



THE CONCEPT "ANGER" AT THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE LESSON IN A GEORGIAN AUDIENCE

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: December 26 th 2020 Accepted: January 4 th 2021 Published: January 24 th 2021	The article contains the main stages of work with a concept "anger" at the Russian language lessons in the georgian audience , based on the pedagogical experience. The analysis of concepts as the basic unit of mentality allows students to more tangibly present the linguistic picture of the world, its emotional component, as well as to analyze the representatives of basic concepts at the language level.
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1. INTRODUCTION

At the present stage of development of the methodology of teaching Russian as a foreign language, especially important is to address the concept sphere and the concepts

Teaching Russian language as a foreign on the basis of concepts contributes to the formation of a secondary language personality of a foreigner, capable of a dialogue of cultures and effective intercultural communication.

Teaching Russian as a foreign language on the basis of concepts contributes to the formation of a foreign language personality capable of a dialogue of cultures and effective intercultural communication.

Learning of Russian concepts in the practice arts by familiarizing students with key cultural concepts that reflect the most significant fragments of the Russian language picture of the world.

Topicality of the subject is due to the growing attention of methodological science to the study of the problems of conceptualization of concepts and phenomena, where the defining role is played by general cultural concepts in the process of teaching Russian as a foreign language.

The purpose of the study is to describe the experience of teaching Georgian students linguistic and cultural concepts on the example of the linguistic and cultural emotional concept "anger". Emotional concepts are important for the formation of an emotional language picture of the world, because they differ in additional emotive, value and evaluation characteristics

The object of the study is the process of studying the emotional concept of "anger" in the Georgian audience. The concept of "anger" is one of the basic emotional concepts of the Russian language. Anger is a negative emotional state that occurs in the form of affect and is caused by the sudden appearance of a serious obstacle to the satisfaction of an extremely important need for the subject.

2. FINDINGS

Let's see the main stages of work with the concept of "anger" in the Russian language lessons in the Georgian audience.

2.1. Work on the lexical meaning of a word using an explanatory dictionary.

We believe that work with concept is necessary to start by analyzing the semantic minimums of the word "гнев (anger)".

According to the explanatory dictionary of V. Dahl, "гнев(anger)" is: "1) a strong feeling of indignation, passionate, impetuous annoyance, passionate impulse, flash; anger, 2) a disaster that befalls a person" [(<http://slovardalja.net>) [in Russian]].

In I. I. Ozhegov Dictionary "anger" is described as follows: a feeling of strong indignation, outrage. A flash of anger. To be in anger.. Change anger to mercy (stop being angry; iron.) (Ozhegov, 2004).

D.N.Ushakov's Explanatory dictionary gives the following explanation of this phenomenon: Feeling of strong indignation, outrage, irritation (<http://ushakovdictionary.ru>) [in Russian]).

We may assume that the notion of "anger" as a manifestation of indignation, disturbances, annoyances, rage.

2.2. Etymological analysis.

Working with language material that reflects the facts and history of Russian culture allows students to join the established moral and esthetic ideals of Russian people.

Historical and etymological dictionary of the modern Russian language. gives the following information about this lexeme: "Anger - rage, a feeling of strong indignation, indignation" (Chernykh, 1999).

By origin, this Proto-Slavic word associate with the words rot, pus: assume , that they go back to the same Indo – European root *ghen-to rub, to gnaw.

From the meaning to rub, gnaw developed to be ground, and from it-to break up into the smallest particles > decompose >rot . The modern meaning of the word anger, as the researchers note, could have developed from the meaning of the patient's condition, covered with scabs, festering wounds(Chernykh, 1999).Perhaps is the connection of the words anger and rot, pus has contributed to the formation of the perception of anger in our culture as a "negative " emotion.

Thus, the original, ancient meaning of the word anger can be interpreted as follows: is a feeling in which you want to wipe someone or something into powder, gnaw, bite;

2.3. Analysis of synonyms.

In the practice of teaching Russian language as a foreign important to point out to students the common and different in synonyms.

Then, based on Alexandrova Z. N. and N.A Abramov' s Dictionary of synonyms (Alexandrov,2001; Abramov,1999), we have identified the following synonyms of a lexeme'anger': **досада, исступление, запальчивость, злоба, злость, негодование, недовольство, немилость, неудовольствие, нерасположение, несочувствие, озлобление, опала, остервенение** (rage, indignation, frenzy, irritation, rage, annoyance, frenzy, passion, anger, indignation, discontent, disfavor, displeasure, dislike, insensitivity, bitterness, disgrace). Among them, the most common are : **бешенство, возмущение, негодование, раздражение, ярость**(rage, outrage, indignation, irritation, fury). All of them have their own semantic and stylistic "specialization" in relation to the concept of anger.

For example, according to explanatory dictionaries, **возмущение** (outrage) is understood as boiling anger, anger caused by some injustice or something unworthy; **ярость**(fury) is burning anger with a desire to take revenge, punish; **негодование** (indignation) is outrage , extreme discontent; spite is a feeling of malevolence, irritation, annoyance; rage; **irritation** is a state of annoyance or discontent caused by something. The use of a particular lexeme depends on the specific speech situation, the need for stylistic differentiation.

