

Maria D. Chertykova
Humanitarian Researches and the Sayan-Altay Tyurkologiya
of Katanov Khakass State University
Abakan, Russian Federation
chertikova@yandex.ru

Babasan D. Tsyrenov
Institute of Mongolian Studies, Buddhism and Tibetology, Siberian Branch of the Russian
Academy of Sciences
Ulan-Ude, Russian Federation
tsyrenovbabasan@mail.ru

Andrey D. Kaksin
Humanitarian Researches and the Sayan-Altay Tyurkologiya
of Katanov Khakass State University
Abakan, Russian Federation
adkaksin@yandex.ru

Phraseological units with the “heart” somatism in structurally different languages (Based on Khakas, Buryat and Khanty)

Abstract

The article describes lexical, semantic and linguocultural features of the Khakas, Buryat and Khanty phraseological units with the “heart” component. As a significant and basic fragment of the phraseological picture of the world, this layer of the lexical system is formed on the basis of the cultural and ideological competence of the ethnos. The universal feature of somatic phraseological understanding, which has received a figurative expression in the Khakass, Buryat and Khanty linguistic cultures, is that the heart symbolizes not only “a reservoir of experienced emotions and innermost thoughts”, but also the absolute center of everything connected with the human being. At the same time, each of the languages studied contains the national specifics of seeing the world through an associative image of the heart. In Khanty, it is body’s physical need, in Buryat it is a container filled with liquid that can spill over. While experiencing positive emotions, in Khakas, the heart goes up but in Khanty, it falls down and oil flows down it.

Keywords: Khakas language, Buryat language, Khanty language, somatism "heart", phraseological unit, vision of the world, image.