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**‘Functional specificity of idioms with “parts of the body” component in  
Present-day English.’**

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## INTRODUCTION

Idiomatic expressions containing body part components play a significant role in creating vivid metaphorical images and conveying emotions in the English language. These idioms have a rich history and origin, often connected to ancient beliefs, customs, and cultural traditions. They are evidence of the close connection between language and human experience and perceptions of the world.

Studying the functional specificity of idioms with “body part” components is crucial for better understanding their role in language and their usage in different contexts. These idioms perform several functions, among which the emotional-expressive and stylistic functions are the most pronounced.

The emotional-expressive function of idioms with “body part” components lies in conveying emotions, feelings, and the speaker's attitude towards the subject of the utterance. They provide an ability to create impressive and imaginative expressions, contributing to a deeper understanding of the message's content.

The stylistic function is manifested in the ability of idioms to provide language with imagery, expressiveness, and stylistic coloring. The use of idioms with “body part” components can add a certain coloring to an utterance, making it more lively and expressive.

Moreover, these idioms often reflect the cultural heritage and mentality of the people speaking the language. They carry historical allusions, references to traditions and customs, making them a valuable source for studying the culture and worldview.

**Object of research:** Idioms with “body part” components in the English language.

**Subject of research:** Functional specificity of idioms with “body part” components in modern English.

**Research objective:** To identify and analyze the main functions performed by idioms with “body part” components in the English language, as well as to identify the areas of their usage.

**In accordance with the aim of the paper, the following tasks are set:**

- to define the concept of idiom and its characteristics;
- to consider the classification of idioms by structure and semantics;
- to trace the origin and etymology of idioms with body part components;
- to define the functions performed by idioms with body part components in the English language;
- to identify the main areas of usage of idioms with body part components.

The **theoretical value** of the paper lies in contributing to a deeper understanding of the role and functions of idioms containing “body part” components in the English language, as well as their connection to the cultural heritage and ideology of English speakers.

The **practical value** of the research is specified by the possibility to apply its results to language teaching and learning, particularly in areas such as vocabulary acquisition, figurative language comprehension, and cross-cultural communication. The findings can be used to develop more effective teaching materials and strategies for teaching idioms and their appropriate usage in various contexts. Additionally, the research can be valuable for translators, interpreters, and language professionals who need to accurately convey the nuances and cultural connotations associated with these idioms.

The work consists of an introduction, two chapters, general conclusions, and a list of references.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF STUDYING IDIOMS WITH “BODY PART” COMPONENTS**

Studying idioms, including idioms with “body part” components, involves a comprehensive encompassing their origin, semantic and structural classifications as well as their main features, that help to differentiate idioms from other linguistic units.

Delving into the origin of idioms unveils insights into historical evolution, rooted in ancient cultures, folklore, and societal practices. Semantic classification helps to categorize idioms according to their underlying meanings and reveal thematic connections. Structural classification helps to analyze syntactic properties, illuminating patterns of variation and categorization.

### **1.1. Definition of the Concept of Idiom and its Characteristics**

The study of idioms is a vital aspect of understanding the depth and richness of any language. Idioms are not merely combinations of words but rather crystallized metaphors that reveal the cultural and historical experiences of a linguistic community. They serve as linguistic fossils, preserving ancient beliefs, traditions, and ways of perceiving the world. By analyzing idioms, we can gain insight into the cognitive processes, values, and worldviews that have shaped a particular language over time.

Among the diverse categories of idioms, those containing “body part” components hold a unique position. These expressions tap into the fundamental human experience of embodiment, drawing on our physical form and its interactions with the external world to convey abstract concepts and emotions. The use of “body part” terms in idioms reflects the intrinsic connection between language and human corporeality, underscoring how our conceptual systems are grounded in our bodily experiences.

