

**LEXIKOSEMANTISCHE UND LINGUOCULTUROLOGISCHE
ASPEKTE ANTHROPONOMISCHER PHRASEOLOGISCHER EINHEITEN
(ZUM MATERIAL VON SPRACHEN MIT UNTERSCHIEDLICHEN
STRUKTUREN)**

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Zusammenfassung: Dieser Artikel handelt davon, dass die Menschheit im 21. Jahrhundert mit neuen Herausforderungen im Informationsraum konfrontiert ist. Trotz der Tatsache, dass die Phraseologie als sprachliche Disziplin schon lange existiert und viele Fragen im Zusammenhang mit den Besonderheiten der Phraseologieeinheiten (PU) verschiedener Sprachen ausreichend untersucht wurden, ist das Studium der Sprichwörter und Redewendungen noch lange nicht abgeschlossen, was bestimmt die Relevanz von Werken dieser Art. Die Rolle von Sprichwörtern und Redensarten im Leben der Menschheit nimmt ständig zu. Das Erscheinen der letzteren geht auf die Antike zurück, da sie seit langem die Lebenserfahrung der Menschen, moralische Gebote und Grundlagen widerspiegeln. Das paremiologische Weltbild enthält alle Volksweisheiten, die in der Folklore zum Leben erweckt werden, und enthält relevante Informationen, die direkte Ratschläge sind, einen Hinweis darauf, wie in einer bestimmten Situation zu handeln ist.

Schlüsselwörter: paremiologisch, anthropozentrisch, Allomorphismus, Isomorphismus, sprachkulturologische Aspekte, Zoonym, Ornithonym, Somatismus.

**LEXICO-SEMANTIC AND LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL ASPECTS
OF ANTHROPONOMIC PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS (ON THE MATERIAL
OF LANGUAGES WITH DIFFERENT STRUCTURES)**

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Abstract: This article is about in the 21st century, humanity is faced with new challenges in the information space. Despite the fact that phraseology as a linguistic discipline has existed for a long time and many issues related to the specifics of phraseological units (PU) of various languages have been sufficiently studied, the study of proverbs and sayings is still far from complete, which determines the relevance of works of this kind. The role of proverbs and sayings in the life of mankind is constantly increasing. The appearance of the latter dates back to ancient times, since they have long reflected the life experience of the people, moral commandments and foundations. The paremiological picture of the world contains

all the folk wisdom that comes to life in folklore and carries relevant information, which is direct advice, a hint on how to act in a particular situation.

Keywords: paremiological, anthropocentric, allomorphism, isomorphism, linguoculturological aspects, zoonym, ornithonym, somatism.

INTRODUCTION

In the 21st century, humanity is faced with new challenges in the information world. A comparative study of proverbs and sayings of different structures, unrelated languages (English and Russian) allows us to imagine the process of meaning formation, to identify the general and specific in terms of their content. The relevance of the study is due to:

*conducting a comparative study of proverbs and sayings of the Russian, English and Tatar languages belonging to different language groups of the Indo-European / Russian, English / and Altai / Tatar / languages;

* highlighting allomorphism and isomorphism of the units under study in the lexico-semantic and linguoculturological aspects;

* demand for the development of the basic principles of multilingual lexicography.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The object of the research is the proverbs and sayings of the English and Russian languages of anthropocentric orientation. Subject research - lexico-semantic and linguoculturological features of these units.

The theoretical significance of the study is determined by the identification of the semantic characteristics of the desired paremias and by making a significant contribution to the theory of comparative phraseology, semantics and cultural linguistics. The practical significance of the work lies in the possibility of using the results obtained in theoretical courses on comparative linguistics, lexicology, theory and practice of translation, comparative phraseology, the creation of dictionaries, etc. The "Russian-Anglotatar Dictionary of Proverbs and Sayings" prepared by the author is intended for schoolchildren, students, graduate students, translators, teachers [9, p.180].

The scientific novelty of the presented study lies in the fact that for the first time in a comparative-typological plan, a study of proverbs and sayings of an anthropocentric orientation was carried out on the material of languages of different structures (Russian, English, Tatar); identified typological similarities, differences, features of the studied units at the semantic level, due to intra/extralinguistic factors; the main issues that arise when creating a multilingual dictionary of proverbs and sayings are considered and the "Russian-Anglotatar Dictionary of Proverbs and Sayings" is prepared.

DISCUSSION.

The purpose of this study is to study the lexical-semantic and linguoculturological parameters of English, Tatar and Russian phraseological units, based on proverbs and sayings.

