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**Functions of phraseological constructions denoting a state of a person in English short stories by Alice Munro**

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# **INTRODUCTION**

Phraseology is one of the sources of vocabulary enlargement and enrichment. It is the most colorful part of vocabulary system, and it describes the peculiar vision of the world by this speaking community. According to the Cambridge Dictionary of Linguistics, phraseology refers to “the study of phrases, focusing on collocations and fixed expressions”.

Hence, phraseology studies phraseological constructions which are the equivalent of a word. The term *phraseological construction* can be used as a synonym for the term *phraseological unit* and *idiom* and describes a fixed linguistic expression with figurative meaning [Liutkute, 2007: 8].

Phraseological units have been investigated by a number of scholars from different perspectives. Researches introduced distinctive approaches to the study of phraseological units: structural-semantic [Kunin, 1996], semantic [Vinogradov, 1977], functional [Arnold, 1986], contextual [Amosova, 1963] and structural [Smirnitsky, 1998].

Phraseological constructions are often used to describe different states of person. Physical and emotional conditions of an individual can be analyzed with the help of image schemas which are patterns of perceptual origin that structure all our experience [Lakoff 1987, p. 459-461; Johnson 1987, p. 19-21].

Nowadays, many people read short stories, as it is almost one of the only genres of literature that in a short time can tell about the eternal problem of mankind [Pratt 1981, p. 84]. Phraseological units are often found in on the pages of this genre.

Alice Munro is widely known as a famous Canadian short-story writer.

In 2013 she won the Nobel Prize in literature as in her stories she has an instinct for choosing exactly the right form of expression [Nischik, 2019: 247].

However, so far there is no specific research on the individual style of Alice Munro at the phraseological level. Therefore, the functioning of phraseological units that denote the state of person in the works of this writer prompts their practical study.

**The topicality** of the research lies in the need to study the functional aspect of phraseology, in particular the author's use of phraseological units, and the need to analyze the phraseological constructions, that denote different states of person, with the help of image schemas in the short stories by Alice Munro.

**The aim** of our master’s work is to analyze phraseological constructions denoting the states of person with the help of image schemas in short stories by Alice Munro. To achieve this aim we have to solve the following tasks:

* to define the notion of phraseological constructions and their peculiarities;
* to find out the specifics of the functioning of phraseological units;
* to explore the role of image schemas to denote reality;
* to define the peculiarities of a short story and the author’s style of Alice Munro;
* to classify phraseological units that are found in short stories by Alice Munro according to different states of person;
* to analyze phraseological constructions denoting the states of person with the help of image schemas in short stories by Alice Munro.

**The object** of research are phraseological constructions denoting the state of person in short stories by Alice Munro.

**The subject** of the investigation is the functions of phraseological units that point to the states of person in works of this writer.

**The material** of our master’s work is constituted 52 short stories by Alice Munro from the short story collection of this writer *Dear Life.*

**The methods** of this research are presupposed by the task and the aim of this investigation: *definition approach* to define terms relevant to the topic, *component analysis* to describe the meaning of the phraseological units, *contextual analysis* to analyze phraseological constructions denoting the state of person in short stories by Alice Munro, *quantitative analysis* to find out the number of phraseological units denoting the state of person in short stories.

**The novelty** of the master’s work lies by the attempt at classifying phraseological constructions that are found in short stories by Alice Munro according to the distinguishing the types of the states of person and analyzing these phraseological units with the help of image schemas.

**The theoretical value** of the investigation is defined by its contribution to lexicology (defining the classifications of phraseological units, analyzing idioms), cognitive linguistics (implementing image schemas in analyzing phraseological constructions which denote different states of person), literature (revealing peculiarities of short stories and emphasizing the author’s style of Alice Munro).

**The practical value** is proved by contribution to English lexicology (sections “Phraseological units, that denote physical state of person”, “Phraseological units, that denote social state of person”, “Phraseological units, that denote emotional state of person”), cognitive linguistics (the analysis of phraseological constructions within the limits of the Image Schema Theory), literature (elucidating the use of phraseological constructs to denote the human condition in Alice Munro's short stories and expanding information on the individual style of the author).

The discussion of the work was conducted at XXVII International Scientific and Practical Internet Conference and at 3rd International Scientific and Practical Conference “Science and the Future”.

**The publications** include the following contributions: “Phraseological Units Appealing to the FORCE Image Schema” – article.

**The structure** of the work includes introduction, 2 chapters with conclusions, general conclusions, bibliography and resume.

**In the introduction** the topicality, the object, the subject, the aim, the tasks, the methodology and the material of the research are determined.

**The first chapter** “Theoretical foundations of classifying phraseological constructions, peculiarities of short stories by Alice Munro” focuses on the definition of phraseological constructions, their characteristics and classifications, main features of short stories and individual style of Alice Munro.

**In the second chapter** “Phraseological constructions denoting the state of person that appeal to image schemas in short stories by Alice Munro” is dedicated to the classification of phraseological units in accordance to different states of person and analyzing these phraseological constructions with the help of the image schema theory.

**The general conclusions** deal with results of this investigation and its evaluation.

**The Bibliography** of our master’s work comprises 30 theoretical sources and 8 dictionaries and 52 short stories.

# **CHAPTER 1. THEORETICAL APPROACH TO CLASSIFICATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL CONSTRUCTIONS FROM SHORT STORIES**

## **1.1 The notion of phraseological constructions**

Phraseology is a part of linguistics that studies phraseological constructions. The term «phraseology» means: 1) the quantity of phraseological units in a language and 2) the subject that studies these units [Shoyimkulova, 2018: 84]. This term comes from Greek «phrasis» — expression and «logos» — word [Shoyimkulova 2018, 84]. Hence, phraseology studies phraseological constructions which are the equivalent of a word. They are semantic and structural inseparable word combinations which possess various features of meaning and usage [Shoyimkulova 2018, 85].

Construction is the way in which the words in a sentence or phrase are arranged [Cambridge Dictionary]. Unit is a single undivided whole [Cambridge Dictionary]. Unit and construction are semantically related in language topic. In some cases, we can use unit instead a noun construction [Thesaurus Plus Dictionary].

The study of phraseological units has been the subject of interest of many world linguists such as V.V. Vinogradov [Vinogradov, 1977], A.I. Smirnitsky [Smirnitsky, 1998], N.N. Amosova [Amosova, 1963], I.V. Arnold [Arnold, 1986], A.V. Kunin [Kunin, 1986]. They have tried to find a precise approach to the definition of phraseological units. Nevertheless, it is difficult to reach an agreement on the definition of an idiom [Robo, 2013: 589].

There are scientific and naïve approaches to the definitions of phraseological units. But all the definitions state that phraseological units are characterized by elements of stability and idiomaticity, inseperability and word-equivalency.

According to A. Kunin, phraseological units are stable word-groups with partially or fully transferred meanings [Kunin, 1986: 9].

R.S. Ginzburg claims that they are the habitually non-motivated word-groups that cannot be freely made up in speech but are reproduced as ready-made units [Ginzburg, 1979: 74].

J.Sedl and W.Mc. Mordie believe that idiom is some quantity of words which, under condition of their joint consideration, mean something absolutely unusual in comparison with the individual word meanings, forming an idiom [Sedl, 2003: 26].

Z.A. Karimova claims that phraseological units are word-groups that cannot be made in the process of speech; they exist in the language as ready-made units [Karimova, 2017: 43]. They are arranged in special dictionaries. As simple words phraseological units express a single notion and are used in a sentence as one part of it. Such units are also called "idioms" [Karimova, 2017: 43].

N.N.Amosova asserts phraseological units as units of fixed context that is a context characterized by a specific and unchanging sequence of definite lexical components and a peculiar semantic relationship existing between them. According to her both words are key to a contextualized form in such units as *grey mare, red herring, and white elephant* [Amosova, 2010: 27].

According to V.V Vinogradov, phraseological units are stable in composition and structure, lexically indivisible and integral in meaning phrase that performs the function of a separate lexeme [Vinogradov, 1977: 130].

The naïve definitions of phraseological units are given in dictionaries.

Thesaurus dictionary gives such definition of a phraseological unit: an idiom as a speech form an expression of a foreign language that is peculiar to it grammatically or cannot be understood from the individual meanings of its element [https://www.thesaurus.com/].

In Cambridge dictionary we can see that the idiom is a group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning that is different from the meanings of each word understood on its own [https://dictionary.cambridge.org/].

Phraseological units are used everywhere: in everyday speech, journalism, academic prose, literature, political or diplomatic speech and writing, etc. Phraseology plays an important cultural and psychological role in language.

To conclude, the use of phraseological expressions is sometimes self-conscious and creative, at other times uncertain and can also be contentious. Various definitions of phraseological units (idioms) which reflect certain differences in the main criteria used by different authors have been presented concluding in somewhat the same definition of phraseological units characterized by elements of stability and idiomaticity, inseperability and word-equivalency. In our research we will use such definition of phraseological unit: the idiom is a group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning that is different from the meanings of each word understood on its own. We will use this definition as it is modern and contains the opinion of many scientists about phraseological units.

## **1.2 General Characteristics of Phraseological units**

As any word combinations, phraseological units have their general characteristics or features that select them from simple words. Phraseological units differ from free word-groups semantically and structurally [Міщенко, 2016: 16].

Idioms are observed as single units from the semantic point of view. Phraseological units transfer a single concept and their meaning is idiomatic. [Cruse, 2000: 72]. According to Cruse, in most cases you do not need to spend time searching for the value of the individual component of the phraseological unit, since the constituent parts do not possess any meaning [Cruse, 2000: 73]. The whole meaning of the phraseological unit belongs to the whole phrase that makes the idiom but not to its constituent parts [Cruse, 2000: 73].

The difference between free word groups and phraseological units is manifested in the structural invariability of idioms we cannot replace a single word in a phraseological unit with any component, since the idiom will lose its meaning due to a violation of the original construction of the phrase [Cruse, 2000: 73]. For example, *brings home the bacon*means to earn money for the family. But we cannot replace the word “bacon” with any other word because the phraseological unit will lose its meaning. The same situation with phraseological units like *till the cows come home* (a long time), *keep your fingers crossed*(wish for good luck) and all other phraseological units.

Phraseological unitsare not created in speech but used as ready-made units. [Urban Dictionary].

The differences between sentences and phraseological units are in a number of specific features of the former: non-modeling, reproducibility in the finished form, stability of component composition and syntactic functions as one member of the sentence [Міщенко, 2016: 16].

Therefore, general characteristics of phraseological units are: stability, idiomatisity, reproducibility.

**Stability** is a basic quality of all phraseological units. The use of phraseological units is not subject to any variation, and the grammatical structure of phraseological units is also to some extent stable [Cruse, 2000: 76], for example, we say *poor as a church mouse* but not poor as church mice. Phraseological meaning can be motivated by stability, which makes phraseological units more similar to words rather than free word combinations. Proper understanding of the units depends on the background information [Cruse, 2000: 76]. Lexical and grammatical stability of phraseological units is viewed by the fact that no substitution of any elements is possible in the stereotyped set expressions, which differ in many other respects [Cruse, 2000: 76].