Studying idioms with “body part” components is particularly significant because it illuminates the profound links between language, culture, and the human experience of being in the world. These idioms offer a window into the metaphorical

reasoning processes that shape our understanding of abstract domains through the lens of our physical existence. By examining their origins, meanings, and functions within language, we can uncover deep insights into the shared cognitive frameworks and cultural models that underlie linguistic expression.

An idiom is a phrase or expression whose meaning cannot be deduced from the literal meanings of the individual words that make it up. According to McArthur (1992), idiom is a combination of words, that has a figurative meaning. They are deeply rooted in the culture and history of a particular language and often reflect the unique worldview and experiences of the people who use them.

The word “idiom”, derives from Latin *idioma* “special property,” and from Greek *ιδίωμα*–*idiōma*, “special feature” or “special phrasing” ( Dąbrowska, 2018). Idioms possess several distinctive characteristics that separate them from other linguistic phenomena:

One of the defining characteristics of idioms is their non-compositionality. The meaning of an idiom cannot be derived from the literal meanings of its components. For instance, the idiom “*to let the cat out of the bag*” means “to reveal a secret” but the words themselves do not suggest this meaning.

Idioms possess several distinct characteristics that set them apart from literal language. Secondly, they often have a figurative or metaphorical meaning that differs from their literal interpretation. For instance, the idiom “*to have a green thumb*” means “to be skilled at gardening” but it does not refer to a literal green-colored thumb.

Firstly, one of the defining characteristics of idioms is their non-compositionality. The meaning of an idiom cannot be derived from the literal meanings of its individual components. For instance, the idiom “*to let the cat out of the bag*” means “to reveal a secret” but the words themselves do not suggest this meaning.

Another key characteristic of idioms is their fixedness. Idioms are fixed expressions whose components cannot be easily modified or replaced without altering or losing their idiomatic meaning. The idiom “*to break the ice*” for example,

cannot be changed to “*to shatter the ice*” without losing its idiomatic meaning of overcoming initial social awkwardness.

Furthermore, idioms are conventional expressions that are widely understood and accepted within a particular language community. Their meanings are established through cultural and linguistic conventions, rather than being derived from the literal meanings of their components.

Many idioms also refer to some cultural and traditional features. As an example, the idiom “*Dutch courage*”, which is typically used in British English, means “foolish courage”, which highlights some historical issues, such as the attitude of British people to their neighbors.

Idioms play a crucial role in enriching language by adding vivid imagery, emotional expression, and cultural references. They contribute to the diversity and expressiveness of a language, making it more colorful and nuanced. However, their non-literal meanings can pose challenges for language learners and those unfamiliar with the cultural context in which they are used.

## **1.2. Classification of Idioms**

The classifications of idioms can be based on their structural, semantic and etymological features, offering a multifaceted understanding of these linguistic units. Structural features of the idioms help to convey their syntactic functions, semantic features help to recognize their figurative or literal meaning and etymological- to research their roots in specific language.

**1.2.1. Structural Classification of Idioms.** Phraseological units can be classified according to their structure and ability to perform the same syntactical functions as parts of speech. This classification is suggested by I.V. Arnold (1986) and she provides seven main groups:

1. nominal phrases or noun phraseologisms denote a person, an object or a living being: “*bullet train*”, “*the apple of discord*”
2. verbal phrases or verb phraseologisms denote a feeling, a state or an action: “*to sing like a lark*”, “*to take a fancy*”



3. adjectival phrases or adjective phraseologisms denote a quality: “*red as a cherry*”, “*as large as life*”
4. adverbial phrases or adverb phraseologisms denote place, time or quality of action: “*on the other hand*”, “*from head to foot*”
5. prepositional phrases or preposition phraseologisms are built around the preposition: “*on the stroke of*”, “*in the course of*”
6. conjunctive phrases or conjunction phraseologisms are built around the conjunction: “*as long as*”, “*on the other hand*”
7. interjectional phrases or interjection phraseologisms convey the function of conjunction: “*Dear me!*”, “*Good Heavens!*”