Achieving this goal required solving the following tasks:

* consider the points of view of the concept of phraseological units of domestic and foreign researchers that exist in modern scientific literature, consider the classifications proposed by researchers;

* choose by the method of continuous sampling of proverbs with a component - numeral, zoonym, ornithonym, somatism from one-, two- and

multilingual dictionaries of Russian, Tatar, English;

❖ study and conduct a comparative analysis of proverbs and sayings of anthropocentric orientation with a component - numeral (numerological), zoonym / ornithonym, somatism in the studied languages;

❖ perform a semantic classification of the considered proverbs and sayings;

❖ explore the isomorphism and allomorphism of the paroemias under study;

❖ compose a "Russian-English-Tatar Dictionary of Proverbs and Sayings". Achieving the goal of the study and solving the tasks necessitates the use of a complex of general scientific theoretical and empirical research methods:

- method of theoretical analysis / synthesis, descriptive method, which allowed to study proverbs, classifications of researchers, signs of phraseological units in diachronic / synchronous aspects;

- continuous sampling method contributed to the selection of proverbs and sayings;

- comparison method made it possible to establish and identify the features of proverbs and sayings, on the material of Russian, English, Tatar languages;

- the use of the statistical method is determined by the need to obtain, process quantitative indicators.

Language is an integral part of communication, thanks to it people understand each other and the world around them, in which national experience is fixed. The interest of modern man in knowing the achievements of his cultural and historical past encourages a careful study of language and culture [13, p. 233].

Each language has an original way of understanding the world, each language has a characteristic picture of the world (KM), the linguistic personality builds the content of the statement according to this picture. This expresses the features of human perception, awareness of the surrounding reality in the language. S.G. Ter-Minasova notes 3 forms of the human world around:

1) real picture of the world;

2) cultural/conceptual picture of the world (“...displaying a real picture through the prism of concepts created on the material of human representations with the help of the senses, consciousness”);

3) a linguistic picture of the world that reflects reality through the cultural picture of the world and is part of it [Ter-Minasova 2000: 41-47].

Language is one of the main elements influencing the receipt, processing of human knowledge about the surrounding reality. Aggregate this knowledge reflected in the language is usually called the language picture of the world (YAKM). The concept of CM is formed on the basis of the study of human representations about the world. If the world is the interaction of man and his environment reality and is the result of processing the obtained data on this union [Maslova 2001:63].

RESULTS.

The concept of JKM originates in the ideas of V. Fon Humboldt "historically formed in the ordinary consciousness of this language community and the set of ideas reflected in the language about world, a certain way of conceptualizing reality" [Alefirenko 2019:7-14].

Language is a world that reflects the external and internal qualities of a person. HELL. Apresyan represents under LCM the ways of perception and conceptualization of the world reflected in natural language [Apresyan 1974:367]. The concept of YKM is information about a person and the environment, developed by the centuries-old experience of the people, transformed and reflected in the language. The study and understanding of LCM devices for linguistics is one of the priority tasks. The linguistic picture of the world (LCM) is an essential part of the integral CM, as an organized system that contributes to the study of the world from different points of view.

The origin, existence, use of phraseological units within the linguistic community, correlated with culture, embodies the consciousness of an individual and the national identity of the whole people. The influence of culture on the formation

and functioning of phraseological units is studied in ethnolinguistics, linguoculturology, language stylistics, contrastive linguistics, and translation. Ethnolinguistics and linguoculturology determine the tasks of identifying cultural aspects of phraseological units. Linguists designate stable combinations of words in the language by various terms: phraseological unit, phraseme, idiom, stable combination, there are some other options. The variety of terms indicates the diversity of this linguistic phenomenon and the existence of various types of phraseological units. Phraseology includes many diverse aspects, and to give an accurate definition of phraseology is a very difficult task. In the definition of the concept of phraseological unit, to this day, researchers have not been able to reach a consensus. The interaction of the phraseological composition of language and culture is a key problem at the present time. Each phraseological unit is marked by individuality and specificity of perception of the world through the prism of language and ethnic culture. Phraseological material has linguistic value and general cultural significance.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, studies of phraseological units of languages of different structure, conducted by scientists through the prism of reflecting national and cultural specificity in the language, relate to the development of the theory of cultural linguistics with an initial focus on communication orientation and the human factor. The problem of studying set phrases and their semantic and grammatical features in a special section of linguistics was raised back in the 20-40s of the XX century by E.D. Polivanov, S.I. Abakumov, B.A. Larin and L.A. Bulakhovsky and others. As a separate discipline of linguistics, phraseology took place in the 40s. Despite the presence of a large amount of scientific literature on phraseology, there is no unanimous opinion among linguists on the issue of defining phraseological units. Phraseology is a linguistic phenomenon, this science involves a system of correlative and interconnected units. Obviously, phraseological units should be studied from the point of view of different aspects. PhUs are not like ordinary combinations of words, they cannot be replaced, they have fixed their structure and meaning over time. Sometimes, one phrase helps to replace a verbose sentence, while not losing its meaning, adding richness and brightness.

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