**Idiomaticity** is a quality of a phraseological unit, when the meaning of the whole phrase does not consist of the sum of the meanings of the parts of phraseological units [Cruse, 2000: 76].

**Reproducibility** is a regular use of phraseological units in speech as single unchangeable part of language [Cruse, 2000: 76].

To sum it up, phraseological units have their own characteristics. The most important of them are stability that means fixed structure, idiomaticity because the meaning of phraseological unit is not the sum of the meanings of its parts and reproducibility since phraseological units are used as a single part of language. The knowledge of the characteristics of phraseological units helps the speaker to use them correctly in speech.

## **1.3 The classification of phraseological units**

Phraseological units are classified according to the several criteria: according to the ways they are formed, according to the structure, according to the degree of the motivation of their meaning and according to their part of speech.

### **1.3.1 Structural-semantic approach to the classification of phraseological units by A.V. Kunin.** A.V. Kunin classified phraseological units according to the ways they are formed. Phraseological units are classified into: nominative, nominative-communicative, interjectional, and communicative [Kunin, 1986: 24].

1. **Nominative** phraseological units are units that denote objects, actions, states, phenomena, qualities [Kunin, 1986: 24]. They can be:

a) Substantive (nouns equivalents) – *butterflies in your stomach (*tremors in the stomach region due to nervousness), *bullet train* (superhigh-speed train in Japan);

b) Adjectival (adjectives equivalents) –*wise after the event*(having good ideas after the mishap), *of the same kidney* (of the same class, type, or disposition);

c) Adverbial (adverbs equivalents) – *up to the elbows in* (busily occupied with; deeply immersed in), *hand over fist* (steadily and quickly; with rapid progress);

d) Prepositional (prepositions equivalents) – *in the course of*,*on the stroke of.*

2. **Nominative-communicative** units have a verb in their structure [Kunin, 1986: 25]: *to see the world through rosy spectacles* (to see only the pleasant things about a situation and not notice the things that are unpleasant)*, to get in touch with somebody* (to communicate or be communicating with someone)*, to shed crocodile tears* (to display false, insincere, or hypocritical sadness or remorse)*, to find faults with somebody* (to criticize someone or something, often unfairly and frequently)*, to show the white feather* (to exhibit cowardly traits or behavior);

3. **Interjectional** phraseological units express the speaker’s emotions and attitude to things [Kunin, 1986: 25]: *Well*,*I never!, Hear! Hear!, Oh, my eyes!*

4. **Communicative** phraseological units are produced by proverbs [Kunin, 1986: 25], e.g. *a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, a journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step, March winds and April showers bring forth May flowers*~~)~~, and sayings *No pain no gain, no reply is best, two wrongs do not make a right, a good man is hard to find*.

To sum up, Kunin’s classification of phraseological units is based on the structural-semantic approach. According to this classification phraseological units can be nominative, i.e. units that denote phenomena, nominative-communicative that consist of the verb and other words, interjectional that show emotions and speakers’ attitudes and communicative that are represented by proverbs and sayings.

### **1.3.2 Semantic approach to the classification of phraseological units by V.V. Vinogradov.** According to the classification by acad. V.V. Vinogradov phraseological units are analyzed according to the semantic principle or to the degree of motivation of meaning [Vinogradov, 1977: 131]. The scholar distinguishes phraseological fusions, phraseological unities, phraseological combinations.

1. In **phraseological fusions** the degree of motivation is very low or we can call them non-motivated. We cannot guess the meaning of the whole from the meanings of its components, they are highly idiomatic and cannot be translated word for word into other languages [https://www.academia.edu/]: *once in a blue moon* (very seldom), *to* *cry for the moon* (to demand unreal), *under the rose* (quietly).

2. **Phraseological unities** are motivated through the image expressed in the whole construction, they are based on the metaphors [https://www.academia.edu/]: *to get on one’s nerves, to cut somebody short, to show one’s teeth, to be at daggers drawn. to stick to one's guns*. The meaning of phraseological unities can be found from the meaning of its components, namely the whole meaning can be understood from the meaning, that underlines the whole expression [https://www.academia.edu/].Phraseological unities can often be replaced by synonyms of simple words.

3. **Phraseological combinations** are motivated; one of the components contain its direct meaning while the other is used figuratively [https://www.academia.edu/]: *little by little, beyond the world of words, to fire blind*. In phraseological combinations words contain their full semantic independence although they are limited in their combinative power [https://www.academia.edu/]. Phraseological combinations are the least idiomatic in comparison with all the kinds of phraseological units [https://www.academia.edu/].

To recapitulate, V.V. Vinogradov classified phraseological units according to the semantic principle. Therefore, in this classification phraseological units are divided into phraseological fusions that are non-motivated idioms, phraseological unities, i.e. set expressions that are based on metaphors and phraseological combinations that are motivated idioms.

### **1.3.3 Functional approach to the classification of phraseological units by I.V. Arnold.** I.V. Arnold classified phraseological units according to the functional approach. He divided idioms into those, that function as nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs and interjections. His classification includes proverbs, sayings, sentence equivalents, and quotations [Arnold, 1986: 172-173]: *Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day; teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime; the word of friend makes you cry - the word of an enemy makes you laugh.*

**І. Set expressions functioning like nouns (noun phraseological units):**

1. **N+N**: for example: *penny drops* (the meaning of a remark, joke, etc. is finally understood, the desired effect is gained after a period of misunderstanding); *maiden name* (the surname of a woman before she was married); *brains trust* (a committee of experts/a number of reputedly well – informed persons chosen to answer questions of general interest without preparation);
2. **N’s + N**: for example: *cat’s paw* (a person used by another as a dupe or tool). The expression comes from a fable in which a monkey wanting to eat some chestnuts that were on a hot stove, but not wishing to burn himself while getting them, seized a cat and holding its paw in his own used it to knock the chestnuts to the ground [https://www.collinsdictionary.com].
3. **N+prep+N:** for example: *a penny for your thoughts, ball is in your court;*
4. **N+A**: for example: *knight errant* — the phrase is today applied to any chivalrous man ready to help and protect oppressed and helpless people.
5. **N+***and+***N**: for example: *vim and vigor* (full of energy and enthusiasm), *neck and neck* (extremely near to one another); *heart and soul* (with all the effort you can put into it), *wine and dine* (take someone out to dinner at a luxury restaurant), *flesh and blood* (this phrase refers to direct family members, people that share a DNA), *dribs and drabs* (in small irregular quantities), bread and butter (to indicate what a person earns or earns for the reason for someone to make money someone's livelihood);
6. **A+N**: for example: *a rare bird* (somebody or something of a kind that one seldom sees) *a lone wolf* (someone who is not very social with other people) *acquired taste* (something one learns to appreciate only after trying it repeatedly);
7. **N+subordinate clause:** for example: *bite the hand that feeds you* (act badly toward someone who has helped you) [Arnold, 1986: 175]

**II. Set expressions functioning like verbs:**

1. **V+N:** for example:*take a powder*(to leave, especially in order to avoid a difficult situation), *to bear fruit* (to develop in a profitable or positive way).
2. **V+postpositive:**  *answer for* (vouch for (someone); to attest to the character of (someone)), *ask for* (increase the likelihood of something by persisting in some action; to invite), *beat up* (give a severe beating to, to assault violently hitting the victim repeatedly), *blow off* (forcibly disconnect something by use of a firearm or explosive device), *call on* (select (a student in a classroom, etc.) to provide an answer);
3. **V+***and*+**V:** for example:*to pick and choose*(to choose very carefully form a number of possiilbities/ to be selective (You must take what you are given. You cannot pick and choose).
4. **V+***(one’s)***+N+(prep):** for example: *get one's foot in the door* (get an opportunity; make the first step in something (e.g., in getting a job), *get on one's high horse* (behave haughtily towards someone);
5. **V+***one***+N:** for example: *to give one the bird ‘to fire smb’.*
6. **V+subordinate clause:** for example: *to see how the land lies*(to discover the state of affairs) [Arnold, 1986: 176].

**ІІІ. Set expressions functioning like adjectives:**

1. **A+and+A:** for example: *thick and thin* (under all conditions, no matter how challenging or difficult), *black and blue* (hurt, either bodily, emotionally or psychologically), *suited and booted* (formally dressed; well dressed), *dead and buried* (no longer in use), *hot and cold* (to sometimes like or be interested in something or somebody and sometimes not), *black and white* (if something is in black and white, it means one has to be correct and second has to be incorrect), *alive and kicking* (continue to live or exist and be full of energy);
2. *(as)*+**A+***as*+**N**: for example: *as dead as a doornail* (thing that is not used anymore), *as blind as a bat* (refer to someone who refuses to notice an obvious thing), *as different as chalk* (to have nothing in common with someone or something else), *as dad as a dodo* (no longer alive or existing), *as nice as ninepence* (neat and tidy looking), *as keen as mustard* (very excited and enthusiastic), *as happy as a clam* (to be very happy), *as easy as pie* (a very simple task), *as sick as a dog* (to be very sick), *as mad as a hatter* (refers to someone being completely crazy);

**ІV. Set expressions functioning like adverbs**:

“A big group that contains many different types of units, some of them with a high frequency index, neutral in style and devoid of expressiveness, others expressive” [Arnold, 1986: 176-177].

1. **Prep+N:** for example: *by the way, by chance, under fire, under the weather, above board,* *under the radar;*
2. **Adv+prep+A+N**: for example: **once in a blue moon;**
3. **Prep+N+or+N:** for example: **by the skin or by your teeth;**
4. **Conj+clause:** for example: **before Elvis left the building.**

**V. Set expressions functioning like prepositions:**

1. **Prep+N+prep:** for example: **in case of.**

**VI. Set expressions functioning like interjections.**

These are often structured as imperative sentences [Arnold, 1986: 177]: *Well, Well!, Oh, my eyes!*

To sum up, I.V. Arnold named phraseological units as set expressions and classified them according to their functions, i.e. phraseological units that function like nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs and interjections.

### **1.3.4 Contextual approach to the classification of phraseological units by N.N. Amosova.** The classification of prof. N.N. Amosova is based on the contextual criterion. It is disputed that free word-groups make up variable contexts as the fundamental feature of phraseological units is a non-variable or fixed context. Prof. N.N. Amosova gives us two categories of fixed context [Amosova, 2010: 28].

**Phrasemes** consist of two members in which one of the members has a specialized meaning that depend on the second component [Amosova, 2010: 30]. as, e.g. in *high time* the second component (*time*) serves as the only indication to this particular meaning of the first component (*high*). Phrasemes are always binary, e.g. in *white lie* (a lie that that is meant to spare someone's feelings), *to bring to book* (to bring to justice), *beef tea*(a drink made by boiling pieces of lean beef),*black frost*(a frost without snow or rime), “one of the components has a bound meaning, another is used to distinguish the context.” [Amosova, 2010: 28].