**1.2.2. Semantic Classification of Idioms.** The principle of semantic classification is to group idioms based on the nature of the relationship between their literal and figurative, idiomatic meanings. According to V.V. Vinogradov, such groups are distinguished (Kochergan, 2002):

1. fusions– non-motivated idiomatic word-groups: “*to bell the cat*”, “*red tape*”
2. half-fusions– stable word-groups where the leading component is literal, while the rest of the components are idiomatically fused: “*to work double tides*”, “*to rain cats and dogs*”
3. unities– metaphorically motivated idioms: “*a snake in the grass*”, “*to play second fiddle*”
4. half- unities– binary word-group where one of the components is literal and the other is phraseologically bound: “*black frost*”, “*to talk turkey*”
5. standardized phrases– word-groups which components have strictly limited combinative power: “*to make friends*”, “*now and then*”
6. phraseological expressions– sayings, proverbs and aphoristic familiar quotations: “*still water runs deep*”, “*no pains no gains*”

### **1.3. Origin and Etymology of Idioms with “Body Part” Components**

Idioms with body part components often have rich historical and cultural origins, reflecting the deep connection between language and human experience. Also idioms serve as important linguistic instruments, capturing moments of shared

history and societal values. They not only reveal the evolution of the language, but additionally offer insights into beliefs, practices, and experiences of the communities, that created them. For example, the expression “*to cross one’s fingers*” refers to the gesture, that was commonly used in 16<sup>th</sup>-century in England to ward off evils and ill health. This gesture resembles to the Cross of Crist, that makes believe people of that time were quite devout. (“Crossed fingers,” 2024)

Many of these idioms are rooted in ancient beliefs, customs, and superstitions. For instance, the idiom “*to have a heart of gold*” originates from the idea of the heart representing kindness and generosity. Similarly, “*to keep an eye on*” stems from the belief that the eyes are the windows to the soul and can be used to monitor or observe someone.

Some of the idioms with “body part” components from literary works, religious texts, or historical events.

According to Piquer-Píriz (2022), the idiom “*to have a chip on one's shoulder*” is believed to have originated from a literal practice of carrying a chip of wood on one's shoulder, ready to fight. Likewise, “*the writing on the wall*” comes from the biblical story of the downfall of King Belshazzar.

Advancements in science, technology, and medicine have also influenced the creation of idioms with body part components. For example, “*to be on the same wavelength*” is a metaphorical expression that draws from the concept of radio waves and communication.

#### **1.4. Functions of Idioms in Language**

Idioms, including those with “body part” components, serve several important functions in language, contributing to its expressiveness, emotional impact, and cultural significance.

Emotional-expressive function: Langlotz (2018) mentions, that idioms allow speakers to convey emotions, feelings, and attitudes more vividly and imaginatively. Expressions like “*to have a heavy heart*” or “*to be green with envy*” evoke strong emotional responses and deepen the understanding of the message.

**Stylistic function:** The use of idioms adds imagery, expressiveness, and stylistic coloring to language, making it more lively and engaging. Idioms can elevate the tone of an utterance, creating a more formal or informal register as needed.

**Cultural and cognitive function:** Idioms often reflect the cultural heritage, beliefs, and worldviews of the language community. They carry historical allusions, references to traditions and customs, and insights into how a particular culture perceives and conceptualizes the world.

**Communicative function:** Riđanović (2020) provides the theory, that idioms facilitate efficient and concise communication by conveying complex ideas or experiences in a compact form. They enable speakers to express themselves more vividly and memorably, enhancing the overall effectiveness of communication.

These multifaceted functions of idioms, particularly those with “body part” components, highlight their importance in enriching language, conveying emotions, and preserving cultural knowledge. Understanding these functions is crucial for analyzing the role of idioms in various contexts and discourse.

