

VERBALIZATION OF CONCEPTS IN ENGLISH

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Abstract. *This article presents thoughts and opinions about the concept of communication in English.*

Key words. *English language, speech, linguistics, cognitive, function, phraseological unit, speech, speech process.*

It is important to study the phraseological units used in English speech in foreign language teaching. If we associate such diversity with the English language, phraseological units, idioms, phrases and proverbs increase the meaningfulness and impact of our language. The use of such units in speech has the ability to show the intellectual potential of the speaker. Therefore, it is worth highlighting the functions of phraseological units in the language system.

1) Fixed functions

2) Variable functions

Nominative, communicative and cognitive functions are characteristic for all Phraseological Units. The communicative function of phraseological units is manifested in the fact that they serve to express a certain idea in the speech process. Of course, phraseological units are used to convey certain information to the listener at the moment of speech, and this confirms that they are a communicative unit. The nominative function is manifested in the fact that Phraseological Units name or express certain objects, actions or situations in the material world. The nominative function of phraseological units is characterized by filling the gaps in the lexical layer of the language and is divided into two types: neutral nominal and nominal. A function directly related to the nominative function is a cognitive function. Because we reflect the objects in existence as we understand them in society. They find their reflection in our mind. Phraseological units are a social phenomenon, just like language. Voluntary (lat. voluntas-desire) deictic, resultative and other functions are directly related to the semantic function characteristic of Phraseological Units.

In linguistics, the theory of speech is becoming more and more important today, because linguopragmatics defines speech as a category with social content, first of all, it pays attention to the dynamic nature of linguistic communication that develops over time. Speech is social because any communicative situation involves communication, exchange of information in which the participants have a certain social status. Therefore, the most important thing is to study the text as a process, an important factor of which is the analysis of the text in and outside of the actual communication situation.

Since the turn of the millennium, there has been a shift in the scientific paradigm in linguistics. Nowadays, the attention of linguists is centred on the language user – an individual who is a re-presentative of a certain culture, as well as of the linguistic group to which he/she belongs. The linguistic imperative, therefore, is the analysis of ethnically determined lexical and grammatical meanings, through which one can identify the essential features of a particular linguo-culture and gain a better understanding of the mentality of the ethnic group or groups which form said linguo-culture.

Cognitive linguistics is a relatively new branch language science which studies a language as a system of signs coding and transforming information. It appeared in the second half of the XX century as a result of a merge of linguistics and cognitive science. Cognitive science studies the processes of thinking as well as mental processes and conditions connected with it. From the point of view of cognitive science, people's everyday experiences are considered to be a crucial point in such processes as comprehension and conceptualization.

Cognitive linguistics (from English cognition «knowledge», «cognitive ability») considers language functioning as a kind of cognitive activity, and studies cognitive mechanisms and human consciousness structures through language phenomena [19, p. 24]. The research material is a dictionary definition and interpretation of the mind substantive, its synonyms and antonyms as well as their linguistic usage in the English idioms. While doing the linguistic research, the following methods have been used: method of contextual analysis, distributive method, the method of dictionary definitions analysis.

There is no wonder why languages attract the attention of cognitive scientists. Languages let us understand and analyze human behaviour as the relations between language and other human activities are being observed in all the anthropocentric sciences. Mental processes cannot run without language participation. Frame building is one of the basic mental processes demanding involvement of language. A frame is considered to be a stereotyped situation, which is an instrument of cognitive linguistics. These instruments are used to build a worldview of a particular ethnocultural group. The main aim of cognitive linguistics is, therefore, the modelling of language consciousness and linguistic world-image of a particular nation.

Whereas the research object of cognitive linguistics is quite clear – the language itself, the subject of research is not that obvious. It is reasonable to divide it into the following parts:

- 1) cognitive semantics;
- 2) metaphor and metonymy from the point of view of cognitive science;
- 3) study of discourse from the point of view of cognitive science;
- 4) study of a concept.

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