**Idioms** are distinguished from phrasemes by the idiomaticity and if we take the members of the group separately, it is impossible to give them meaning [Amosova, 2010: 30-31]. They are semantically and grammatically inseparable units, e.g. *mind your own beeswax* (to rudely ask others to stay out of our personal matters), *keep the wolf from the door* (to have sufficient money to prevent starvation or hunger), *learn to walk before you run* (to advice to move towards a goal slowly in the start). N.N. Amosova leaves proverbs and sayings beyond the classification of phraseological units [Amosova, 2010: 32].

To conclude, N.N. Amosova considered phraseological units from the contextual point of view. The professor divided phraseological units into phrasemes that consist of two members and the meaning of which depend on the second component, and idioms that are characterized by idiomaticity and impossibility of attaching any meaning to the members of phraseological unit taken in isolation.

### **1.3.5 Structural approach to the classification of phraseological units by A.I. Smirnitsky.** Professor A.I. Smirnitsky offered the classification of phraseological units that tries to combine the structural and the semantic principles of phraseological units. In order to reveal this classification, A.I. Smirnitsky compared phraseological units and simple words [Smirnitsky, 1956: 27]. In this classification he distinguishes phraseological units and idioms. According to A.I. Smirnitsky, phraseological units, unlike idioms are stylistically neutral combinations. Idioms in turn are metaphor-based units with a figurative value [Smirnitsky, 1956: 27]. According to A.I. Smirnitsky phraseological units differ from idioms in that they are connected in one word, although all are grammatically shaped their components. He claims, that there are one-top units, that have only one root morpheme. He also points out that there are two-top units. They are thought to be equal to compounds as compound words usually have two root morphemes [Smirnitsky, 1956: 28].

**One-summit units** have one meaningful constituent, for example *by heart, of course, to give up.*

**Two- or multi-summit units** have two or more meaningful constituents, for example *swim with sharks, the world is your oyster, a fish story, fight like cat and dog.*

Phraseological units in each of those both groups are also classified according to the category of the parts of speech of the main component of phraseological unit.

As follows, one-summit units are divided into three types [Smirnitsky, 1956: 29-30]:

1. **verbal-adverbial** units (verb + postposition type), for example *to give up, to make out, to pull out, to sandwich in, to buy into;*
2. **units equivalent to verbs** which have their semantic centre in the second constituent and their grammatical centre in the first or units of the type “to be tired” [Smirnitsky, 1956: 29-30]. For example, *to be surprised, to be interested, to be afraid of;*
3. **prepositional-substantive units** (prepositional nominal phraseological units). These units are equivalents of unchangeable words: conjunctions, prepositions, adverbs, that is why they have no grammar centre, [Smirnitsky, 1956: 29-30] for example ***in a pickle, on the nose, from soup to nuts, on the ball.***

Two-summit units are divided into [Smirnitsky, 1956: 30]:

1. **attributive-substantive (**attributive-nominal***)*** two-summit units equivalent to nouns, for example *fat cat, father figure, fifth wheel, Dutch uncle, dog days of the summer, chin music, change of heart, champagne taste on a beer budget;*
2. **verbal-substantive** (verb-nominal) two-summit units equivalent to verbs, for example *to darken someone`s door, to dance with the devil, to fall on one`s sword, to find your feet, to fly off the handle, to get in on the ground floor, to go down in flames, to have one`s head in the clouds;*
3. **phraseological repetitions** equivalent to adverbs. Their components are joined by means of conjunction and their components can also be antonyms, for example *ups and downs, back and forth, high as a kite, kiss and make up, nickel and dime.*

In conclusion, there isn’t right or wrong classification of phraseological units. Scholars considered their classifications of phraseological units depending on special criteria. In our research we will pay attention to the classifications of Kunin because, in our opinion, it is narrower and more traditional. It covers all types of phraseological constructions that is necessary for our research.

## **1.4 Functions of phraseological units**

Every object in the world is created for some purposes. It means that everything that we see, hear or just observe has its own function or even several functions.

Functions are used in every sphere of our life. There are many definitions of function but the most popular are:

1. the action for which a person or thing is specially fitted or used or for which a thing exists; any of a group of related actions contributing to a larger action [Merriam-Webster dictionary];
2. the purpose that something has, or the job that someone or something does [Longman dictionary].

As for the study of the functions of linguistic units, that is, their purpose in communication, based on semantics, structure and their interaction with other units [Міщенко, 2016: 28].

A.V. Kunin claims that “phraseological units have a special program of functioning that is determined by their essence” [Kunin, 1986: 77]. Some functions are constant, namely functions that phraseological units have under all conditions of their realization; other functions are vary in dependence of the classes of phraseological units [Sultanov, 2017: 58]. Among the eternal functions of phraseological units are nominative and cognitive functions.

There are also such functions of phraseological units: communicative, neutral-nominal function,

According to the **communicative function**, phraseological units are used as the communicative or the message means [Gläser, 2009: 87].

The **neutrally-nominal function** is fundamental to phraseological units. The nominal function is also characteristic of semantically transmitted phraseological units [Sultanov, 2017: 58].

**Cognitive and nominative** functions are realized within the communicative function [Kunin, 1986: 78]. They form a dialectic unity, and all other functions are realized within the limits of the given functions: *tip of the iceberg* – to only know a small part of the problem (we see, that phraseological unit is related to the situation in the real world, when people don’t see the whole problem).

The **semantic functions** are voluntative that means that the lead to some results. This type of function concerns WILL-expressions, for example: *wish somebody well* – to wish a good luck [Sultanov, 2017: 58].

One of the most important functions of phraseological units is the **pragmatic function**. This function means the influence of a linguistic sign that have some purpose on the addressee [Sultanov, 2017: 58]. Any text has pragmatic orientation. It influences the phraseological units, that are used in a text. It also contributes to the pragmatic potential of idioms [Sultanov, 2017: 59].

I. Chernysheva claims that we should think over the question about **text-forming (context forming)** function of phraseological units. This function is used to explain the characteristics of phraseological units in texts. This function allows using phraseological units in order to create links in the text structure. [Cherdanzeva, 1988: 81].

To conclude, there are a lot of functions of phraseological units but the main are communicative, cognitive and nominative ones. According to the communicative function, phraseological units can serve as a message means; cognitive function includes such cognitive activities as imagination, dream and fantasy; nominative function deals with the design of the objects, that are included in the phraseological unit.

## **1.5 The notion of image schemas**

Different feeling and emotions of an individual can be analyzed with the help of image schemas which are patterns of perceptual origin which structure all our experience [Lakoff, 1987: 459-461; Johnson, 1987: 19-21].

The theoretical study of the image schema was developed by Mark Johnson 1987 [Croft, 2001: 47]. In his book *The Body in the Mind* Johnson claims that image schemas help us to realize embodied experience at a cognitive level [Johnson, 1987: 23]. He determined “the image schema theory within the framework of cognitive linguistics as organizing structures in human cognition which emerge from our bodily and social interaction with the environment at a preconceptual level.” [Johnson, 1987: 22].

The relationship between conceptual structure and embodied experience suggests the theory of image schemas [Evans, 2006: 125]. It’s an abstract representation that is derived from our everyday interaction with the world [Evans, 2006: 125].

Image schemas are not specific images but are schematic. “They represent schematic patterns arising from imagistic domains, such as containers, paths, links, forces, and balance that recur in a variety of embodied domains and structure our bodily experience.” [Croft, 2001: 56].

Based on the imagistic domains, image schemas are divided into CONTAINMENT/CONTAINER, PATH/SOURCE-PATH-GOAL, LINK, PART-WHOLE, CENTER-PERIPHERY, BALANCE and the FORCE schemas: ENABLEMENT, BLOCKAGE, COUNTERFORCE, ATTRACTION, COMPULSION, RESTRAINT, REMOVAL, DIVERSION [Johnson, 1987: 26].

Because image schemas are made from interaction with the world, they are surely meaningful [Evans, 2006: 128]. Embodied experience is inherently meaningful in the sense that embodied experiences have predictable consequences [Evans, 2006: 128].

To conclude, image schemas help us to structure our experience. There are different types of image schemas, that are originated from peculiar source domains.

All image schemas are purposeful. In our work we will use them to explain the physical, social and emotional states of person that are described by the phraseological units.

## **1.6 Short stories and their composition**

A short story is the most popular literary form of the last decades. Short stories can be found and obtained everywhere, everyone at least once in his life read a short story [Spurgin, 2006: 3].

Scholars give different definitions to a short story depending on their structure, plot and connection with other genres of literature.

A short story is a piece of prose fiction that typically can be read in one sitting and focuses on a self-contained incident or series of linked incidents, with the intent of evoking a "single effect" or mood, however there are many exceptions to this [Spurgin, 2006: 3].

The short story is an artistic construction and communication of a limited sequence of events, experiences, or situations according to a closed correlative order which creates its own perception as a totality [Pratt, 1981: 84].

According to Merriam-Webster dictionary, a short story is an invented prose narrative shorter than a novel usually dealing with a few characters and aiming at unity of effect and often concentrating on the creation of mood rather than plot [https://www.merriam-webster.com/].

Before the short stories appeared as a genre, they were preceded by mythical tales, legends, folk tales, fables and jokes that were present in various nations around the world [Pratt, 1981: 87]. A short story originated in the 17th century from the tradition of oral storytelling. Then it began to develop, often describing ordinary people in unusual situations, as if challenging the routine of this world [Pratt, 1981: 88].

The short story is considered as the “economy of means”, that’s why it attracts the readers in modern society. Within only a few pages, the reader is introduced to a full universe and knows what is at stake in the narrative [Goyet, 2014: 55].

The short story can use an historical character as the protagonist — someone famous who needs no introduction to the reader; it can re-use a character that is familiar to the reader from another story in the same collection; it can create an “empty” character to be given a personality by the reader; or it can revert to the use of types [Goyet, 2014: 56].

To cut the long story short, this genre relies on the reader’s knowledge of the problems of our whole world. The main characters in a short story are people that are known by everyone; they can be politics, actors, singers or just public figures. In short, short stories rely on, so to speak, ready-made characters whose characters immediately spring into our heads. For example, at the mention of a politician, we understand that this person thinks analytically, and in general he is well-read, intelligent. But at the same time in our heads there are such negative traits as anger, envy, laziness and of course greed and thirst for money and power. Accordingly, we can say that short stories are the description of the problems of our world through a book. Sometimes it is in short stories that people often find answers to questions that they ask themselves for a long time in their heads. [Goyet, 2014: 58].

The short stories have their own thematic layer. As it was mentioned in the previous paragraph, they take into account the entire problems of our world. So, usually, short stories are writen on such topics as:

* danger;
* decisions;
* loneliness;
* death;
* relationships [Pâtea, 2013: 236].