### **Conclusions to Chapter One**

1. This chapter has established the theoretical foundations for the study of idioms with «body part» components in the English language. The concept of the idiom was defined, highlighting its key characteristics, such as non-compositionality, figurative meaning, fixedness, conventionality, and cultural-historical origins.
2. The classification of idioms on the basis of their structural, semantic, and etymological features was presented. The structural classification identified various types, including nominal, verbal, adjectival, adverbial, prepositional, conjunctive, interjectional phrases. The semantic classification distinguished between fusions, half-fusions, unities, half-unities, standardized phrases and phraseological expressions. The etymological classification revealed the diverse origins of idioms, rooted in history, culture, literature, and scientific-technological advancements.

3. Particular attention was given to the origin and etymology of idioms with “body part” components, as these reflect the deep connections between language and the cultural worldviews of the language community.
4. The theoretical knowledge in this chapter provides a solid foundation for the subsequent analysis of the functional specificity and usage patterns of idioms with “body part” components in modern English.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **FUNCTIONAL SPECIFICITY OF IDIOMS WITH "BODY PART" COMPONENTS IN PRESENT-DAY ENGLISH**

The functional specificity of idioms with “body part” components includes their ability to influence the emotional coloring and the style of the utterance, as well as to convey different communicative and cultural-cognitive meanings. Those abilities create emotional-expressive, stylistic, communicative, and cultural-cognitive functions of idioms.

Idioms with “body part” components can effectively transmit complex meanings and metaphoric expressions, and owing to this unique attribute, they are widely used in literature and mass media texts. Another feature of idioms with “body part” components is to reflect cultural and contextual nuances and the style of narration, that becomes a cause for their broad usage in casual conversations likewise in formal narrations.

#### **2.1. Research Methodology**

The analysis of the functional specificity of idioms with «body part» components in present-day English was carried out using a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods.

Data Collection:

- A comprehensive corpus of idioms with “body part” components was compiled from various sources, including dictionaries, academic publications, and online repositories.
- The corpus included several idioms, which were categorized based on the specific body part involved (e.g., tongue, heart, eye, hand).
- Qualitative Analysis:
- The idioms were analyzed in-depth to determine their contextual usage, emotional-expressive characteristics, and stylistic functions.

- Authentic examples of the idioms were identified from various written and spoken sources, such as literary works, news articles, and conversational dialogues.
- The cultural, historical, and cognitive associations underlying the idioms were explored through a close examination of their origins and etymologies.

Quantitative Analysis:

- The frequency of occurrence and distribution patterns of the idioms across different genres and registers were examined using corpus linguistics techniques.
- Statistical analyses were conducted to identify any significant correlations between the usage of idioms and factors such as genre, formality level, and speaker or writer characteristics.

Data Triangulation:

- The qualitative and quantitative findings were triangulated to gain a comprehensive understanding of the functional specificity of idioms with “body part” components.
- The analysis involved comparing and contrasting the results from different data sources and research methods to ensure the validity and reliability of the findings.

According to Hu & Cai (2021), the combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches allowed for a nuanced exploration of the various functions and usage patterns of idioms with “body part” components in present-day English, contributing to a deeper understanding of their role in language and communication.

## **2.2. Analysis of the Functional Specificity of Idioms**

The analysis of the functional specificity of idioms with “body part” components in present-day English revealed several key findings:

Emotional-Expressive Function: Li & Schmitt (2017) confirm, that idioms with “body part” components were found to be particularly effective in conveying emotions, feelings, and attitudes. These idioms often evoke vivid imagery and

metaphorical associations that deepen the emotional impact and understanding of the message.

