

English translation] / V. Gulyas, I. Zozulya. All-Ukrainian scientific-practical Internet conference “Youth in science: research, problems, prospects”, 2020. Retrieved from: [http://ir.lib.vntu.edu.ua/bitstream/handle/123456789/29790/Zozulya\\_2020%20%a23.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](http://ir.lib.vntu.edu.ua/bitstream/handle/123456789/29790/Zozulya_2020%20%a23.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)

3. Кунин А. Большой англо-русский фразеологический словарь / А. Кунин. 4-ое издание, переработанное и дополненное, 2003. 944 с.

Kunin A. Bolshoi anglo-russkii frazeologicheskii slovar. 4-e izd., pererab. i dop. [Big English-Russian Phraseological Dictionary. 4th, revised and updated] / A. Kunin, 2003. 944 s. [in Russian].

4. The Oxford Dictionary of English Idioms. Edited by J. Siefring. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. Oxford University Press. 2004. 352 p.

5. Subbotina V. Challenges of Translating Phraseological Units / V. Subbotina. Procedia – Social and Behavioral Sciences, vol. 70. January 25. 2013. p. 1487-1492. Retrieved from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877042813002176>

6. Теплякова А. Сравнение фразеологизмов английского и русского языков / А. Теплякова. Школьная конференция "Новое поколение", 2017. 30 с. Режим доступа: <https://nsportal.ru/ap/library/drugoe/2017/04/06/sravnenie-frazeologizmov-angliyskogo-i-russkogo-yazykov>

Teplyakova A. Sravnenye frazeolohyzmov anhlyiskoho y russkoho yazykov [Comparison of phraseology of English and Russian languages] / A. Teplyakova. School Conference "Novoye pokoleniye", 2017. 30 p. Retrieved from: <https://nsportal.ru/ap/library/drugoe/2017/04/06/sravnenie-frazeologizmov-angliyskogo-i-russkogo-yazykov>

**Veronika Pylypenko**

*Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University*

*Vinnitsia*

*Research Supervisor: N. A. Maslavchuk, Lecturer*

*Language Advisor: N. A. Maslavchuk, Lecturer*

## **LANGUAGE TOOLS FOR EXPRESSING SYMPATHY**

**Introduction.** People have different feelings during their life. Mainly they do not pay attention to the forms in which people can and should express their feelings and emotions. In this area there is one of the most unique techniques, namely language expression.

**Review of recent publications.** Language and emotions are two concurrent parallel systems in use, in the relation between which one system (emotions) impacts the performance of the other (language). Both of them share their functionality in the communicative process between people. Scholars believe that expression of emotions

is an important part of people's communication. Sympathy should be expressed and shown along with anger, understanding and support [3].

**Objectives of the paper.** The paper aims at analyzing some linguistic means of expressing sympathy, in particular lexical units of the phrases and sentences.

In order to verbally express our emotions, it is important to develop an emotional vocabulary. The more specific a person is when they are verbally communicating their emotions, the less ambiguous these emotions will be for the person decoding our message. As an individual expands own emotional vocabulary, they are able to convey the intensity of the emotion they are feeling whether it is mild, moderate, or intense. At the same time, the lexical-semantic field of concepts for the definition of sympathy is currently little studied. Therefore, it is important to investigate the conceptual category of "sympathy".

**Results of research.** Language was created for better understanding and the ratio of objects of reality with a specific name. Sympathy can be expressed by many means, but, undoubtedly, words are the commonest way. When people express feelings, they communicate their emotions. Expressing feelings is a difficult part of verbal interaction, because there are many social norms about how, why, when, where, and to whom a speaker expresses emotions. Norms for emotional expression based on nationality and other cultural identities and characteristics such as age and gender also vary. In terms of age, young children are typically freer to express positive and negative emotions in public.