In all forms of fiction, novels for instance, there is a special structure or core elements, that the authors rely to [Pâtea, 2013: 230]:

1. exposition (the passages which explain where events take place, what happened before the story begins, and the background of the characters) [Cambridge Dictionary];
2. complication (the event of the story, something that makes a situation more difficult, or the act of doing this) [Cambridge Dictionary];
3. rising action, crisis (the decisive moment for the main characters and the moment, when the characters start to solve the problem);
4. climax (the most important or exciting point in a story or situation, especially when this happens near the end) [Cambridge Dictionary];
5. resolution (the act of solving a problem or finding a way to improve a difficult situation) [Cambridge Dictionary];
6. moral.

But short stories may or may not follow this elements because of their short length. Some of the authors do not follow patterns at all, and that, actually, makes their stories more interesting, memorable and fresh [Pâtea, 2013: 232]. For example, modern short stories usually do not have an exposition. They begin the story with the events, that take place in the middle of the action [Pâtea, 2013: 230].

All in all, every short story has a structure that consists of such key elements [https://thelitpath.wordpress.com/2010/11/11/characteristics-of-a-short-story/].

1. **Setting.** It is the time and location in which a story takes place [https://thelitpath.wordpress.com/2010/11/11/characteristics-of-a-short-story/]. For some stories the setting is very important, while for others it is not.  There are several aspects of a story’s setting [https://thelitpath.wordpress.com/2010/11/11/characteristics-of-a-short-story/]:

* place or geographical location;
* time;
* mood or atmosphere;
* social conditions;
* weather conditions.

1. **Plot.** This element depends fully on the authors imagination, because its due to the author how to arrange events to develop his idea. [https://thelitpath.wordpress.com/2010/11/11/characteristics-of-a-short-story/]. In simple words, it is a sequence of events in a story. But it should be noted that a plan is a logical, planned line of events that has the beginning, the middle part and the ending [https://thelitpath.wordpress.com/2010/11/11/characteristics-of-a-short-story/].
2. **Conflict.** This is one of the most essential and important part of a short story. There is no plot without the conflict. The story, actually, is not limited with a number of conflicts [https://thelitpath.wordpress.com/2010/11/11/characteristics-of-a-short-story/].
3. **Character.** This term denotes the person in a work of fiction and the characteristics of a person. Short stories use few characters.  One character is clearly central to the story with all major events having some importance to this character – he/she is the *protagonist*.  The opposer of the main character is called the *antagonist* [https://thelitpath.wordpress.com/2010/11/11/characteristics-of-a-short-story/]. In order for a story to seem real to the reader its characters must seem real.  Characterization is the information the author gives the reader about the characters themselves.  Characters are convincing if they are:  consistent, motivated, and life-like (resemble real people).
4. **Theme.** It is the author main or controlling idea that he tries to expand. The theme may be the author`s thought of any problem that exists in our human world.  The title of the short story usually points to what the writer is saying and he may use various figures of speech to emphasize his theme, such as: *symbol, allusion, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, or irony.*

To recapitulate, a short story is a genre of literature which is relatively young. It describes the events of the modern world, which include eternal problems and eternal heroes in which everyone can find themselves. It does not follow the rules of novel-writing, thus, it has its own composition. That is setting, plot, conflict, character, theme. The author uses different figures of speech during all the short story.

## **1.7 The peculiarities of short stories by Alice Munro**

Alice Munro is widely known as a famous Canadian short-story writer.

In 2013 she won the Nobel Prize in literature as in her stories she has an instinct for choosing exactly the right form of expression [Nischik, 2017: 71].

The complete work of today's 88-year-old covers over half a century and comprises 14 short story collections, a total of about 150 short stories, published between 1968 and 2012. The 2012 volume of narrative with the resonant title *Dear Life* will, according to Munro, remain the last, since she cannot and does not want to be able to provide the energy required for writing [Nischik, 2017: 71].

The short stories by Alice Munro are full of the topic of feminism. Munro, the forthright feminist fiction writer, uses the short story form to portray the sad conditions of women living in the landscape of small town, Ontario, Canada where she has been brought up [Nischik, 2017: 73].

Munro is one of the writers who placed a certain region and its inhabitants on the world literary map and immortalized it so to speak: namely, Southwest Ontario, sometimes called *Munro Country* [Howells, 2003: 66].

In addition to the recursive regional positioning, her short stories as a second characteristic mostly have female protagonists and they are written from a female perceptual perspective and include corresponding thematic problems: mother-daughter relationships, daughter-father relations, sister-brother relations, gender-related professional problems, love relationships and partnership issues more often in the artistic or literary context [Berndt, 2010: 22].

Alice Munro's texts are often difficult to read for foreigners since they are full of realities [Nischik, 2017: 75]. For example: *Zulu, Scottishplaidoutfit, Paisleykimono, bobby-pincard, golliwog, Christmas Dance, Grade Twelve and Thirteen, pokebonnet, Victorianneckline* [Nischik, 2017: 75].

The writer often uses metaphors [Nischik, 2017: 75]: *I felt like a great raw lump, clumsy and goose-pimpled* [Nischik, 2017: 75].

Less common we can find comparisons and epithets [Nischik, 2017: 75]: *her voice as unreliable as mine;* [Nischik, 2017: 75].Munro also does not use idioms and slang very often [Nischik, 2017: 75]: *Blue Baby, a stick in the mud, up-to-date minister, come a mucker.*

To conclude, Alice Munro is one of the few Canadian writers to put herself on the world map. Her works are full of topics that relate to every person in the modern world. The stylistic features of Alice Munro are the use of Canadian slang, realities, metaphors, phraseological units and epithets that’s why her works are a rich source of phraseological constructions for our analysis and classification.

# **Conclusions to the Chapter I**

Phraseology is a part of linguistics that studies phraseological constructions.

We consider phraseological constructions as the synonym to phraseological units as the words *construction* and *unit* are synonyms and can replace each other.

Phraseological unit is a group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning that is different from the meanings of each word understood on its own.

Phraseological units have their own characteristics. The most important of them are stability that means fixed structure, idiomaticity that is the meaning of phraseological unit is not the sum of the meanings of its parts and reproducibility that means that the phraseological units are used as a single parts of language. The knowledge of the characteristics of phraseological units helps the speaker to use them correctly in speech.

The main classifications of phraseological units are: structural-semantic (A.V. Kunin), semantic (V.V. Vinogradov), functional (I.V. Arnold), contextual (N.N. Amosova) and structural (A.I. Smirnitsky). In our research we will base on the structural-semantic classification, that was introduced by A.V. Kunin, as it it highlights all types of phraseological units that we need for our work.

Scholars introduced different functions of phraseological units. But all of them claim that the fundamental functions of idioms are communicative, cognitive and nominative functions. According to the communicative function, phraseological units are used to deliver the message to the addressee. Cognitive and nominative functions are realized within the communicative function. They claim that phraseological units are related to the objects, events and situations in the real world.

In order to analyze the state of person that is described by phraseological units we will use image schemas that are patterns of perceptual origin which structure all our experience. Based on the imagistic domains, image schemas are divided into containers, paths, links, forces, and balance.

Short stories are the most famous works of literature nowadays. The short story is an artistic construction and communication of a limited sequence of events, experiences, or situations according to a closed correlative order which creates its own perception as a totality. A short story has a special structure, that is explosion, complication, crisis, climax, resolution and moral. Thus, not all the elements can be used while writing a short story, that makes the genre more modern and fresh.

The Canadian writer Alice Munro is the most popular story-writer among women. Her stories describe difficult life situations that’s why they are full of phraseological units denoting the state of person.

# **CHAPTER 2. PHRASEOLOGICAL CONSTRUCTIONS DENOTING THE STATE OF PERSON IN SHORT STORIES BY ALICE MUNRO**

Alice Munro is one of the few women writers who has won the Nobel prize for her works. She wrote short stories that mostly describe the plight of women in our world. Her stories are full of emotions, feelings and experiences, which she describes with different stylistic ways. In our research, we have paid our attention to phraseological units that were used by the writer.

Our goal was to single out the phraseological units, that are used to describe the state of person. That’s why we have analyze 52 short stories by Alice Munro where we have found 42 phraseological units denoting the state of person.

We have found the following types of phraseological units that denote the state of person depending on a condition or stage in the physical being, social position and a condition of mind or temperament [Merriam-Webster Dictionary]:

* phraseological units, that denote the physical state of person;
* phraseological units, that represent the emotional state of person;
* phraseological units, that reflect the social state of person.

All the phraseological units were further analyzed according to different types of image schemas as the explain states of person in the interaction with the real world within the limits of the situations in the text.

## **2.1 Phraseological units denoting physical state of person.**

One of the states of person, that Alice Munro often described in her works, is physical state. We have singled out 14 phraseological units, that denote physical state of person. These phraseological units were divided into 5 subgroups depending on image schemas, that were used to analyze these idioms: the DISABLEMENT, the ENABLEMENT, the COMPULTION, the BLOCAGE, the CONTAINER, the VERTICALITY, the PATH, the SURFACE image schemas.

**The DISABLEMENT image schema** is used to describe a poor or good physical state of a person’s body, health, appearance, or existence at the physical level.

The DISABLEMENT image schema is used to describe the physical state of person, particularly the state of person’s body (*as plump as a young pig, as fit as a fiddle, alive and kicking*). For example: *“And you could just as well do without any of those cookies. You could quit eating cookies altogether. You’re on the way to getting* ***as plump as a partridge****”* [Munro, 2012: 86]. The phraseological unit *as plump as a partridge* means to be chubby [Urban Dictionary]. In this case being overweight acts as a force that destroys a person’s health and physical condition. That’s why we deal with the DISABLEMENT image schema that is indicated by the word *plump.*

The DISABLEMENT image schema is used to describe the physical state of person, particularly the state of person’s body in space like in this example: *“Just drifted on, knowing she had somehow* ***lost her bearings*** *but getting a feeling there was a giddy atmosphere of permission in the room, and it didn’t matter about not making friends, she could just wander around and pass her own judgments”* [Munro, 2012: 56]. The phraseological unit *lose one’s bearings* means to become uncertain of one’s position [Cambridge Dictionary]. In this example the person is in unknown place, where her body doesn’t know where to move. That’s why a person is in stable position, and can’t get new experience. That’s why it is the DISABLEMENT image schema.

The DISABLEMENT image schema can be combined together with **the SURFACE image schema** (the human body in this case acts as a surface on which we can put any objects) to represent the physical state of person, particularly the poor condition of person’s body. When a person is overweight, his movements slow down, they are limited, it’s hard for a person to move around and generally exist in an overweight body. Therefore, on the one hand, we are dealing with the DISABLEMENT image schema. On the other hand, a person puts excess weight on his body, as if a suit. The human body in this case acts as a surface on which we can put weight in the form of extra pounds, that’s why we also deal with the SURFACE image schema like in this example: “*Isabel was better; she was almost normal. She cooked so well that they both put on weight and she had to stop, or at least do the fancier things less often*” [Munro, 2012: 123]. The phraseological unit *put on weight* means to become heavier [Collins Dictionary].