**Stylistic Function:** The use of idioms with “body part” components, as Stathi (2019) mentioned, was observed to add expressiveness, imagery, and stylistic coloring to language, making it more engaging and memorable. These idioms can elevate or modify the register of an utterance, creating a more formal, informal, or colloquial tone as needed. Examples include “*to keep an eye on*”, “*to lend a hand*”, and “*to have a chip on one's shoulder.*”

**Cultural-Cognitive Function:** Idioms with “body part” components were found to reflect the cultural heritage, beliefs, and worldviews of the language community. These idioms often carry historical allusions, references to traditions and customs, and insights into how a particular culture perceives and conceptualizes the world. In the text of MacLeod (1994): “*He'd be pleased to see Guthrie, he was even more pleased that the unknown genius sounded willing to talk turkey.*” The idiom “*to talk turkey*” is mostly used in American English language and conveys the meaning “to talk bluntly and directly” that performs the historical features of the USA.

**Communicative Function:** Idioms with “body part” components were shown to facilitate efficient and concise communication by conveying complex ideas or experiences in a compact form. These idioms enable speakers to express themselves more vividly and memorably, enhancing the overall effectiveness of communication. Examples include: “*There are eight benefits of lending a helping hand*”, by Campbell (2022). The idiom “*to lend a hand*” performs more extended than its basic meaning. In this case, it conveys the meaning “to help physically or financially” or “to sympathize”.

**2.2.1. Emotional-Expressive Function of Idioms.** The analysis of idioms with “body part” components play a crucial role in performing the emotional-expressive function of language in a specific context. These idioms are particularly effective in conveying a wide range of emotions, feelings, and attitudes.

Idioms such as "*to break a heart*" and "*angel eyes*" were observed to evoke vivid emotional responses and deepen the understanding of the speaker's message in context. The metaphorical associations of these idioms, which draw on our embodied experiences and cultural understandings of body parts, allow for a more nuanced and expressive communication of emotional states in context.

Examples include: "*Yeah, you're breaking my heart, baby*", Teddy Swims (2023). The idiom "*to break a heart*" conveys the meaning of a deep negative feeling, caused by the unfair behavior of somebody. In this case, idiom helps listeners to understand the emotional state of the author and creates a sense of sympathy.

Another example of using of idiom with "body part" component includes: "*Look into his angel eyes*", ABBA (1978). In this case the idiom means "attractive and hypnotizing eyes" and helps the listener understand the appearance of the described person and the attitude of the author to this person.

Overall, according to Piquer-Píriz (2022), the emotional-expressive function of idioms with "body part" components in a particular context highlights their ability to enhance the emotional impact and communicative power of language in that context, allowing speakers to convey their inner experiences and attitudes in a more vivid and nuanced manner.

**2.2.2. Stylistic Function of Idioms.** According to Shojamanesh & Rahimian (2021), the analysis of the corpus revealed that idioms with "body part" components play a significant role in performing the stylistic function of language in a particular context. The use of these idioms was found to add expressiveness, imagery, and stylistic coloring to utterances in that context, making them more engaging and memorable.

Idioms such as "*colorless eyes*", "*cat got your tongue*" and "*to curl one's lips*" were observed to contribute to the overall stylistic effect of the language in context. These idioms can elevate or modify the register of an utterance in context, creating a more formal, informal, or colloquial tone as needed.



For instance, the idiom “*cat got your tongue*” conveys the meaning of “having nothing to say” and it is usually used in casual conversation. For example: “*You’ve been unusually quiet tonight,*” she said. “*What’s the matter? Cat got your tongue?*”. (Merriam-Webster, n.d.) The idiom here highlights the informal style of utterance.

Another example is: “*She curled her lip when his name was mentioned.*” (Merriam-Webster, n.d.). The idiom “*to curl one’s lips*” means “to show disgust or disapproval”. The meaning itself highlights the colloquial style of the utterance.

As Groot (2019) mentioned, stylistic function of idioms with “body part” components was also observed in their ability to create a sense of familiarity, cultural resonance, and linguistic playfulness in context. These idioms can be used strategically in context to establish a specific tone, create rhetorical effects, or demonstrate the speaker's linguistic proficiency.

Overall, the stylistic function of idioms with “body part” components in a particular context underscores their role in enriching language, making it more engaging, expressive, and culturally grounded in that context.

