

Neutral Emotions in French Phraseological Units

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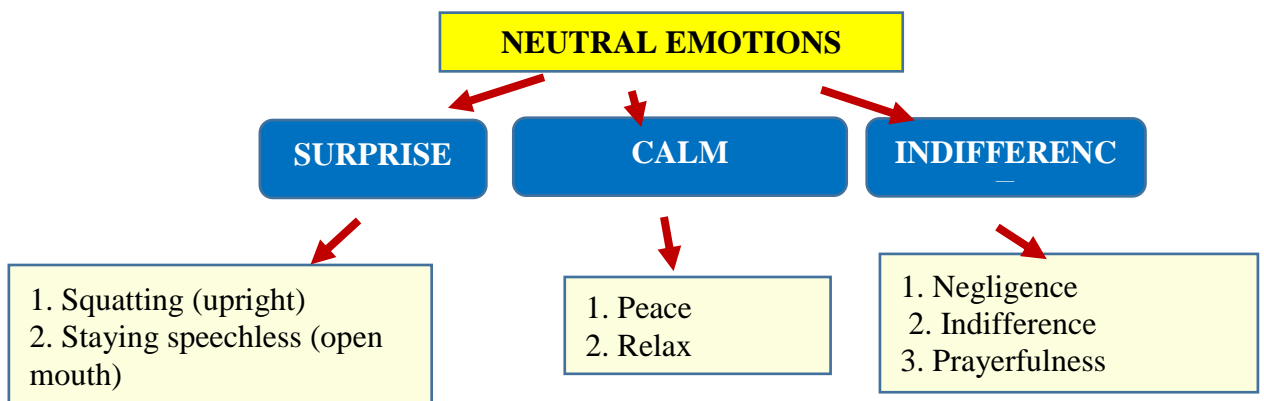
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Abstract: This article examines the general principles of the complex study of neutral emotions in French verbal phraseological units according to their mental characteristics, modal characteristics, intensity characteristics, degree of duration, and control by the central nervous system.

Keywords: emotive phraseological units, basic emotions, euphoric, dysphoric, aporic features, intensity, supercluster, monocluster.

Introduction. "Emotion" as a psychological phenomenon has been widely studied through many studies, but the possibilities of studying the linguistic-cognitive, communicative-pragmatic, structural-semantic research requirements of the "emotional phraseology" that emerged on its basis are still unlimited. Taking this into account, in this article we would like to focus on some linguo-cognitive features of French emotive phraseology. After all, "... where there is emotion, there is certainly cognition" [Demyankov, i dr. 2002.].

Professor Sh. Safarov notes that knowledge and perception of objects and events in reality is a content activity that includes a number of logical and mental actions, and the first stage of this activity is to separate a certain object from other objects and for this, it is necessary to find its distinctive signs. [Safarov 2008:12]. In this study, we also used the cluster analysis of neutral emotions in order to reveal the linguistic-cognitive characteristics of French verbal emotive phraseological units and purely subjective inner-experienced emotions include emotions of indifference and composure:



The emotion of surprise is a unique expression of emotional impact from extraordinary events, and it is distinguished by the fact that it is one of the unique controversial emotions by reflecting the nature of pure subjectivity of people. Some psychologists, in particular, A. Luk describes the emotion of surprise as a neutral emotion [Luk 1982: 24], and I. Sinelnikova describes it as a bivalent emotion according to the shades of meaning in artistic texts [Sinelnikova 2013:97].

As you can see, the emotion of surprise has neither a positive nor a negative meaning. As noted by some researchers, surprise is inextricably linked with other emotions [Chertykova 2015:87; Ginoyan, Khomutov 2010: 28-29]. For example, this state can be actively observed in the emotions of fear or love. According to the above points, we believe that it is appropriate to study this emotion as a neutral emotion. Consequently, most of the collected French EFBs also reflect the stative status of this emotion in the form of freezing in one place. For example, *rester comme une bûche* ; *rester comme frappé par la foudre* ; *rester clou sur place* ; and other verbal emotive phraseological units are among them. This type of surprise, that is, a form of stuttering, often occurs in the emotion of fear. This makes it possible to interpret surprise as an additional "accessory" emotion. Also in French phraseology there is a somatic form of the emotion of surprise, such as the opening of the mouth (*rester la bouche bée*;) and general forms of surprise or surprise (*être surpris comme une poule trouvée un couteaux*; *être étonné comme un fondeur de cloches*). As for the level of surprise in phraseological units, in all emotive phraseological units, stupor - a state of strong surprise is equally observed.

Serenity as a subjective inner state of mind in French phraseology mainly consists of emotive phraseological units meaning peace of mind and comfort. For example, *être tranquille comme Baptiste*; *se tenir à carreaux – sit quietly*; *être comme un saint dans sa niche - to be very calm*; *prendre haleine* ; *prendre son calme - to catch oneself, calm down*; *avoir son esprit en repos - to take comfort*.

J. Lakoff and M. Johnson say that the human psyche depends on vertical and horizontal parametric features, and such features are useful in identifying all types of emotions [Lakoff, Johnson 1980:242]. In particular, in the emotional state of calmness, the unchanging vertical position of the body without sharp facial expressions is taken into account. Therefore, the emotion of calm, which has almost no extralinguistic means of expression, is a very small part of verbal emotive phraseological units. As described by I. Sinelnikova, calmness is the starting point of an emotional state [Sinelnikova 2013:28]. Therefore, in French verbal emotive phraseological units, the gradation of calmness is almost not observed.

Indifference is considered an apathetic* emotion and reflects the passive attitude of people to the surrounding events. But it is worth noting that without emotions, a person cannot be himself, and for this reason, indifference can be considered an emotion of the heart. According to psychologists, carelessness is a rhetorical emotion, because it contains the concept of "out of focus", that is, a careless person does not see, hear, etc. [<https://dongji.ru/chto-takoe-ravnodushie>]. This, of course, indicates a purely subjective inner emotion. For example, in French verbal emotive phraseological units, it is carelessness (*n'écouter q'une oreille*; *baisser les bras*;) , carelessness (*avoir la tête en l'aire*; *marcher à côté de ses pompes*;) and indifference (*ne faire ni chaud ni froid*; *avoir le coeur dur* ;)

Indifference can be approached in two ways, for the person experiencing the negligent attitude, that is, the interlocutor, it is a negative emotion, and for the person doing the negligent, it is a neutral emotion, because this emotion represents neither a negative nor a positive state in people. Collected factual examples prove that the emotion of indifference does not have a strong or weak degree, moreover, all neutral emotions (surprise, calmness, indifference) are monoclustered. From the result of this cluster analysis, the distribution of verbal emotive phraseological units describing neutral emotions is as follows:

Calm	Indifference	Surprise	Total:
17	16	15	48 ra
36%	33 %	31 %	100 %

Conclusion. The neutral emotions of calmness, indifference and surprise, which are reflected in emotive phraseological units in French phraseology, are almost equally present. they differ from negative and positive emotions by their lack of intensity, by being a purely subjective inner psyche, controlled by the subject, and can be an additional "accessory" emotion.

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