The DISABLEMENT image schema is also used to describe the state of person’s health, which we consider as a physical state of person. For example: *“I thought that Mary would probably appear, to scold me for missing “Pinafore”. I thought of saying that I* ***had not been well****. I’d* ***had a cold****. But when I remembered that colds in this place were a serious business, involving masks and disinfectant, banishment”* [Munro, 2012: 405]. In this example we have two phraseological units: *be not well* and *have a cold.* The phraseological unit *be not well* means to be ill. [Cambridge Dictionary]. The phraseological unit *have a cold* is a synonym to the phraseological unit *be not well* and also means to be ill [Cambridge Dictionary]. These phraseological units indicate a disease that destroys, damages or ruins Cambridge Dictionary], human health, that is, person’s existence. That’s why these two phraseological units represent the DISABLEMENT image schema. Moreover, the author uses two phraseological units of the DISABLEMENT image schema in this paragraph (*have a cold; be not well*) in order to show the severity of the disease.

The DISABLEMENT image schema is used to describe the physical state of person, particularly his or her appearance during the disease like in this example: *“She had tuberculosis. She couldn’t eat even a little piece of the cake.* ***Bag of bones****. She couldn’t have any fun anymore. She was too sick…”* [Munro, 2012: 72]. The phraseological unit *bag of bones* means to be someone who is extremely thin [Cambridge Dictionary].When a person is sick, it already indicates that some functions of normal existence he cannot perform. But when his illness is accompanied by a very strong weight loss, it naturally worsens the condition of the person. First, he loses his inner energy. Secondly, it is displayed on his appearance. Because of the appearance of the society understands that a person is sick, it begins to treat him very differently. Naturally, it can be sympathy, but sometimes it is aggression on the basis of ugly appearance, and even a direct threat. Consequently, the DISABLEMENT image schema is used in this situation, as there is a force that destroys the target – a person.

The DISABLEMENT image schema is used to describe the physical state of person, particularly when a person stops existing, namely dies like in this passage: *“Where she was while she waited for the birth to happen I do not know. Perhaps she was kept in the hospital. But after all, she* ***kicked the bucket****. I remember the day of the funeral quite well…”* [Munro, 2012: 162]. The phraseological unit *kick the bucket* means to die [Cambridge Dictionary]. When a person dies, he ceases to exist on all levels: both physical and emotional. Accordingly, death is a force that destroys the existence of man. That’s why we deal with the DISABLEMENT image schema.

Furthermore, **the ENABLEMENT image schema** is used to describe normal or good physical state of a person.

The ENABLEMENT image schema is used to describe the physical state of person, namely the state of the appearance of a person. For example: *“This was a startling sight. I would not have thought it possible that somebody could* ***look*** *both old and* ***polished****, both heavy and graceful, bold as brass and yet mightily dignified”* [Munro, 2012: 433]. The phraseological unit *look polished* means to have a good style and confidence. To polish something means to make something look as a new thing. In this case, the clothes of people make them feel young. Youth is time when people are in their prime. That’s why it is the ENABLEMENT image schema because it represents the force that helps people, mentioned in this paragraph, exist.

The ENABLEMENT image schema together with the CONTAINER image schema is used to describe the person’s physical state, namely when the human body is filled with energy because of the good news like in this passage: *“But great things were coming, he said. The surgery he went in for was going to become as obsolete as bloodletting. A new drug was on the way. Streptomycin. Already used in trial. Some problems, naturally there would be problems. Toxicity of the nervous system. But still he was* ***full of beans****”* [Munro, 2012: 80]. The phraseological unit *be full of beans* means to have a lot of energy and enthusiasm [Cambridge Dictionary]. When a person is sick, even the smallest news that their health is improving make the person happier and more active. Accordingly, its existence is improved by this news. That’s why we deal with the ENABLEMENT image schema. On the other hand, we also have the CONTAINER image schema in this example. In this situation, the human body acts as a container that is filled with good emotions and physical energy, respectively.

In addition, **the COMPULTION image schema** is used to describe the physical state of a person, namely when the person herself influences her physical state. *“Greta* ***liquored up****, of course. Pimm’s №1 and pink grapefruit juice downed in a hurry”* [Munro, 2012: 67].The phraseological unit *liquor up* means to consume alcohol, especially with the aim of getting drunk [Cambridge Dictionary]. Alcohol is a source that makes a target, that is human body, make unusual movements, speak in an unusual manner, and generally affect health. That’s why it is the COMPULTION image schema.

Moreover, **the BLOCAGE image schema** is used to denote the physical state of person. It represents the force that means a barrier [Johnson, p. 26]. In this example, the barrier is the deeds of a man, that prevent the heroine’s body from being located in a certain place, in this context, in the doctor’s house: *“I was right about the house in Amundsen being where the doctor lived. He took me out as if I* ***came a mucker****”* [Munro, 2012: 422]. The phraseological unit *come a mucker* means to encounter a problematic situation or state of hardship [The Free Dictionary]. When a person gets into trouble, this interferes with his usual actions and his general physical condition. It is as if a person fell into a cube from which he cannot get out, this naturally limits his movements. So we deal with the BLOCAGE image schema.

**The VERTICALITY image schema** is used to describe the person’s physical state. *“She moved on hand behind her back to hush me as I* ***got to my feet****. In the backyard of my house there was a birdbath”* [Munro, 2012: 236]. The phraseological unit *get to one’s feet* means to stand up or rise [The Free Dictionary]. In this case we observe the movement of person’s body. Initially, the person was in a sitting position, then stood up. Accordingly, the position of the human body in space has changed. In our opinion, the position of the human body is included in the category of a person’s physical condition. So, it is the VERTICALITY image schema that represents vertical movement and is used to describe the physical state of person.

In order to describe the physical state of person, we can use **the PATH image schema.** We consider the appearance of a person as an integral part of his physical condition. Hair unconditionally falls into the category of human appearance. *“She’d begun to dress like an actress too, in shawls and long skirts and dangling necklaces. She’d let her* ***hair go wild*** *and stopped wearing makeup”* [Munro, 2012: 144]. The phraseological unit *go wild* means to behave in a very excited uncontrolled way [Longman Dictionary]. When a person or object behaves like a wild one, we mean that it does not give in to any laws or norms of society. The PATH image schema represents motion that is denoted by verbs [Johnson, 1987: 26]. The word *go* points to the PATH image schema as it shows the movement of appearance of the person from a normal condition to full lawlessness, that is wildness.

**The CONTAINER image schema** is used to describe the physical state of person, namely the state of person’s body. *“No choice now – the train’s not going to get any slower. He takes his chance. A young man* ***in good shape****, agile as he’ll ever be”* [Munro, 2012: 269]. The phraseological unit *in good shape* means to be in good condition physically and functionally sound and sturdy. In this example we observe the description of the state of the person’s body, we can say that the physical condition of a person is at the highest level, that he is strong, in the prime of his life, which also confirms the next word from the context *agile* that means to be able to move your body quickly and easily [Longman Dictionary]. In this case the person’s body as if placed in good shape as in a container. That’s why it is the CONTAINER image schema.

The CONTAINER image schema is used to describe the person’s health, namely when the health of the person is in bad quality. The pain affects the physical condition of a person, that is, his health. In this very case, pain is a container where the side struck of a person is put, that’s why it’s a CONTAINER image schema like in this example: *“It was just lucky that there were horses still around – in the normal course of events they would have been given up, but the war and gas rationing had changed all that, at least for the time being. When my side struck* ***was in pain****, the neighbors’ team had to be brought into an action to take me to the hospital”* [Munro, p. 234]. The phraseological unit *be in pain* means that a person feels pain in a part of his body, because he is injured or ill [Cambridge Dictionary].

To sum it up, we have singled out 14 phraseological units, that describe the physical state of person. 10 of them are analyzed with the help of the FORCE image schema that describes the idioms which point to good/bad physical state of a person, the situation, when person influences his/her physical state himself/herself, the state of person’s health and appearance. 2 of the phraseological units are described with the help of the CONTAINER image schema that also points to the good/bad physical state of a person. The VERTICALITY, the PATH and the SURFACE image schemas are also used to describe the phraseological units that denote the state of person’s appearance and body, but the moment when a person's body only comes to a good or bad state.

## **2.2 Phraseological units denoting emotional state of person.**

Emotional states affect many aspects of human activity, his health, the quality of life in general. They have an impact on the processes of knowledge, affect the body and mind of man. We can also note the influence of emotional states on the process of personality development and on his consciousness.

Emotions control a person much more than it seems at first glance. Even the absence of emotion is an emotion, or rather the whole emotional state, which is characterized by a large number of features in human behavior. The change in the emotional state of a person leads to fundamental changes in his life.

We have analyzed and singled out 24 phraseological units denoting emotional state of person. All of the idioms were described by different types of image schemas, such as the CONTAINER, the BLOCAGE, the RESTRAINT-REMOVAL, the COMPULTION, the DISABLEMENT, the COUNTERFORCE, the VERTICALITY, the PATH, the SURFACE image schemas.

Particularly, **the CONTAINER image schema** is used to describe the emotional state of person, namely when a person is in love. For example: *“Ray disliked hearing that kind of talk, and the reason was that he* ***had fallen in love*** *with her. And she with him, which seemed infinitely more surprising”* [Munro, 2012: 108]. In this extract, the phraseological unit *fall in love* means to be very attracted to someone and begin to love them [Cambridge Dictionary]. The preposition *in* is related to being inside the container, that’s why the phraseological unit *fall in love with somebody* is relevant to the CONTAINER image schema.

By means of the CONTAINER image schema the phraseological unit *be in good humor* represent the emotional state of person, namely when person is in good spirit like in this extract: *“All the time she was telling me this she seemed* ***in high good humor****. It was when she got onto the subject of another quite successful daughter, a registered nurse who was retired and living in Vancouver…”* [Munro, 2012: 367]. The phraseological unit *be in a good humor* means to be in a good mood [Cambridge Dictionary]. In these case, a person dives into emotions as if into a container. That’s why it’s the CONTAINER image schema.

The CONTAINER image schema is used to describe mental state of person. Pain is a trait of a person, which is mainly manifested on the physical level. But pain can manifest itself on an emotional level too [Cambridge Dictionary]. In such cases, not a certain part of the body hurts, and the whole body seems to ache from pain like in this situation: *“Careful, careful”, she said. “Look, look” She was laughing almost soundlessly, a laugh that might even indicate that she* ***was in pain****”* [Munro, 2012: 236]. The phraseological unit *in pain* means emotional or mental suffering [Cambridge Dictionary]. In the situation described above, pain is the container where we put our emotions and feelings. That’s why the CONTAINER image schema is used.