2.4.A compatibility of words.

It is also important to consider the compatibility of words that make up the lexical and semantic field of the concept "anger" in the Russian language

The word "anger" is combined with the verbs **остыть, отступить, вызвать, бороться, бывать сменить, бояться, сдержаться, навлечь, чувствовать; вспыхнуть, взвыть, утихнуть (как буря или непогода),и злиться(подобно воде), дрожать, покраснеть, потемнеть, исказиться, кипеть, подавить , пылать. растаять**(cool, retreat, cause, fight, happen; change, fear, restrain, subdue, bring, feel; flare up, howl, subside (like a storm or bad weather), and get angry(like water), tremble , blush, darken, pale, boil , suppress, burn, melt, tremble).

The study of the compatibility of the lexeme of " anger" with other nouns allows us to conclude that here the most frequent are: **бог, родители народ , человек, хозяин, мать, отец, господ, аллах** (god, parents, Allah, father, husband, people, man, superiors, prince, masters, emperor), and less often: **аге буря, момент, порыв, пыль, состояние, день, сила, выражение**(storm, moment, rush, dust, state, day, power, expression) .

Anger also can be **безрассудный , безудержный, безумный, беспричинный, бессильный, бешеный, благородный, божественный, божий , большй, бушующий , великий** (reckless , unrestrained, mad, powerless, furious , noble, divine, divine , big, raging, great, righteous,popular, fatherly, royal, cold, terrible, own, just, restrained, strong, bossy,growing, royal).

2.5. Analysis of shades of meanings word in context.

The analysis of the word in context is important, since students have the opportunity to see the shades of meanings of the lexeme included in different cultural contexts.

We have analyzed phraseological units , proverbs and sayings containing the lexeme " anger"

2.6. Analysis of phraseological units

Based on the analysis of phraseological dictionaries of the Russian language, were identified phraseological units that call feelings: **метать громы и молнии; вывести из себя; давать в зубы; довести до белого каления; задать баню; задавать перцу; задавать жару; задевать слабую струнку; иметь зуб; сорвать сердце; спустить шкуру; в припадке гнева;; доводить/довести до белого каления; доводить/довести до бешенства; лопнуло терпение**(throw thunder and lightning; get out of yourself; give in the teeth; bring to white heat; set the bath, set the finger, set the heat; touch the weak string, have a tooth; tear the heart, pull the skin; in a fit of anger; bring/bring to white heat; bring/bring to rage; burst patience) and phraseological units that express not the emotion itself, but the content of which includes a component that can excite the emotional perception of the listener **подливать, подлить масла в огонь; яблоко раздора; встать с левой ноги; кусать губы; вне себя; как с цепи сорвался; на чем свет стоит; сквозь зубы; глаза налились кровью; поперек горла; сквозьзубы** (to add fuel to the fire; apple of discord; get up with your left foot; bite your lips; out of yourself; like a chain broke; on what the light is worth; through your teeth; your eyes are bloodshot; across your throat; through your teeth etc.).

In a number of idioms expressing anger, can distinguish somatic component: *в сердцах; получать по шее/получить по шее; глаза налились кровью; поперек горла; сквозь зубы; точить зубы.* (in heart to get it in the neck, eyes bloodshot, through clenched teeth, sharpening teeth). Anger is identified with fire, flame: *метать громы и молнии; подливать/подлить масла в огонь;* (to add fuel to the fire; to throw thunder and lightning). The main elements in phraseological units representing the concept of "anger" in the Russian language are: 1) insanity, 2) visual perception, 3) somatic sign, 4) identification with fire.

2.7. Analysis Of Proverbs And Sayings.

In our opinion, the analysis of Russian proverbs and sayings is no less important for identifying the ethno-cultural specifics of the concept. According to Russian dictionaries, we can conclude that anger is a very strong feeling that has a great destructive power, anger makes you lose your head, commit unreasonable actions *Гнев человеку сушит кости, крушит сердце* (Anger dries a man's bones, crushes his heart); *Начало гнева-безумство, а конец его - раскаяние* (The beginning of anger is madness, and the end of it is remorse); anger is opposed to love: *От гнева стареешь, от любви молодеешь* (Anger makes you old, love makes you young). Very often anger and wisdom are contrasted: *Гнев шагает впереди, ум- сзади* (Anger walks in front, mind walks behind). The concept of anger is often actualized with the notion of "God": *Бога не прогневишь- и смерти не даст* (God will not anger and death will not give).

3. CONCLUSION

Thus, the analysis of concepts as the basic unit of mentality allows students to more tangibly present the linguistic picture of the world, its emotional component, as well as to analyze the representatives of basic concepts at the language level.

Can also be used other methods of analyzing concepts in a foreign audience but, from our point of view, the presented approach to the presentation of concepts is the most effective, since it is based on language material and allows to modify individual fragments of a naive picture of the world.

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