas in linguistics. Therefore, it is important to generalize the main methods of phraseoderivation in order to clarify the relationship between the semantic-phraseological variants of PhU.

The concept of FEAR contains the linguistic features of human emotions. In the study, the historical-etymological analysis of the word fear showed that the lexeme characteristic of the concept of fear in English gives the meaning of *timor*, *pavor*, *metus* in Latin. Tim - as a root is common in Romance languages, in English, mor - participates in the word fear (sincere from the fear) in the form of a root, from which the words *timor*, *pavor*, *metus* were

formed. This word entered the English language in the 14th century from the later Latin word *cordialis* (*sincere*)¹⁰⁷.

The original dictionary meaning of the concept of fear is used in English in two different senses: 1) an unpleasant emotion caused by the threat of danger 2) pain, or harm. In English, the word fear is used as a fright. In the semantics of fear lexemes, the following ideas are common: the fear as a term is imagined as an feeling that pumps blood and gives rise to emotions.

The fear lexeme also has meanings close to emotions in concepts such as enemy, hate, and unhappiness. For example, *freeze the blood; keep on the alert; give smb the creeps; make smb's flesh creep; on penalty of smth; cry before one is hurt; one's hair stand on end; have one's heart in one's mouth; look like a death's head on a mopstick*.

The concept of "fear" includes phraseological units that characterize such an emotional state of a person in which he feels tense, as if in anticipation of something negative in relation to him.

It is important that fear can be presented in different ways in time and depth of manifestation. We find many comments by psychologists about this. "Fear is a short-term emotion or a persistent feeling generated in a person by real or imagined danger. Fear as a mental phenomenon is expressed in disturbing and painful experiences, panic, as well as actions aimed at self-preservation.

The concept of fear is expressed in phraseological units: get a scare; take alarm; be afraid of one's shadow; go down in one's boots; once bit, twice shy; as scared as a rabbit; frighten smb out of his senses; stop to look at a fence (8 in total).

Definitional analysis can be represented as follows: get a scare → to be afraid of smb → anxiety → sometimes you become scared → shock of a sudden, startling, and commonly short → lived fear → dread → weakness or cowardice → emotional state; be afraid of one's shadow → to have a sudden fear when you walking down → to become anxious → dreadful condition → timorousness → genuine grounds of fear → emotional state.

¹⁰⁷ Makovsky M.M. Historical and etymological dictionary of contemporary English language. - M.: Izd-vo. Dialog, 2000. - 645 p.



In general, the conceptual group of phraseological units with the integral feature "fear" is interesting in that it allows you to establish different shades of the emotional state where unexpectedness, the unconditionality of fear, its strength, turbulence, duration of manifestation, dependence on imaginary or real negative factors are expressed. The semantic originality of phraseological units reflecting the concept of fear is due to the combination of the archiseme "emotional state", the integral seme "fear", and the differential semes "scare", "fright", "horror", "dread".

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