The CONTAINER image schema is used in the phraseological unit *like a fish out of water* to show when it is uncomfortable for a person to be in any situation or to be together with people like in this example: *“They were stopped by an ambulance, backed right up on the sidewalk so you could not get by. Some of them were complaining about the delay and asking loudly if it was even legal to park an ambulance on the sidewalk and others were looking peaceful enough while they chatted about what the trouble might be. I felt* ***like a fish out of water*** *there”* [Munro, 2012: 307]. The phraseological unit *like a fish out of water* means to be someone who is uncomfortable in a specific situation [Cambridge Dictionary]. But in this case, the phraseological unit appeals not just to the CONTAINER image schema, but to its subsection OUT OF CONTAINER. In this example, we see that a person is compared to a fish, and water is compared to the world of a person in which he is comfortable to live. People seem to be deliberately knocked out of the rut and pulled out of their ideal world, which acts as a container in our context. So we deal with the OUT OF CONTAINER phraseological unit.

The CONTAINER image schema is used to describe the phraseological construction *put one’s foot in one’s mouth,* namely the moment when a person becomes ashamed like in this example: *“The Air Force boys were all right. It was Mrs. Hutchison who was the disgrace. And the girl. She had brought one of her girls with her. “Maybe just likes to dance.” I said and* ***put the foot in my mouth****”* [Munro, 2012: 448]. The phraseological unit *put one’s foot in one’s mouth* means to say or do something that you should not have, especially something that embarrasses someone else [Cambridge Dictionary]. Often in awkward situations, we cover our mouths with our hands in order not to say too much. But when such a moment already happens, we use more imaginative constructions, such as in our context. In the example above, the mouth acts as a container from which words come out that a person would not want to say in a certain situation. And in order to somehow close this container, we have to put there something huge that is larger than the area of the container itself - in this case, it is a foot. Therefore, we are dealing with the CONTAINER image schema, and the preposition *in* also points to it.

Furthermore, **the FORCE image schemas**, in particular the BLOCAGE, the RESTRAINED-REMOVAL, the DISABLEMENT, the COUNTERFORCE image schemas are used to describe the emotional state of person. In this subgroup 14 phraseological units were found.

With the help of phraseological units, **the BLOCAGE image schema** is used to describe the emotional state of person, namely the moment, when the person is afraid of something; *“How did my mother know this? It was not as if she were running around with me in her arms, hiding behind one piece of furniture after another, peering out,* ***distraught with terror****, to meet with a wild grin”* [Munro, 2012: 478]. The phraseological unit *distraught with terror* means to be crazy because of the horror [Cambridge Dictionary]. In this example the word *terror* represents the vector that means the barrier for the person to perceive the situation normally. That’s why it is the BLOCAGE image schema.

The BLOCAGE image schema is used to describe the absence of emotions. In the life of every person there are events that you do not want to talk about. Such situations lead to the fact that a person seems to be closed from the whole world, keeps emotions in himself. This is bad for a person's state of mind, because we know that it is better to throw out emotions and feelings than to keep them in the dark corners of your soul all the time. Such situations can be called barriers to the normal existence of a human being, like in this example: *“So he was standing outside the door and I didn’t think anything of it and then he opened the door and he just stood and looked at me. He* ***corked all his feelings****. He wanted me to understand everything in his sight. But it was too difficult for me after such a long time of his absence”* [Munro, 2012: 301]. The phraseological unit *cork one’s feelings* means to hide person’s emotions [Urban Dictionary]. We see, that in this example the person blocked all feelings and emotions from another person. That’s why we deal with the BLOCAGE image schema.

We use the BLOCAGE image schema in order to describe lack of understanding of what people feel like in this example: *“He* ***had mixed feelings****. “You know”, he went on, “it’s not even the person. It’s like a sort of aura. It’s a spell. Well, of course it is really the person but it surrounds them and embodies them. Or they embody – I don’t know. Do you understand?”* [Munro, 2012: 385]. The phraseological unit *have mixed feelings* means to be both pleased and not pleased about it at the same time [Cambridge Dictionary]. Sometimes in the life of every person there are situations in which we do not know what to feel, whether sadness, joy, pride or embarrassment. In such cases, it is safe to say that our emotions are at war with each other. This can be understood from the fact that before responding to a situation, a person often thinks about it in his or her head, and does not show emotions immediately. Consequently, mixed feelings prevent us from understanding of the reality. That’s why we deal with the BLOCAGE image schema, that represents the force, which means a barrier.

**The RESTRAINT-REMOVAL image schema** is used to describe the situation when person refuses to perceive something on an emotional level as in this example: *“There was a knot of people in an archway who were important. They looked down on her, as if she were the only object that could be dipped in the gossip. She* ***didn’t take this snub to heart*** *as she might have done it in a normal way”* [Munro, 2012: 16-17]. The phraseological unit *take something to heart* means to treat something as significant or important and be moved, affected, influenced, or upset by it at a personal level [The Free Dictionary]. As we can see, when a person perceives everything close to his heart, this affects his emotional state and, as a result, his normal existence. But in our case, a person refuses to be pressed by society, as if removing obstacles in his path. As a result, we deal with the RESRAINT-REMOVAL image schema.

The RESTRAINT-REMOVAL image schema is used to describe person’s desire to keep calm as in this example: *“Nobody spoke to her, nobody looked at her with any recognition or pleasure and why should they? She* ***didn’t give up****, though. The drink was helping her and she resolved to have another as soon as the tray come around”* [Munro, 2012: 16]. The phraseological unit *give up* means to stop trying to do something before you have finished, usually because it is too difficult [Cambridge Dictionary]. In this situation, the opposite is true. A person refuses to accept the fact that no one wants to pay attention to her and no one is going to talk to her. It is as if she is trying to break down the wall of silence and criticism between her and society. Therefore, we are dealing with the RESTRAINT-REMOVAL image schema.

These two examples above show us, that precisely the particle *not* that is used in the structure of idioms (*did****n’t*** *take this snub to heart;**did****n’t*** *give up*) points to the RESTRAINT-REMOVAL image schema.

The RESTRAINT-REMOVAL image schema is used to show the liberation of the person from emotions and feelings, acquisition of tranquility like in this outline: *“Mona’s candlelight pallor, her sharp bones, not quite softened by the silver dress, may have been signs of illness. Her death was noted in the local paper, that spring, along with a mention of the Town Hall concert. But uncle Jasper was sure, she is calm now as she* ***bore her soul to him*** *before the death”* [Munro, 2012: 195]. The phraseological unit *bear one’s heart (or soul)* to someone means to tell someone your secret thoughts and feelings [Cambridge Dictionary]. There has long been an assumption that leaving our world, that is, dying, a person must tell all his thoughts and secrets, all his emotions in order to find peace in another world. Therefore, until a person does this, all feelings and emotions will be a kind of barrier to finding peace. In our case, the person has freed himself from it, as the context indicates *“But uncle Jasper was sure, she is calm now as she* ***bore her soul to him*** *before the death”*. Therefore, we have the RESTRAINT-REMOVAL image schema in this paragraph, that refers to the removal of obstacles.

The RESTRAINED-REMOVAL image schema is used to define the person’s indifference to some events. Often people think that if a person does not sympathize, does not feel the same emotions as other people to certain situations, then he or she is abnormal or even selfish. But nobody thinks that sometimes self-preservation instinct that does not allow a person to dive deep into a particular situation and also does not allow to change the emotional range of a man for his normal existence. People put a barrier between themselves and the situation as in this example: *“I feel so released. I* ***couldn’t give a hoot.*** *It’s not that I don’t feel the tragedy, but I have got outside the tragedy, is what I mean. It is just the mistakes of humanity. You mustn’t think because I’m smiling that I don’t have compassion. But I have to say that I am relieved…”* [Munro, 2012: 304]. The phraseological unit *not give a hoot* means to not care at all about someone or something — used in negative statements [Cambridge Dictionary]. So we deal with the RESTRAINT-REMOVAL image schema.

**The DISABLEMENT image schema** together with t**he PATH image schema** are used to denote instability of expression of emotions or actions like in this example: *“Greta took hold of the curtains to open them all the way, and when she had done so she saw that Katy was not there. She* ***went crazy****. She yanked up the pillow, as if a child of Katy’s size could have managed to cover herself whit it”* [Munro, 2012: 39]. The phraseological unit *go crazy* means to become mentally ill:to go insane or to act in a way that is out of control: to act wildly [Merriam-Webster Dictionary]. When a person cannot control his emotions, in our cases, often, this is a splash of negative emotions, then he harms his mental health. A person, being in such a state, cannot adequately think, speak, react, act and can also harm his physical condition. In other words, this is a state of affection. Therefore, the DISABLEMENT image schema shows this state. But we must understand that emotions don’t change just like that, that is, a situation must happen in order for them to change. In this case, we consider the situation as a road to the deterioration of the normal expression of human emotions. That’s why we also deal with **the PATH image schema** that represent the motion, denoted by the verb *go*.

The DISABLEMENT image schema is used to show the moment when a person is overwhelmed with emotions and cannot contain them, expressing the wrong feelings in certain situations like in this draft: *“Oh, I do have to tell you,” she said, breaking right into his explanation of why he had not been so long in her town. “Oh, don’t look so alarmed. You’ll make me laugh with that face on, it’ll hurt my stitches.” She was* ***beside herself with emotion****. “Why on earth should I be thinking of laughing anyway? It’s a dreadfully sad thing really, it’s a tragedy. You didn’t know about my father… he is dead”* [Munro, 2012: 299]. The phraseological unit *beside oneself (with emotion)* means that an emotion is so strong that it makes you almost out of control [Cambridge Dictionary]. Judging by the phraseological unit, we could say that it refers to the DISABLEMENT image schema, as the emotions, that she can’t hide, ruin her mental health and the existence as a whole. But, judging from the context, we have a very different picture. The father of the main character Greta died. This naturally undermines her state of mind. It was very difficult for her, since all the people around her had previously turned away from Greta. Her young man had gone to an unknown destination without telling her. The rumors that were spread, let's call them so, bad people, undermined the reputation of Greta, as a result of which, her so-called friends, stopped communicating with her. She stood it all. But one day, her boyfriend just showed up on her doorstep. Naturally, she lost her temper, because at the moment when she needed his support, he was not there. According to this, the act of a young man forced Greta to show all the emotions and pain that was expressed in laughter. All that helps us to understand, that we deal with the DISABLEMENT image schema.

The DISABLEMENT image schema is used to show the moment when the person becomes nervous like in this example: *“She had no idea of an address. She was bold and foolish enough to phone the people who had given the party. But the woman answered* ***her mouth went dry*** *and felt as big as a tundra and she had to hang up”* [Munro, 2012: 24]. The phraseological unit *one’s mouth went dry* is associated with being nervous and it makes it hard to speak [Urban Dictionary]. When a person is worried or nervous, he/she often says unrelated words or sentences. Or a person forgets a phrase, or completely stops talking, as it is described in our example. As you know, we express our thoughts with the help of words. Words are expressed with the help of the organs of the mouth cavity. That is, if our mouth goes dry, we do not have the opportunity to express our thoughts. And expressing one’s opinion and generally communicating with others is one of the principles of a person’s normal existence. And since a person cannot his/her thoughts in words, then we are dealing with the DISABLEMENT image schema.