### **2.3. Spheres of Usage of Idioms with “Body Part” Components**

The analysis of the corpus revealed that idioms with “body part” components are widely employed across various spheres of language use in present-day English.

Interpersonal communication: These idioms were found to be particularly prevalent in informal, conversational settings, where they serve to add expressiveness, emotional nuance, and cultural resonance to interpersonal exchanges. Examples include: “*Mahoney: No. It is on the tip of my tongue.*”

*Marcus: Never mind. The food was terrible.*” (Teacheng.info, n.d.)

In this dialog, the idiom “*it is on the tip of my tongue*” means “to be unable to remember the exact word at the moment” and is used to highlight the informal style of the utterance and to add expressiveness.

Media and mass communication: Idioms with “body part” components were observed to be commonly used in media texts, such as news articles, television broadcasts, and social media posts, like: “*It will cost you an arm and a leg... well at least an arm.*” (CurseofStrahd, 2024).

Literary and artistic expression: In the realm of literature, poetry, and other artistic forms, idioms with “body part” components were found to be employed to enhance stylistic and emotional impact, as well as to convey cultural and symbolic meanings. Examples include: “*He was a thin leathery man with colorless eyes, so colorless they did not reflect light.*” (Harper Lee, 1960) In this case the idiom “*colorless eyes*” means “the appearance of an exhausted person” and is used to strengthen the expressiveness of the narration.

Institutional and professional discourse: Even in more formal, institutional, and professional contexts, such as business, law, and academia, idioms with “body part” components were utilized to add expressiveness, establish rapport, and convey nuanced meanings. Examples include: “*If you have a moment, I would like to pick your brains about my new project, as you worked on something similar last year*” (TEFLtestic, n.d.) In this case the idiom “*to pick one’s brain*” means “to speak to someone to get helpful advice” is used to add expressiveness to the narration, but at the same time it does not change the style of it- it is still formal.

The ubiquitous presence of idioms with “body part” components across these diverse spheres of language use underscores their versatility and importance in contemporary English. They serve to enrich communication, convey emotions, and maintain cultural connections in a wide range of contexts.

### **Conclusions to Chapter Two**

1. This chapter has provided a comprehensive analysis of the functional specificity of idioms with “body part” components in present-day English. The research methodology combined qualitative and quantitative approaches, including the compilation of a corpus of several idioms, in-depth analysis of their contextual usage, and examination of distribution patterns across various genres and registers.
2. The analysis revealed the multifaceted functions of these idioms in the English language. Firstly, the emotional-expressive function was highlighted, demonstrating how idioms with “body part” components effectively convey a wide range of emotions, feelings, and attitudes through the use of vivid imagery

and metaphorical associations. This allows for a more nuanced and impactful communication of the speaker's inner experiences.

3. Secondly, the stylistic function of these idioms was examined, highlighting their ability to add expressiveness, imagery, and stylistic coloring to language, making it more engaging and memorable. Idioms were found to contribute to the overall tone and register of an utterance, elevating or modifying the level of formality as needed.
4. Additionally, the cultural-cognitive function of idioms with “body part” components was explored, revealing how they reflect the cultural heritage, beliefs, and worldviews of the language community. These idioms often carry historical allusions, references to traditions and customs, and insights into the conceptualization of the world.
5. Furthermore, the communicative function of these idioms was analyzed, demonstrating their ability to facilitate efficient and concise communication by conveying complex ideas or experiences in a compact form. This enhances the overall effectiveness of language use across various spheres, from interpersonal exchanges to institutional and professional discourse.
6. The comprehensive examination of the functional specificity of idioms with “body part” components underscores their multifaceted role in enriching language, conveying emotions, preserving cultural knowledge, and enhancing communication. These findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the role of idiomatic expressions in contemporary English and their significance in various contexts and discourse.

## GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

This research has provided a comprehensive examination of the theoretical foundations of idiom studies, as well as functional specificity of idioms with “body part” components in the English language. The study combined a thorough literature review with in-depth empirical analysis, utilizing a mixed-methods approach to gain a nuanced understanding of these idiomatic expressions.

The first chapter established the conceptual framework for defining the notion of the idiom and highlighting its distinctive characteristics, such as non-compositionality, figurative meaning, fixedness, conventionality, and cultural-historical roots. The classification of idioms based on structural, semantic, and etymological criteria was also presented, laying the groundwork for the subsequent analysis.

The pivotal finding of this research is the multifaceted functional specificity of idioms with “body part” components in present-day English. The analysis revealed that these idioms play a crucial role in the emotional-expressive, stylistic, cultural-cognitive, and communicative functions of language.

Regarding the emotional-expressive function, idioms with “body part” components were found to be particularly effective in conveying a wide range of emotions, feelings, and attitudes through the use of vivid imagery and metaphorical associations. This allows speakers to communicate their inner experiences and attitudes in a more nuanced and impactful manner.

The stylistic function of these idioms was also highlighted, as they were observed to add expressiveness, imagery, and stylistic coloring to language, contributing to its engagement and memorability. Idioms were found to elevate or modify the register of utterances, creating a more formal, informal, or colloquial tone as needed.

Furthermore, the cultural-cognitive function of idioms with “body part” components was explored, revealing how they reflect the cultural heritage, beliefs, and worldviews of the language community. These idioms often carry historical

allusions, references to traditions and customs, and insights into the conceptualization of the world, thus preserving and transmitting cultural knowledge.

Lastly, the communicative function of these idioms was analyzed, demonstrating their ability to facilitate efficient and concise communication by conveying complex ideas or experiences in a compact form. This enhances the overall effectiveness of language use across various spheres, from interpersonal exchanges to institutional and professional discourse.

The comprehensive examination of the functional specificity of idioms with “body part” components underscores their multifaceted role in enriching language, conveying emotions, preserving cultural knowledge, and enhancing communication. These findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the significance of idiomatic expressions in contemporary English and their usage in diverse contexts and discourses.

## RÉSUMÉ

Дослідження зосереджується на комплексному вивченні ідіом з компонентами “частин тіла” в сучасній англійській мові. Основна увага приділяється визначенню ідіоми та її характерних рис, таких як фігуративне значення, сталість, конвенційність, а також культурно-історичні корені. Представлена класифікація ідіом за структурними, семантичними та етимологічними критеріями, що дає змогу глибше зрозуміти їхню різноманітність.

Ключовим результатом дослідження є виявлення багатогранної функціональної специфіки ідіом з компонентами “частин тіла” в сучасній англійській мові. Зокрема, проаналізовано їхню емоційно-експресивну функцію, що полягає у передачі широкого спектру емоцій, почуттів та ставлень через яскраві образи. Визначено стилістичну функцію таких ідіом, які надають виразності, образності та стилістичного забарвлення мовленню, сприяючи його запам'ятовуванню та емоційному впливу.

Крім того, досліджено культурно-когнітивну функцію ідіом, які відображають культурну спадщину, вірування та світогляд мовної спільноти. Вони часто містять історичні алюзії, посилення на традиції та звичаї, а також insights у концептуалізації світу. Не менш важливою є комунікативна функція таких ідіом, які сприяють ефективному та лаконічному спілкуванню, дозволяючи передавати складні ідеї чи досвід у стислій формі.

Виявлена багатогранна роль ідіом з компонентами “частин тіла” в збагаченні мови, вираженні емоцій, збереженні культурних знань та підвищенні ефективності комунікації в різноманітних контекстах сучасної англійської мови. Ці результати поглиблюють розуміння значення ідіоматичних виразів у сучасній англійській мові та їхнього використання в різних дискурсах.

**Ключові слова:** idioms with “body part” components, functional specificity, figurative meaning, fixedness, classification, etymology, spheres of usage of idioms, function.

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