

TO THE QUESTION OF THE ANTHROPOCENTRISM OF RUSSIAN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

The peculiarity of phraseological semantics is its subjective feature. In the semes of the meanings of most Russian phraseological units present communicative needs and assessments of a person, the will, emotions, desires, i.e. most phraseological units are characterized by anthropocentricity (Greek *anthrōpos* — ‘man’, *kentron* — ‘center’ of their semantics).

Phraseological units in the Russian language are definitely anthropocentric. First of all, it is traced in the predominance of the semantics of evaluating a person from the point of view of physical, mental, ethical qualities; an assessment that characterizes a person in terms of social affiliation, occupation, age, life experience; an assessment of a person's attitude to another person; description of actions, behavior of people, their thoughts, speech activity, etc. Phraseological phrase can denote the state of the person-subject indirectly called or not called in the sentence, for example: *взбрести в голову*, *валиться из рук*, *приходить на ум* and many others. In sentences with these phraseological units the word that names a concrete notion or an abstract phenomenon act as a grammar subject.

A small group of phraseological units denoting the state of a person is used in impersonal sentences, and the real carrier of the state is expressed in such sentences by an indirect complement. For example, such phraseological units as *рябит в глазах*, *сосёт ложечкой*, *помутилось в голове* and others. The anthropocentricity of phraseological units also affected their composition. A large number of the set expressions under consideration includes components-somatisms (names of parts of the human body, Greek word *Sōma* — ‘body’): *связывать руки*, *только пятки сверкают*, *вешать на*

уши, не сносить головы. The following nouns act as somatic components: eye, hair, eyebrow, throat, head, throat, lip, stomach, knees, face, elbow, finger, shoulder, hand, heart, back, feet, ear, neck, cheeks, tongue, etc. Here are examples of some phraseological units in which these components are present: *голова на плечах* — ‘someone is smart’, *голова кругом* — ‘someone is full of worries’, *руки чешутся* — ‘someone has an irresistible desire to do something’, *легкая рука* — ‘someone is always lucky’ and others.

The anthropocentricity of semantics is also possessed by phraseological units containing components-zoonyms (Greek *zōon* — ‘animal’): horns, tail, fur, wings, skin, etc. The characteristics of human actions and states in them are given through comparison with animals, their signs, behavior: *накрутить хвост, взять под крыло, гладить против шерсти, согнуть в бараний рог* and others. In some cases, the images that motivate the meaning of phraseological units arise from associations with typical actions that a person directs to animals: *считать ворон, собаку съест, тянуть кота за хвост, крутиться, как белка в колесе* and others. Anthropocentricity also manifests itself in the process of phrase making of components-nouns denoting abstract concepts related to the psychophysical state of a person: hunger, fever, sadness, laughter, shame and others; related to human intellectual activity, such as thought, mind, conclusion; a word: *братся за ум, врезаться в память, ловить на слове.*

The anthropocentricity of the semantics of phraseological units is created by components-nouns with the meaning of moral concepts: faith, will, trust, duty, sacrifice, laziness, love, charity, hope, honor and others, for example: *пора и честь знать, кривить совестью, правда глаза колет.* A group of words with the meaning clothing and its details: shoes, underwear, tie, pocket, gloves, belt, shirt, sleeves, boots, hat. For example: *платить из чужого кармана, плакаться в жилетку, работать спустя рукава.* The same purpose is served by a group of components-nouns that have the meaning of social relations of people. It includes words reflecting various aspects of human

social activity, including economic and financial relations: *набивать себе цену, принимать на свой счет, лезть не в свое дело*.

A few more groups of nouns that contribute to the creation of anthropocentric semantics of phraseological units: a group of words with the meaning of art (comedy, backstage, role, stage, performance, tragedy); science (denominator, zero, case); vehicles (ship, saddle, carriage); domestic and wild animals (sheep, squirrel, wolf, sparrow, crow, goat, cat). From a linguistic point of view, these nouns are carriers of central meanings that create an anthropocentrism of the semantics of phraseological units.

Some verbal components are also characterized by vivid anthropocentricity: to utter, to speak, to listen, to cry, to feel, to love, to believe and similar actions peculiar to a person. For example: *замолвить словечко, видеть насквозь, наставлять на ум*. The presence of these components in procedural phraseological units creates their anthropocentric orientation. Thus, the main core in Russian phraseology is represented by units in which the components-nouns reflect the physical, emotional, mental, moral, social, cultural essence of a person.

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