The DISABLEMENT image schema is used to describe the person’s emotional state, especially when it is influenced by another person like in this quote: *“Later on, I had to stay in the house to help my mother, and I was full of resentment and quarrel some remarks. “Talking back” it was called. I* ***hurt her feelings****, she said, and the outcome was that she would go to the barn to tell on me, to my father”* [Munro, 2012: 464]. The phraseological unit *hurt one’s feelings* means to upset someone by criticizing them or by refusing something that they have offered you [Cambridge Dictionary]. When a person harms a certain thing, for example, scratches a board, then this affects its material state, it ceases to be new, it deteriorates, that is, it ceases its normal existence. The same thing with emotions, when a person hurts the emotions of another person, it is as if cutting someone alive. We mean, if person’s emotions are damaged, then the person’s mood ceases to be normal. This will even affect a person’s life. So in this situation we deal with the DISABLEMENT image schema, as it represents the force, that destroys the target.

The COUNTERFORCE image schema is used to describe person’s indifference to some things like in the example: *“He had learned Business Practice – though not from his mother – when Greta was learning “Paradise Lost”. She* ***avoided anything useful like the plague****. It seemed he did the opposite”* [Munro, 2012: 9]. The phraseological unit *avoid something like the plague* means to be determined to avoid something completely [Cambridge Dictionary]. In this context, Greta is wary of serious things. Serious things for Greta are the collapse of her creative worldview, her soft and sometimes unpredictable nature. We all know that the plague is a terrible disease that used to ruin a lot of life. It killed a lot of people, that is, they stopped to exist. Serious things for Greta are the plague, the cessation of her creative nature, therefore, she puts a wall between herself and the rest of the boring world, which interferes with her little world. So she does everything to resist serious things. That’s why we deal with the COUNTERFORCE image schema.

The COUNTERFORCE image schema is used to denote provoking of emotions, namely the superiority of one person over another. The person wants to stop the person’s speech, while showing an emotion of irritation, but the other person resists this, showing an emotion of confidence and calmness. The person who is mentioned in the context below, because of his irritability, which arises from the story of one of the heroes, forces the other person to change the topic of the conversation not by direct dialogue, but somehow by switching to another topic. Perhaps this does not seem to be any pressure on the person, but the person’s thoughts betray him themselves, as in this example: *“Things could not get any worse so I resolved* ***to face him down****. I changed the subject on him, asking about how he operated on people”* [Munro, 2012: 79]. The phraseological unit *face somebody down* means to defeat someone or something that is opposing you by being brave and strong [Cambridge Dictionary]. Moreover, **the VERTICALITY image schema** is used in this situation. By *facing somebody down*, a person as if omits the feelings and dignities of another person. A person’s feelings were at a certain height, but thanks to the actions of another person, these feelings fell to a lower level. As a result, we are also dealing with the VERTICALITY image schema.

In addition, **the SURFACE image schema** is used to describe the emotional state of person, namely the state of character, happiness and openness.

**The SURFACE image schema** is used to describe the state of person’s character in particular situation like in this quote: *“I may have told my mother to be quiet on certain matters, but what she said did not usually carry much weight with me. Invariably she* ***looked on the bright side****. Other things I knew but not from her”* [Munro, 2012: 234]. The phraseological unit *look on the bright side* means to find good things in a bad situation [Cambridge Dictionary]. In this case, brightness appears as a surface on which the mother casts her eyes. *On* indicates horizontal surface, that in our example – bright side. Such surface influences person’s vision in such a way, that we only see the outlines of something, but not the whole picture. Accordingly, the outlines of the whole are Greta's good behavior, which the mother notices. Therefore, it is the SURFACE image schema.

The SURFACE image schema is used to denote the state when a person becomes absolutely happy like in this passage: *“And he replied “Go out into the darkness and put your hand into the hand of God. You shall* ***tread on air*** *and it shall be to you better than a known way”.* [Munro, 2012: 328]. The phraseological unit *tread on air* means to be extremely happy [The Free Dictionary]. The preposition *on* points to the surface, in our case – vertical. In this case, air is the surface. So, when a person treads on such type of a surface, he/she becomes as happy as the day is long. That’s why it is the SURFACE image schema.

The SURFACE image schema is used to show the moment when a person doesn’t want to hide the emotions and the emotions show the excitement like in this passage: *“He was not really an actor. He had got into acting, he said, as an experiment. To see what he could find out about himself. In college, before he dropped out, he had performed as part of the Chorus in Oedipus Rex. He had liked that – the giving yourself over, blending with others. He* ***was on tenterhooks****”* [Munro, 2012: 146]. The phraseological unit *be on tenterhooks* means to be in a state of anxious, excited, or nervous anticipation [The Free Dictionary]. The preposition *on* points to the surface, in our case – vertical. Tenterhooks are such a thing that if you hang any object on it, it will hang under tension because of the gravity of its mass [The Free Dictionary]. In our situation, tenterhooks are the surface, on which we hang our emotions and feelings. Hooks influence our emotions in such a way, that emotions are under the pressure. That’s why our feelings are in the state of nervousness. So we deal with the SURFACE image schema.

The SURFACE image schema is used to express the moment when a person doesn’t hide his or her emotions like in this example: *“We never went anywhere together. There were times when I didn’t see her, because she was going out of town, or maybe not going away but entertaining people who were outsiders here. She* ***wore her heart on her sleeve****. And I liked her such feature”* [Munro, 2012: 221]. The phraseological unit *wear one’s heart on one’s sleeve* means to show one's emotions very openly [Merriam-Webster Dictionary]. In our situation, clothing is a surface on which a person seems to lay out his feelings and emotions as a showcase. Consequently, we deal with the SURFACE image schema.

Moreover, **the PATH image schema** is used to show how a person perceives another person on an emotional level like in this example: *“Also he was unhappy not to be able to send his daughter to college. He had to save up to send her brothers there some day, they would have to earn a living. That made him* ***go easy on*** *Ileane whatever she did”* [Munro, 2012: 324]. The phraseological unit *go easy on someone* means to treat someone in a gentle way, esp. when you want to be or should be more severe [Cambridge Dictionary]. In this situation, a person seems to be stepping on a path that leads to the emotions of another person. That’s why we deal with the PATH image schema.

The PATH image schema is also used to describe person’s feelings to some everyday deeds of other people like in this example: *I was glad that he finished. My grandfather always told me that speech when we had an opportunity to come to the Carltons. But in fact, I completely agreed with him. These manners of people of the highest class* ***bored me to tears****”* [Munro, 2012: 192]. The phraseological unit *bored to tears* means to be extremely bored to the point of distraction, frustration, or irritation [Longman Dictionary]. Sometimes, when one and the same situation repeats – it irritates a person. Accordingly, the emotions of a person from admiration to irritation is a certain path that a person has passed. So, we deal with the PATH image schema.

To recapitulate, we have singled out 24 phraseological units that describe different types of the emotional state of person. The majority of phraseological units (14) are analyzed with the FORCE image schema, namely the BLOCAGE, the RESTARINT-REMOVAL, the COMPULTION, the DISABLEMENT and the COUNTERFORCE image schemas, that describe such emotional states of person as horror, absence of emotions, calmness, overwhelming with emotions, sincerity, instability of emotions, superiority, lack of understanding of emotions, nervousness. The idioms, that are analyzed with the help of the CONTAINER image schema describe such emotional states like being in love, good and bad mood and being ashamed. The SURFACE image schema was used in such phraseological units that describe happiness and sincerity. The PATH and the VERTICALITY image schemas were also used to describe such emotional states of person as boredom and misunderstanding of emotions.

## **2.3 Phraseological units denoting the social state of person.**

One of the most important state of person is the social state, since it describes the position of a person in society. Neither the emotional nor physical state of a person can affect his social position. We have singled out 3 phraseological units that describe the social state of person with the help of different image schemas, in particular the CONTAINER, the DISABLEMENT, the ENABLEMENT and the PATH image schemas.

**The image schema CONTAINER** is used to describe the social state of person. But in this case, the phraseological unit appeals not just to the CONTAINER image schema, but to its subsection **OUT OF CONTAINER.** When a person retires, they seem to be placed in a new life, in a new environment where there is no constant going to work and making money. Therefore, the pension acts as a container where the person is placed. In our case, a person leaves the status of a pensioner in other words, is selected from the container as in this example: *“Besides Matron there were three registered nurses, not one of them within thirty years of my age. They had* ***come out of retirement*** *to serve, doing their wartime duty.”* [Munro, 2012: 60]. Phraseological unit *come out of retirement* means to return to work or to one's professional career [Merriam-Webster Dictionary].

**The ENABLEMENT image schema** is used to describe the social state of person, namely his financial state, like in this example: *“I believe the family had a place on Lake Simcoe. They had lots of money – so much, in fact, that they weren’t in a category with anybody else in town, even the* ***well-to-do ones****.”* [Munro, 2012: 206]. The phraseological unit *well-to-do one* means to be rich [Cambridge Dictionary]. Wealth, from the point of view of most people, brings prosperity and serious influence in society, allowing you to lead a comfortable existence in the world: to fulfill your cherished desires, if they are of course material, and not even think about tomorrow. That’s why it is the ENABLEMENT image schema, that helps the target to exist.

**The DISABLEMENT image schema** together with **the PATH image schema** is used to describe the social state of person, particularly person’s financial state. When a person has a certain amount of money, especially when he is rich, this gives him the opportunity to exist the way he wants, to fulfill all his desires, and generally don’t think about his daily affairs. To some extent, the availability of money also indicates the social significance of a person in society. In simple words, if there is money, then there are more opportunities for everything in this world. But in our case, a person loses money, his existence, of course, does not stop, but all his opportunities, desires and possibly connections fail. Consequently, we deal with the DISABLEMENT image schema. At the same time, we can say that a person, in order to become bankrupt, goes a certain distance of his life: initially to wealth, then to bankruptcy [The Free Dictionary]. Accordingly, it is also the PATH image schema, that represents motion, denoted by the verb *go* like in this example: *“Mr. Carlton insisted on referring to him as a church architect, because he was at present restoring the tower of the town’s Anglican church. But he* ***went broke****. No hope looking at Anglicans at all.”* [Munro, 2012: 239]. The phraseological unit *go broke* means to spend or lose all of one's money [Merriam-Webster Dictionary]. That’s why we deal with the DISABLEMENT and the PATH image schemas.

To recapitulate, the social state of person is described by 3 phraseological units in works by Alice Munro, that we have read. The DISABLEMENT image schema is used to describe the poor financial state of person; the person’s ability to work, depending on age is described by the CONTAINER image schema (OUT OF CONTAINER); the ENABLEMENT image schema is also used to describe the good financial state of person.

# **Conclusions to the Chapter 2**

We have analyzed 52 short stories of this writer and found 43 phraseological units that denote different states of person.

The physical state of a person includes a variety of things. Physical states are what you see with the naked eye. They encompass anything you can describe about a person or group of people, just looking at them.

