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## JUXTAPOSITION OF THE ENGLISH AND KAZAKH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

### Annotation

*The phraseological units (proverbs and sayings) are one of the most researchable branches of Lexicology, at the same time, demanding a deeper investigation in comparison of two languages. It follows that comparison of phraseological units of the English and Kazakh languages is very actual. The phraseological units or idioms as they are called by most western scholars represent what can probably be described as the most picturesque, colorful and expressive part of the language's vocabulary. The establishment of phraseology shows the peculiarities of the national language and qualities of the national culture. Comparing phraseology of genetically distant and different languages as Kazakh and English allows us to find national and cultural peculiarities, their similarities and differences. There are many similarities and differences in Kazakh and English phraseological units.*

**Key words:** phraseologism, idiom, phraseologization, contextualization, target language, idiophraseomatic, lexicogrammar, phraseosemantic.

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## ҚАЗАҚ ЖӘНЕ АҒЫЛШЫН ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМДЕРІН САЛЫ- СТЫРУ

### Аннотация

*Фразеологиялық бірліктер лексикологияның ең көп зерттелетін салаларының бірі болғанымен, екі тілді салыстырғанда терең зерттеуді қажет етеді. Бұл орайда, яғни ағылшын және қазақ тілдерінің фразеологиялық бірліктерін салыстыру өте маңызды. Фразеологиялық бірліктерді немесе идиомаларды әр тілдің лексикасының ең әдемі, әсем және көрнекі бөлігі ретінде сипаттауға болады. Фразеологиязмдер тілдің ұлттық ерекшеліктерін және ұлттық мәдениеттің қасиеттерін көрсетеді. Генетикалық тұрғыда алыс және әртүрлі қазақ және ағылшын сияқты тілдерді салыстыру, олардың ұлттық-мәдени ерекшеліктерін, ұқсастықтары мен айырмашылықтарын табуға мүмкіндік береді.*

**Түйін сөздер:** фразеологизм, идиома, фразеологиялану, мәнмәтінделу, аударма тілі, идиофразеоматикалық, лексикограмма, фразеосемантикалық.

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## СОПОСТАВЛЕНИЕ КАЗАХСКИХ И АНГЛИЙСКИХ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ

### Аннотация

*Фразеологические единицы (поговорки и пословицы) являются одной из наиболее исследуемых отраслей лексикологии, и в то же время требуют более глубокого исследования в сравнении двух языков. Из этого следует, что сравнение фразеологизмов английского и казахского языков очень актуально. Фразеологические единицы или идиомы, как их называют большинство западных ученых, представляют собой то, что можно охарактеризовать как наиболее живописную, красочную и выразительную часть словарного запаса языка. Создание фразеологии показывает особенности национального языка и качества национальной культуры. Сопоставление фразеологии генетически далеких и разных языков, таких как казахский и английский, позволяет выявить национально-культурные особенности, их сходства и различия.*

**Ключевые слова:** фразеологизм, идиома, фразеологизация, контекстуализация, язык перевода, идиофразеоматический, лексикограмма, фразеосемантический.

Understanding of sense of phraseological units of the foreign language text important both for adequate understanding, and for spiritual enrichment of readers of art or political literature. The phraseology develops figurative thinking, flexibility of thought, facilitates process of communication in language. It is necessary for research of phraseological units a narrow subject which will show all their features. The phraseological units are word-groups that cannot be made in the process of speech, they exist in the language as ready-made units. They are compiled in special dictionaries. The same as words phraseological units express a single notion and are used in a sentence as one part of it.

Interest in phraseologisms and phraseology grew considerably for the last twenty years or about it. While the point of view of the general linguists on phraseology before can be derided probably as ‘the researchers of the idiom and lexicographers classifying and investigating different types of fairly frozen idiomatic expressions’ meanwhile this representation fortunately changed. Presently problems of identification and classification of phraseologisms, and also their integration into theoretical research and practical application have much deeper influence on researchers and their agendas in many various divisions of science of linguistics, and also in language studying, acquisition, and training, natural language processing, etc.

