

PHRASEOLOGICAL REPRESENTATION OF NEGATIVE EMOTIONS IN KOREAN LINGUISTIC CULTURE

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DOI: 10.32342/2523-4463-2020-1-19-18

Key words: Korean linguistic culture, phraseological units with a somatic component, negative emotions, fear, anger, sadness.

The article is devoted to the study of semantics and verbalization of emotions that have a negative connotation, including fear, anger and sadness in Korean linguistic culture. These emotions were chosen not by chance. The first purpose is that it was found that fear, anger and sadness are the basic emotions that are inherent to all people from the birth. Secondly, these emotions are not social and inherent in all of humanity, they can not be controlled, because arise in themselves as a response to the stimulus. Finally, emotions of fear, anger and sadness are most widely and vividly represented in the phraseological system of the Korean language.

Korean phraseological units with a somatic component, were selected by the method of continuous sampling. The main purpose of chosen idioms is phraseological units are a valuable source of information about mentality and culture and somatic elements from the ancient times have all information about a person. The main purpose of the article is to study the peculiarities of the figurative representation of negative emotions of fear, anger and sadness in Korean and to consider their evaluation characteristics. The material for the research was 191 phraseological units which were chosen from the Korean idiom vocabularies and textbooks.

As a result of the study, a thematic classification of phraseological units for each emotion was developed. It is established that the phraseological verbalization of negative emotions is quite diverse and widely represented in Korean linguistic culture. Usually, emotions of fear, anger and sadness are expressed by facial expressions, physiological changes in the body and human behavior. Phraseological units to denote negative emotions are created mostly on the basis of somatisms soul, heart, face, mouth, head, eyes, tears, spinal cord.

The results of the analysis of phraseological units with a somatic component allow us to conclude that the expression of emotions depends on cultural norms, social upbringing, religion, national existence and so on. Korean society was significantly influenced by Confucian culture, so Koreans have long controlled their emotions. Such Confucian traditions are reflected in the language too.

Research has shown that fear paralyzes a person's activity, narrows a person's mental activity, the facial expression is frightened, everything inside cools and decreases in size, cold sweat appears, the face becomes pale or red, spasms and pain in different parts of the body, heartbeat and the whole body or certain organs tremble, the hair grows back. Anger is an impulsive emotion, accompanied by trembling of the body, rapid heartbeat and reddening of the face skin, changes in gaze and facial expressions. Sadness is a more hidden emotion, especially for Korean linguistic culture. Sadness makes a person cry, feel an internally unfavorable state, the face becomes dull, accompanied by a sigh. Emotions affect not only a person but also all areas of his life, deteriorating health and mental state as well.

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Одержано 21.11.2019.