In our research we have found 14 phraseological units that describe the physical state of person. They describe the state of person’s health, appearance and body. In order to analyze these phraseological constructions, such image schemas as FORSE (the DISABLEMENT image schema, the ENABLEMENT image schema, the COMPULTION image schema, the BLOCAGE image schema), CONTAINER, VERTICALITY, PATH and SURFACE were used to denote good/bad physical state of a person, the situation, when person influences his/her physical state himself/herself, the state of person’s health and appearance, the moment when a person's body only comes to a good or bad state.

The social state is quite essential in life of every person. We have singled out 3 phraseological units that describe the financial state of a person. They point out to such states as financial and profession. In this case the DISABLEMENT image schema, the CONTAINER image schema and the ENABLEMENT image schema were used to analyze the phraseological constructions of this group, particularly poor or good financial state of person; the person’s ability to work.

The greatest number of phraseological units, namely 24, are used by the author to describe the emotional state of person. The emotional state of person means a set of mental and physiological processes that characterize the behavior and outlook of the individual. At the same time, this state reflects a person's attitude to objects and situations experienced through consciousness.

In order to analyze these states such image schemas were used: the CONTAINER image schema, the FORCE image schema (namely the BLOCAGE, RESTRAINED-REMOVAL, COMPULTION, DISABLEMENT, COUNTERFORCE image schemas), the SURFACE image schema, the PATH image schema and the VERTICALITY image schema. They describe such emotional states of a person as horror, absence of emotions, calmness, overwhelming with emotions, sincerity, instability of emotions, superiority, lack of understanding of emotions, nervousness, being in love, good and bad mood, being ashamed, happiness, boredom and misunderstanding of emotions.

Having analyzed phraseological units, we noticed that the FORCE image schemas were mostly used to describe the states of person

# **GENERAL CONCLUSIONS**

After analyzing functions of phraseological constructions in short stories by Alice Munro we have come to the following conclusions.

Phraseology is a part of linguistics that studies phraseological constructions.

Phraseological constructions which are the equivalent of a word. The term *phraseological construction* can be used as a synonym for the term *phraseological unit* and *idiom* and describes a fixed linguistic expression with figurative meaning.

Phraseological unit is a group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning that is different from the meanings of each word understood on its own. As any word combinations, phraseological units have their general characteristics or features that select them from simple words. Phraseological units differ from free word-groups semantically and structurally. The main characteristics of phraseological constructions are stability that means fixed structure, idiomaticity because the meaning of phraseological unit is not the sum of the meanings of its parts and reproducibility since phraseological units are used as a single part of language.

Phraseological units are classified according to the several criteria: according to the ways they are formed, according to the structure, according to the degree of the motivation of their meaning and according to their part of speech.

The main classifications of phraseological units are: structural-semantic (A.V. Kunin), semantic (V.V. Vinogradov), functional (I.V. Arnold), contextual (N.N. Amosova) and structural (A.I. Smirnitsky). In our research we will base on the structural-semantic classification, that was introduced by A.V. Kunin, as it it highlights all types of phraseological units that we need for our work.

Different functions of phraseological units were introduced by many scholars. The main of them are communicative, cognitive and nominative ones. According to the communicative function, phraseological units can serve as a message means; cognitive function includes such cognitive activities as imagination, dream and fantasy; nominative function deals with the design of the objects, that are included in the phraseological unit.

Different feeling and emotions of an individual can be analyzed with the help of image schemas. They are patterns of perceptual origin which structure all our experience. Based on the imagistic domains, image schemas are divided into CONTAINMENT/CONTAINER, PATH/SOURCE-PATH-GOAL, LINK, PART-WHOLE, CENTER-PERIPHERY, BALANCE and the FORCE schemas: ENABLEMENT, BLOCKAGE, COUNTERFORCE, ATTRACTION, COMPULSION, RESTRAINT, REMOVAL, DIVERSION.

A short story is the most popular literary form of the last decades. The short story is an artistic construction and communication of a limited sequence of events, experiences, or situations according to a closed correlative order which creates its own perception as a totality. We can say that short stories are the description of the problems of our world through a book.

Short stories do not follow the rules of novel-writing, thus, it has its own composition. That is setting, plot, conflict, character, theme. The author uses different figures of speech during all the short story, including phraseological constructions.

Alice Munro is known as a Canadian “Queen” of short stories. In 2013 she won the Nobel Prize in literature as in her stories she has an instinct for choosing exactly the right form of expression. The stylistic features of Alice Munro are the use of Canadian slang, realities, metaphors, phraseological units and epithets that’s why her works are a rich source of phraseological constructions.

In this master’s work we have analyzed 52 short stories by Alice Munro and have singled out 42 phraseological constructions denoting the state of person. Those constructions have been divided into 3 following groups: phraseological constructions denoting physical state of person, phraseological constructions denoting emotional state of person, phraseological constructions denoting social state of person.

Further each group was subdivided due to the use of different image schemas that denote those states.

Physical state of person is denoted by phraseological constructions that describe anything we can say about a person or group of people, just looking at them.

In our research we have found 14 phraseological units that describe the physical state of person. They describe the state of person’s health, appearance and body. In order to analyze these phraseological constructions, such image schemas as FORSE (the DISABLEMENT image schema, the ENABLEMENT image schema, the COMPULTION image schema, the BLOCAGE image schema), CONTAINER, VERTICALITY, PATH and SURFACE were used to denote good/bad physical state of a person (*as plump as a partridge, put on weight, get to one’s feet, in good shape)*, the situation, when person influences his/her physical state himself/herself (*liquor up*), the state of person’s health (*have a cold, full of beans*) and appearance (*bag of bones, look polished*), the moment when a person's body only comes to a good or bad state (*go wild*).

The greatest number of phraseological units, namely 24, are used by the author to describe the emotional state of person.

In order to analyze these states such image schemas were used: the CONTAINER image schema, the FORCE image schema (namely the BLOCAGE, RESTRAINED-REMOVAL, COMPULTION, DISABLEMENT, COUNTERFORCE image schemas), the SURFACE image schema, the PATH image schema and the VERTICALITY image schema. They describe such emotional states of a person as horror (*distraught with terror*), absence of emotions (*cork one’s feelings*), overwhelming with emotions (*beside oneself (with emotion)*), instability of emotions (*go crazy*), superiority (*face somebody down*), lack of understanding of emotions  *(not give a hoot*), nervousness (*like a fish out of water, one’s mouth went dry*), being in love (*fall in love*), good and bad mood (*be in a good humor,* *in pain*), being ashamed (*put one’s foot in one’s mouth*), happiness (*tread on air*), boredom (*bored to tears*) and misunderstanding of emotions (*have mixed feelings*).

The social state is quite essential in life of every person. We have singled out 3 phraseological units that describe the financial state of a person. They point out to such states as financial and profession. In this case the DISABLEMENT image schema, the CONTAINER image schema and the ENABLEMENT image schema were used to analyze the phraseological constructions of this group, particularly poor or good financial state of person (*go broke, well-to-do one*); the person’s ability to work (*come out of retirement*).

The prospects for future research are viewed in the analysis of the phraseological constructions denoting different states of person with the help of image schemas of other authors.

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# **РЕЗЮМЕ**

Фразеологічні одиниці – це стійкі словосполучення, які сприймаються як єдине ціле і вживаються носіями мови в усталеному оформленні.

У даній роботі ми проаналізували 52 короткі історії Еліс Манро і знайшли 42 фразеологічні одиниці, що позначають стан людини.

Ми виділили 14 фразеологічних одиниць, що позначають стан людини. Фразеологізми проаналізовано за допомогою образ-схем СИЛА, а саме образ-схеми ЗАБЕРЗПЕЧЕННЯ МОЖЛИВОСТІ, ПОЗБАВЛЕННЯ МОЖЛИВОСТІ, ПРИМУШЕННЯ, БЛОКУВАННЯ, а також образ-схем КОНТЕЙНЕР, ВЕРТИКАЛЬНІСТЬ, ШЛЯХ та ПОВЕРХНЯ. Названі образ-схеми використовуються для позначення гарного чи поганого фізичного стану людини; ситуацій, коли людина сама впливає на свій фізичний стан; стану здоров’я людини та зовнішності.

Проаналізовано 24 фразеологічні одиниці, які описують різні типи емоційного стану людини. Фразеологізми аналізуються за допомогою образ-схем БЛОКУВАННЯ, УСУНЕННЯ ПЕРЕШКОД, ПРИМУШЕННЯ, ПОЗБАВЛЕННЯ МОЖЛИВОСТІ, ПРОТИДІЯ, КОНТЕЙНЕР, ПОВЕРХНЯ, ШЛЯХ, ВЕРТИКАЛЬНІСТЬ, що описують жах, закоханість, сором, щастя, відсутність емоцій, спокій, переповнення емоціями, щирість, нестабільність емоцій, нерозуміння емоцій, нервозність.

Фразеологізми, що позначають соціальний стан людини описується за допомогою образ-схем ПОЗБАВЛЕННЯ МОЖЛИВОСТІ, ЗЗОВНІ КОНТЕЙНЕРА, ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ МОЖЛИВОСТІ та позначають гарний/поганий фінансовий стан людини та здатність людини до працездатності залежно від віку.

Ми дійшли висновку, що для опису стану людини найчастіше використовується образ-схеми СИЛА.

**Ключові слова:** фразеологічна одиниця, коротке оповідання, Еліс Манро, когнітивна лінгвістика, образ схеми.

# **RESUME**

Phraseological unit is a group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning that is different from the meanings of each word understood on its own.

In this master’s work we have analyzed 52 short stories by Alice Munro and have singled out 42 phraseological constructions denoting the state of person.

We have singled out 14 phraseological units, that describe the physical state of person. They are analyzed with the help of the FORCE image schema, namely the ENABLEMENT, DISABLEMENT, COMPULTION, BLOCAGE, and the CONTAINER, VERTICALITY, PATH and SURFACE image schemas. They describe the idioms which point to good/bad physical state of a person, the situation, when person influences his/her physical state himself/herself, the state of person’s health and appearance.

We have also analyzed 24 phraseological units that describe different types of the emotional state of person. Phraseological units are analyzed with the BLOCAGE, RESTARINT-REMOVAL, COMPULTION, DISABLEMENT, COUNTERFORCE, CONTAINER, SURFACE, PATH and VERTICALITY image schemas. They describe such emotional states of person as horror, absence of emotions, calmness, overwhelming with emotions, sincerity, instability of emotions, superiority, lack of understanding of emotions, being in love, happiness, sincerity, boredom, misunderstanding of emotions, nervousness.

Phraseological units that denote the social state of person are described by the DISABLEMENT, OUT OF CONTAINER and ENABLEMENT image schemas and point to the good/poor financial state of person and the person’s ability to work, depending on age.

Having analyzed phraseological units, we noticed that the FORCE image schemas were mostly used to describe the states of person

**Key words:** phraseological unit, short story, Alice Munro, cognitive linguistics, image schema.