Despite the fact that expressing feelings is more complicated than other forms of expression, emotion sharing is an important part of how we create social bonds and empathize with others, and it can be improved [1]. Today, the word "sympathy" is interpreted in two ways in dictionaries. The first is "sympathy-love" and the second is "sympathy-compassion". We consider specifically the linguistic expressions of sympathy-love. Thus, it should be noted that the latter are both "sympathy-love" and "sympathy-friendship".

If we choose the lexical expression of sympathy-friendship, it is inextricably linked with such words as fondness, liking, inclination, admiration, fancy, affection, sympathy, fellow-feeling, tenderness, heart, benevolence, attachment, passion, devotion, fervor, enthusiasm, rapture, infatuation, adoration, idolatry, etc. Sympathy is a harbinger of good friendships, so it is necessary to consider the vocabulary of "sympathy-friendship". For example, *amity, brotherhood, fraternity, sodality, confraternity, sisterhood, cordiality, fellow-feeling, response, camaraderie, affection, favoritism, acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy, intercourse, fellowship*. Those were lexical units that people can use when talk about their sympathy. The last considerable part is some phrases which are tools to express our sympathy to object. They are divided into several groups:

1) A lot of adjectives, epithets in a form of compliments. Many people demonstrate their sympathy by telling pleasing words or phrases such as "*you are beautiful/smart/stylish/interesting/open-minded*", "*you are different from other girls/boys*" etc.

2) Polite offers, commonly used in a form of questions. Men, who feel a sympathy, always will suggest to do something, to go somewhere together. For instance, “*we should hang out more often*”, “*we should go for a coffee somewhere*”, “*let's study/walk together*”, “*can I buy you a drink?*” etc.

3) Showing interest in your personality and tastes. Usually people do not care about others. All human beings have their own life. However, the sympathy can make them ask questions and get new information about the object in order to comprehend if this person is suitable to them. Here are some simple questions: “*what are your hobbies?*”, “*do you come here often?*”, “*what music are you into?*” etc.

4) Willingness to help and support you powerfully. We all are ready to help, if we are in resource. At the same time there are people that seem to be always next to us and ready to give a helping hand. They always ask “*how are you doing?*” or “*is everything alright?*” or propose some kind of help, even if we did not ask.

**Conclusion.** Language is powerful in the means of expressing identities through labels used by and on people, affects credibility based on how people support others' ideas, serves as a means of control, and performs actions when spoken by certain people in certain contexts. Nowadays, there are a lot of linguistic means to express one's sympathy to someone, which can be not only for a lover, but for a friend, too. In this article some of them are analyzed. Language expression is ought to be significant if a person wants to show their feelings. It is important to know these tools for correct using. Interpersonally, verbal communication is key to bringing people together and maintaining relationships, especially when people expose something really unique as sympathy.

## References

1.Маруха Іванна Опис лексико-семантичних груп “Симпатія-любов” і “Симпатія-почуття”. Науковий блог : наукові статі, дискусії українською / І. Маруха. 2010. Режим доступу : <http://naub.org.ua/?p=1004>

Marukha Ivanna Opys leksyko-semantychnyh grup “Sympatia-lubov” i “Sympatia-pochuttya” [Description of the lexical-semantic groups “Sympathy-Love” and “Sympathy-feelings”] / I. Marukha. Naukovyi bloh: naukovi stati, dyskusii ukrainskoyu. / I. Maruha. 2010. Retrived from : <http://naub.org.ua/?p=1004>

2.Michael Bamberg The Role of Language in the Construction of Emotions / M. Bamberg. Retrieved from : <https://www.massey.ac.nz/~alock/virtual/bamberg.htm>

Locke B. 25 Things Guys Say When They Like You : Lines that Mean a Lot More / B. Locke. Retrieved from: <https://www.lovepanky.com/women/understanding-men/things-guys-say-when-they-like-you>

3.Functions of Language. [Remote employment]. Retrived from: <https://courses.lumenlearning.com/suny-realworldcomm/chapter/3-2-functions-of-language/>