

*Summary.* The article deals with the problem of some set-expressions performing some peculiar functions that are different from the bulk of the phraseological units in their conventional understanding peculiar to the Russian linguistic culture. They mostly present the negative responses to loyal and just demands of citizens that have suffered from some state actions or bureaucratic arbitrariness. Their etymological, structural and functional characteristic features are studied.

*Key words:* linguocultural reality, language predators, linguistic terrorism, taboo vocabulary, bureaucratic phrases.

Shipitsina@bsu.edu.ru

« ( ) » ( ) . . . , 1979: 44). « » ( ) . . .



1. ... : ... , 2005.
2. ... , 1979. - 295 .
3. ... ( ... ). - : , 1972. - 614 .
4. ... // : ... , 1991. - 214 .

*Summary.* The article deals with the most important source of semantic minimum composition of phraseological unit semantics. Using the example of phraseological units *faint-heart* and *to throw dust into somebody's eyes*, it is shown that semantic minimums are inherited from the lexical meanings of words that were part of the former free initial collocations. The lexical meaning of the words that are part of a phraseological unit provides him with a figurative framework, based on the mental-everyday picture of the world of the ethnos.

*Key words:* idiom semantic structure, figurative basis of the idiom, phraseological derivation.