

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF ANTHROPOCENTRIC UNITS IN ENGLISH

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Abstract: *The aim of this article is to represent the way of interpretation of phraseological units, reflecting human's perception and understanding of the world with the help of the names of human body parts.*

Key words: *Anthropocentricity, somatism, component, phraseological unit, metaphoric model, somatic phraseological unit.*

Each language reflects a certain way of perceiving the world. The linguistic picture of the world is made up of a body of knowledge about the world, reflected in one or another linguistic form, as well as a specific linguistic worldview. A special role in creating a linguistic picture of the world is played by phraseological units. They are a reflection of the life of the nation. The nature of the meaning of phraseological units is closely related to the background knowledge of the native speaker, with the practical experience of the individual, with the cultural and historical traditions of the people. PEs are the most emotional, expressive and vibrant layer of language and reflect the soul of the people, the richness and originality of the language, the realities of the country. The phraseological system is a complex phenomenon with its characteristic features, patterns and development history. Comparative studies of linguistic phenomena in the field of phraseology attract the attention of modern linguists in connection with the importance of identifying common and specific features at the phraseological and lexical levels of the languages under study. Identification of the spheres of contact of various languages contributes to the allocation of the general characteristics of

life, culture, history and psychology of peoples. A study of the relationship between languages and their groups helps to identify a more or less close relationship between these languages, to determine the degree of their remoteness from each other, and to establish a relative chronology of the occurrence of phenomena common to the compared languages. The study of the lexical and semantic features of the phraseological language of the studied languages is of great importance in studying the stages of development of the history of thinking of these peoples and the sociological issues related to them, the formation of a culture of the people, as well as for determining the organic connection between artistic and aesthetic thinking. In linguistics, not only the linguistic conceptualization of the human body as a whole is studied, but also its parts, organs and actions performed by them. “An individual, being a thinking and creative being, reflects the world in his mind in a special way and determines his place in it, at the same time becoming a reference point regarding which everything that exists is perceived”. This is associated with the presence in the phraseology of modern English of a large number of units containing somatic components, that is, the names of parts of the body of a person or animal, which are one of the oldest layers in the vocabulary of the language. For the first time, the term “somatic” was introduced into linguistic everyday life in the Finno-Graduation by F. Wakkom, who, considering the phraseological units of the Estonian language, which contained the names of the parts of the human body, called them somatic. He concluded that they are one of the oldest layers of phraseology and constitute the most common part of the phraseological composition of the Estonian language. The anthropocentricity of modern linguistics is expressed in its orientation to the human factor in the language, in the formulation and resolution of such problems as the interaction of a person’s language and thinking, the relationship between language and society, the relationship of the language and spiritual culture of the people, the people's mentality and folk art, etc. In linguistics, the anthropocentric principle is associated with the study of such problems regarding the connection of a person and his

language as: language and spiritual activity of a person; language, thinking and human consciousness; human language and physiology; language and culture; language, and communication; Language and human values [Kubryakova 1991: 36]. Thus, modern linguistics focused the focus of its attention on the human factor in the language. And this study is a typical example. The research topic is within the framework of the current anthropocentric direction developed in modern linguistics by such scientists. It is also undisputed by the fact that the phraseological centers of the comparable language are the overwhelming majority of the phraseological fund of the compared languages. The practical significance of the work lies in the possibility of using the results of the study in theoretical courses on comparative linguistics, lexicology, courses of theory and practice of translation, comparative phraseology, when creating textbooks, compiling teaching aids, explanatory two- or trilingual dictionaries, in the development and reading of special courses in phraseology, etc. Empirical data presented by the author can serve as a material for compiling a data bank on a semantic typology. Extensive practical material can be used in the compilation of explanatory, phraseological, linguocultural dictionaries. Created by the author and published phraseological dictionaries are intended for specialists, philologists, translators, teachers, graduate students, students and can serve as a practical tool in language classes, theory and practice of translation, contrastive linguistics. A person's comprehension of his own body stimulates the process of self-knowledge of an individual. Somatic vocabulary emphasizes the significance of this lexical layer in the description of the picture of the world, formed in the consciousness of the individual. Man uses somatic nominations to model knowledge about the world around him. The anthropocentric component of phraseological series is widely represented by units characterizing a person, his physiological, mental and emotional-sensual sphere. Somatisms associated with the perception of the world, its cognition and change, causing associations with life, feelings, physical and mental work, and the character of a person manifest themselves as active in phrases. As you know, teething is an important stage in the development of a child. The eruption of fangs

(in everyday speech "eye teeth") is an excruciating and painful process. The have one's eye-teeth cut - to become wise is based on the image of a person who has passed a certain life stage and, thus, has gained life experience and wisdom. A negative assessment of a person's mental activity is given by phraseological units, which include the somatism arse, related to obscene vocabulary (a segment of swear words in various languages, including vulgar, rude swear words, often expressing a spontaneous speech reaction to an unexpected (usually unpleasant) situation): can't tell your arse from your elbow; not know your arse from your elbow - if you can't tell your arse from your elbow, you are stupid and become confused about simple things. The above phraseological units are based on the image of a person who is not able to distinguish one part of the body from another, which is the simplest task even for a small child. The analysis of selected phraseological units showed that human mental activity is most often associated with such parts of the body as the head, eyes, and such an organ as the brain. The presence of these parts of the body positively characterizes the mental activity of a person, and their absence negatively. Less often, mental activity is associated with fingers, an eye tooth. Units of obscene vocabulary give a negative characteristic to the mental abilities of a person.

List of used literature:

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