

The comparative analysis of anthropocentric phraseological units in Russian, english and tatar languages

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Abstract

© Medwell Journals, 2016. Anthropocentricity of modern linguistics is expressed in its focus on the human factor in language in defining and solving such problems as the interrelation of language and human thinking, the relationship between language and society, the relationship between language and spiritual culture, national mentality and folk art, etc. In linguistics anthropocentric principle is related to the study of problems concerning the relationship of man and his language such as: language and the spiritual activity of man; language, human thinking and consciousness; language and human physiology; language and culture; language and communication; language and values of a person. Thus, modern linguistics has concentrated their focus on the human factor in language. And this study is a typical example. The research topic is beyond the scope of anthropocentric actual directions developed in modern linguistics. The study is devoted to the allocation of microspheres to identify allomorphy and isomorphism of phraseological units of anthropocentric orientation with the somatic component in Russian, English and Tatar languages at the semantic level. The researchers give a quantitative characteristic of each group and noted the particulars of individual languages.

Keywords

Analysis, Language, Linguistic, Phraseology, Study