The history of phraseology origin as a linguistic discipline should be noted as well. The Swiss linguist Charles Bally introduced the term *phraseology* for the first time to mean “a branch of stylistics studying the related phrases”, but this term was not accepted by West European and

American linguists and was used to mean:

- 1) choice of words, a form of expression, wording;
- 2) language, syllable, style;
- 3) expressions, word-combinations [1, p.336].

It is necessary to mention about the Kazakh outstanding scientist S. Amanzholov who began to study the notion of phraseology in the Kazakh language for the first time in 40s of the XX century. Lately linguists are more interested in comparative investigations. An appeal to cross-language analysis helps better understand regularities and peculiarities of studied linguistic facts, allows not only penetrate deeper into the structure of observed features of foreign language, but also fully comprehend idioethnic features of their native language.

We can mention such dictionaries as: L. Smith «Words and Idioms», V. Collins «A Book of English Idioms» etc. In these dictionaries we can find words, peculiar in their semantics (idiomatic), side by side with word-groups and sentences. In these dictionaries they are arranged, as a rule, into different semantic groups. V. H. Collins writes in his «Book of English idioms»: «In standard spoken and written English today idiom is an established and essential element that, used with care, ornaments and enriches the language». «Used with care» is an important warning because speech overloaded with idioms loses its freshness and originality. The idioms are ready-made speech units, and their repetition sometimes wears them out: they lose their colors. Therefore, the idioms are used as ready-made units with fixed and constant structures.

The major one and base their research work in the field of phraseology on the definition of a phraseological unit offered by Professor A. V. Koonin, the leading authority on problems of English Phraseology: «A phraseological unit is a stable word-group characterizing by a completely or partially transferred meaning».

Among Kazakh scientists we can mention the following researchers who studied this branch of Lexicology: I. Kenesbayev, R. Sarsenbayev, B. Adambayev, G. Musabayev, K. Ahanov. For example, K. Ahanov studied phraseological units: sayings and in his book «Тіл біліміне кіріспе» in the part lexicology wrote about the Kazakh phraseology.

The phraseological fusions are semantically indivisible phraseological units the integral value of which completely non-correlative with the values of its components, for example: “*at sixes and sevens*” means “*in confusion or in disagreement*”; “*to set one’s cap at smb*” means “*to try and attract a man*”; “*to leave smb in the lurch*” means “*to abandon a friend when he is in trouble*”. [2, p.210].

The phraseological unities are semantically indivisible and complete ones, the meaning of which is motivated by the meanings of its constituent words, for example: “*to sit on the fence*” means “*in discussion*”; “*to lose*

*one's head*" means "to be at a loss what to do"; "to lose one's heart to smb" means "to fall in love"; "to ride the high horse" means "to behave in a superior way".

The phraseological combinations are phraseological units containing words both with free and phraseologically bounded meanings. Phraseological combinations are formed from the words with free and phraseologically bounded meanings, for example: "to be good at smth, to have a bite, to take smth for granted, to stick at nothing, to be a good hand at smth". [3, p.110].

The phraseological expression is a phraseological unit consisting entirely of the words with free meanings. The difference between phraseological expression and free combination is the reproduction with stable socially accepted meaning and constant structure of words-components. Thus, the distinguishing features of phraseological expressions are:

- 1) reproduction in a speech with stable meaning and constant component composition;
- 2) presence of words with free meanings.

Phraseological expressions in the English language: *a baby in arms (to be wet behind the ears), mistake the wish for the reality (wishful thinking), to be on the safe side (in a case of dire need) etc.*; phraseological expressions in the Kazakh language: *су сенкендей басылу (immediately to calm down), күле кіріп күңірене шықты (double-faced) etc.*

In contradistinction to V.V. Vinogradov and N.M. Shansky the Kazakh scientist I.K. Kenesbayev basing on semantic and structural integrity of phraseologisms classified them into two types of phraseological units: fusions (idiom) and combinations (phrase) [4].

I.K. Kenesbayev refers phraseological units to phraseological fusions a common sense of which does not depend on the lexical meaning of their constituent words. As an example we can take the phraseological unit of the Kazakh language «қырғи-қабақ болу» means "be at odds with smb, feel hurt". The given meaning originated not only from separate components like «қырғи» «қабақ» «болу», but from its integral combination. The same is true about phraseological expression «тонның ішкі бауындай» that gives such meaning as "very close like of one's own family" in accordance with integral combination of its separate components.

