



Concept  
«appearance» in  
Russian and Yakut  
linguocultures


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1. Concept


2. Linguoculture


3. Phraseological units

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- **Concept** is the main notion of conceptual linguistic theory.

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- Concept in linguistics has a more complicated structure. The content of the concept is divided into linguistic meaning and cultural sense.

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- That is why it is often called a unit of knowledge, an abstract idea or a mental symbol. The concept is used to compose the semantic spaces of a particular language.

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- **Linguoculture** is a culture enshrined in signs of the language. We also understand it as a definite unity of language and culture, which is the direct subject of cultural linguistics.


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- Thus, linguoculture can be defined as a special type of interrelation of language and culture, which manifests itself both in the sphere of language and in the sphere of culture, and it can be revealed by comparing with another type of interrelation of language and culture.





- **Phraseological unit**

- (also called idiom), linguistic term, which stands for a word group with a fixed lexical composition and grammatical structure; its meaning, which is familiar to native speakers of the given language.



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- Phraseological units is generally figurative and cannot be derived from the meanings of the phraseological unit's component parts.

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- There are three classification principles of phraseological units. The most popular is the synchronic (semantic) classification by V.V. Vinogradov.
  - According to Vinogradov's classification all phraseological units are divided into **phraseological fusions**, **phraseological unities** and **phraseological combinations**.

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- The meanings of phraseological units are the result of the given language's historical development.
  - Also FU make our speech richer, more beautiful, expressive and imagery.

# Conclusion

- Research is devoted to the problems of linguistic awareness among representatives of different cultures. Cognitive causes and patterns of the concept of "appearance" will be identified. The phraseological units forming the concept of a person's appearance are analyzed. The semantic subgroups are defined and characterized on the material of the Russian and Yakut languages.