

EXPRESSION OF HUMAN EMOTIONS THROUGH PANTOMIME IN FRENCH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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Annotation: This article focuses on the role of nonverbal communication in interpersonal interactions and analyzes its various forms. Nonverbal communication methods serve as effective tools for expressing emotions, feelings, and relationships. The article categorizes these forms and examines the expression of emotions through body movements (pantomime) in French phraseological units.

Key words: Nonverbal communication, phraseological expressions, kinesic phraseology, pantomime, body movements.

Introduction: During communication, nonverbal interaction stands out for its initial stability and efficiency. This form of communication is directly perceived and has a powerful impact on the recipient. Furthermore, the subtlest nuances of relationships and emotions, which might be challenging to convey through words, can be effectively expressed through nonverbal means, making it an indispensable element of interpersonal interactions.

In the field of linguistics, there are various perspectives on nonverbal communication, and some linguists have even identified generalized classification types for this form of interaction [1].

Method and materials: The forms of nonverbal communication, their linguistic means of expression, and their specific characteristics have not been sufficiently studied. Consequently, the analysis of phraseological expressions, which serve as one of the linguistic tools for depicting nonverbal speech during emotional interactions, remains a significant focus of scientific research. Indeed, emotive phraseological units also possess unique features in the process of expressing emotions and feelings through nonverbal means. Based on the aforementioned linguistic and psychological approaches to studying nonverbal communication, this research aims to focus on the general classification features of "Nonverbal Phraseology" as outlined below. These include:

1. Hand movements (gesticulation);
2. Eye contact (visualization);
3. Facial expressions (mimicry);
4. Skin reactions (haptics);
5. Body movements (pantomime);
6. Paralinguistic and extralinguistic tools.

Result and discussion: Emotive phraseological units containing various meanings related to kinesics (such as mimicry, gestures, movements, and others) stand out for their high frequency of usage in speech. These types of EFUs were first explained by G.E. Kreidlin through the concepts of "Gesture Phraseology" or "Kinesic Phraseology," noting that "the mere name of the gesture itself is already an idiom, associated with the high degree of stability and idiomaticity of such expressions" [2]. If approached based on the general classification features of "Nonverbal Phraseology" in the French language, the nonverbal expressions characteristic of emotive phraseological units can generally be reflected as follows:

| Nonverbal Communication Means | French Examples | English Translation |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Hand movements (Gesticulation) | se frotter les mains | To rub one's hands together (out of joy). |
| Eye contact (Visualization) | faire les yeux | To glare. |
| Facial expressions (Mimicry) | rester bouche bée | To be left open-mouthed in amazement. |
| Skin reactions (Haptics) | être blanc comme un linge | To turn as white as a sheet. |
| Body movements (Pantomime) | couper bras et jambes à qn | To tremble with excitement. |
| Paralinguistic Means | rugir comme un lion | To roar like a lion. |
| Extralinguistic Means | le sourire aux lèvres | To be on the verge of smiling. |

Pantomime refers to the language of gestures, body posture, and movements, most of which occur spontaneously and are not controlled by human consciousness. Through pantomimic movements, six fundamental emotions—anger, joy, fear, suffering, surprise, and disgust—can be fully expressed.

In the French language, existing emotive phraseological units, when analyzed from the perspective of pantomimic characteristics, reveal that only some of them are capable of expressing fear and surprise.

| Emotion Type | French Emotive Phraseological Units | English Translation |
|--------------|--|--|
| Fear | couper bras et jambes à qn | To tremble with fear (literally: to cut someone's arms and legs). |
| | jouer des castagnettes avec les genoux | To tremble with knees shaking (literally: to play castanets with knees). |
| Surprise | être là comme une souche | To freeze in shock (literally: to stand like a tree stump). |
| | rester comme une bûche bé | To be motionless in astonishment (literally: to stay like a log). |

The examples provided suggest that, as previously mentioned, situations of intense fear can cause a person's arms and legs to tremble uncontrollably, or moments of extreme surprise can leave them frozen in place, unable to move. These reactions are not controlled by human consciousness. As noted by some psychologists, while humans are indeed capable of controlling their conscious mind, they cannot regulate unconscious movements [3].

Nonverbal communication is considered one of the primary tools for expressing internal emotions during the process of information transfer. Moreover, in situations where verbal communication methods are not compatible, people tend to rely more on nonverbal forms. However, due to various conflicts between individuals, communicative misunderstandings may arise.

In the process of communication, nonverbal means of expressing information hold significant importance. "They reflect the participants' attitudes toward the surrounding world, as well as toward each other. These tools provide opportunities to emphasize or clarify the meaning of statements, help understand the intentions of interlocutors, and express the emotions of participants" [4].

Conclusion, It is known that one of the oldest methods of communication is gestures. Gestures accompanying emotional speech often possess universal characteristics, making them a vital aspect of interpersonal interaction.

Nonverbal communication serves as a vital tool in interpersonal interactions, playing a key role in expressing inner emotions and conveying various relationships. Its stability and effectiveness make it directly perceivable, exerting a strong impact on the recipient. Notably, nonverbal means are particularly effective in conveying delicate feelings and situations that are difficult to express through words.

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