According to I.K. Kenesbayev phraseological fusions are such stable phrases the common meaning of which fully depends on the meaning of constituent words. Words in phraseological combination preserve the relative semantic independence, however might be bound showing its meaning only in combination with definite and exclusive circle of words, for example «ата жолын қуу» (*adhere to the traditions of the fathers*), «егілін жылау» (*cry buckets*), «шалқар көл» (*boundless lake*), «мұдай дала» (*wide steppe*), etc. [5, p.224]

Proverbs and sayings are the habitual associations of a word in a language with other particular words. Speakers become accustomed to such collocations. Very often they are related to the referential and situational meaning of words. Sometimes there are collocations, which are removed from the reference to extra-linguistic reality. While comparing and contrasting proverbs in different languages we can find their equivalents in other languages by their meaning. As it stated before, the classification system starts with main themes [6, p.158], which for the most part represent basic aspects of human life and it is common to all languages. These themes in Kazakh, English and Russian languages are common and they are easily seen in the following examples:

**A. Practical knowledge of nature:** for example: the English proverb *an oak is not felled with one stroke* has the same function and equivalent in Kazakh: *Еменді бір ұрып құлата алмайсың.*

**B. Faith and basic attitudes:** *east or west, home is best – В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше* in Kazakh which is translated as *to be a guest is good but to be at home is better* - *Өз үйім-өлең төсегім* means *my home is my song and my bed.*

**C. Basic observations and socio-logics:** *if you cannot see the bottom, do not cross the river – Өткелін білмей өзенге түспе.* All the three variants have the same meaning.

**D. The world and human life:** *he lives long that lives well – Көңілдінің үйінде күнде мейрам, күнде той.* This proverb has no stylistic colouring in comparative languages. They are simple sentences which ordinary people use in everyday speech and have become a proverb as a result of long and frequent use.

**E. Sense of proportion:** *eat at pleasure, drink with measure – Қанағат қарын тойғызар.*

**F. Concepts of morality:** *handsome is that handsome does – Тәні сұлу– сұлу емес, жаны сұлу– сұлу* and the Kazakh variant is *who has handsome body is not handsome, who has handsome soul is handsome.*

**G. Social life:** *he is lifeless who is faultless – Жаңылмайтын жақ болмас, сүрінбейтін тұяқ болмас.* These types of proverbs are based on experience of people in the society as a result of their relationship, manners and behavior.

**H. Social interaction:** *a bad beginning makes a bad ending – Басы қатты болса аяғы тәтті болады* (in the Kazakh variant the same words are used but the meaning is different: if the beginning is bad then the end will be tasty; here is the rhyme: *қатты* and *тәтті*). Social interaction has bred the majority of proverbs and sayings in the three languages, as social status and habits of people play a most important role in the life of people.

**I. Communication:** *great talkers are great liars – Аз сөз – алтын,*

κῶν σὸν – κῶμικ (Kazakh: few words are gold, lots of words are silver). This proverb shows that in every nation much talk has bad results such as: lie, laziness, gossips etc. These proverbs show communication in different aspects.

Phraseological units enrich language means of expression, give it vivacity and figurativeness. From number most widely in language phraseological combinations are used; they occur in texts of any character, and including in scientific and technical literature. As for phraseological unities and unions, they are used in newspaper texts and, most often, in fiction. In my work, I pointed to the particular phraseology, their characteristics. The translation phraseology is very awkward if you did not studied before them. With further work on this topic, I want to increase the interest and relevance of the use of phraseology. Analysis of types of meanings in the field of phraseology is important not only for the theory of phraseology but also for the progress of the language science as a whole, as without semantics the existence of any language is impossible. Contrastive-comparative study of phraseological units, proverbs and sayings and idioms gives us an opportunity to reveal their ethical-aesthetic characters and the functions in the context. Understanding and knowledge of different languages helps to broaden one's mind and master the learned language professionally. It shows that even they belong to different families and types of language groups and pronounce the words in different forms, the evolution and formation of human language takes its beginning from one root and source.

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