

ABOUT COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL EXPRESSIONS BETWEEN KAZAKH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract. This scholarly inquiry delves into the intricate realm of phraseological expressions within the contemporary linguistic landscape, addressing their prominent status as a focal point of discussion among scholars. Esteemed researchers across the linguistic spectrum recognize phraseological units as significant lexical constructs, wherein the meaning of the entire expression surpasses the sum of its individual components. Considering the limited research in this area, the paper aims to find out the challenges in comparing phraseological units based on some proverbs and sayings between English and Kazakh languages, emphasizing the need for a nuanced and contextually sensitive approach to enhance cross-cultural communication.

This research undertakes the descriptive and comparative analysis of phraseological expressions in both English and Kazakh languages. By examining the similarities and differences between these fixed expressions, the study aims to shed light on the underlying structures, cultural influences, and semantic nuances inherent in these linguistic expressions. The scholarly significance of this work is defined by the focus it places on examining the effectiveness of the comparative approach used. The findings of this research offered aid in a better understanding of the complex interactions that exist within phraseological units and stimulated additional study in the areas of phraseology and semantics in the languages under study. Focused on the complexities encountered during translation, the study highlights the practical significance of how phraseological units hold specific semantic values, often independent of their structural features. This paper is noteworthy because it has the potential to apply study findings to the field of literary translation, especially when it comes to relevant concerns in Kazakh-English phraseological expressions translation. The article also came to the conclusion that phraseological combinations demonstrate an intriguing interplay between semantic independence and contextual boundaries, adding to the current conversation in linguistics and cross-cultural communication.

Keywords: phraseology, cross-cultural understanding, comparative analysis, idioms, lexical and structural similarities, phraseological unit components, equivalent, translation

Introduction

In order to explore the area of phraseological expressions in the modern linguistic environment, this research article takes a comparative and descriptive method, acknowledging their major position as a focus of scholarly discourse. We analyze each phraseological unit in English and Kazakh thoroughly using a complete analytical method, treating them as primary data, and relying on the comparison approach. By delving into the meanings and equivalents of phraseological expressions in both languages, this study aims to shed light on the complexities of lexicology and ultimately contribute to a more nuanced understanding of their usage across various cultural contexts. By laying out a direction for future research in this

area, this study significantly adds to the body of knowledge in theoretical lexicography and comparative linguistics.

The substantial body of work devoted to the comparative examination of meaning in English and Kazakh phraseological units serves as the basis for this study. Because of their critical importance in linguistic comprehension, our research focuses on the significance of congruencies and disparities in translation from English into Kazakh and vice versa. We advance the corpus of linguistic research and the larger conversation in lexicology by closely examining the subtleties of phraseological expressions and gaining insightful knowledge about language understanding. This research suggests directions for more research and method refinement in light of probable future developments in comparative analysis. The effectiveness of this strategy for clarifying the usage and meaning of phraseological expressions in the languages under study may be improved by embracing intercultural links and interdisciplinary cooperation.

This study aims to outline the difficulties involved in comparing phraseological units between English and Kazakh, highlighting the need for a nuanced, contextually aware strategy to support cross-cultural communication. It also aims to clarify the structural underpinnings, cultural influences, and subtle semantics present in these linguistic constructions by a rigorous assessment of shared and unique components inside these fixed phraseological phrases. This work's methodological emphasis on assessing the effectiveness of the comparative technique used serves to highlight its scholarly significance.

In this vein, we need to note that an increasing number of academics nowadays are interested in using rigorous scientific methods to study bilingualism. Some proverbs and sayings are phraseological units that have become particularly fruitful research subjects among the many components of lexicology, necessitating a thorough cross-linguistic comparison. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to compare phraseological units in English and Kazakh. The section of a language's lexicon that is perhaps the most colorful, bright, and emotive is its phraseological units, sometimes known as idioms in Western scholarship.

If we look at the terms “phraseology” and “phraseologism”, the definitions and applications of these terms are hotly debated among linguists. This demonstrates the complexity and difficulty of the issue at hand as well as the fact that scientific understanding of the issue is still insufficient.

There is the multifaceted realm of "phraseology" within modern linguistics, discerning its connotations through both broad and narrow lenses. In the context of a more confined interpretation, phraseology pertains exclusively to the study of phraseological fusions, phraseological units, and phraseological combinations. Proverbs, sayings, and winged words are all considered to be part of phraseology broadly speaking.

The relevance of the study is mostly dictated by the fact that it appears conceivable to become familiar with the cultures of the target language's speaking nations without having knowledge of and use of its phraseological terms.

The object of the research is English and Kazakh phraseological expressions based on various proverbs and sayings. The subject of the study is the characteristics

of the origin of phraseological expressions, their classification, and their practical application in the use of both languages.

Methods and materials

Principal research techniques include a descriptive and comparative analysis of the issue at hand, a study and summary of the expertise of scientists, and a comparison of proverbs and sayings in Kazakh and English. Also, the systematic approach to examining phraseological units ensures a structured and objective evaluation. For example, the descriptive approach, incorporates diverse procedures and techniques, to investigate the intricate lexico-semantic peculiarities of phraseological units in both English and Kazakh languages. By comparing the lexical and semantic equivalences between phraseological expressions in both languages this paper reveals shared and distinct idiomatic expressions in both languages. The research includes data collection, analysis, and interpretation procedures.

The implications of the research findings are discussed, emphasizing their contributions to the broader field of linguistic studies, phraseology, and cross-cultural communication. The work of eminent domestic and international researchers including I.Kenesbayev, M.Balakayev, G.Gurbanova, I.V.Arnold, G.Smagulova, Ch. Bally, Silva, L.Rodo, Ellis, E.B.Tylor and G.Yule forms the theoretical and methodological foundation of the study.

When it comes to the etymology of the term phraseological units, Ch.Bally was the first author to discuss them. In his book *Précis de stylistique*, he wrote that “phraseological units are stable combinations whose meanings are distinct from those of the words that make up their constituent parts” [1, p. 88].

For example, I.Kenesbayev states “If the branch of linguistics that checks vocabulary is called lexicology, the branch that checks phraseological wealth is called phraseology” [2, p. 589].

Accordingly, M.Balakayev assumes that “Phrases and idioms are one of the most important parts of the Kazakh vocabulary. Together, we call them phraseological units” [3, p.170].

Phraseological units can be categorized using a variety of different factors. The most well-known of these are V.V.Vinogradov's. He emphasizes phraseological unit structure and provides examples of the many levels of dependent elements and semantic solidarity. His classification is as follows:

1. Phraseological fusions;
2. Phraseological units;
3. Phraseological combinations [4, p. 206].

Phraseological fusions. These linguistic constructs are indivisible and uniquely welded together, presenting the highest amalgamation of their constituent components. The words enmeshed in these formations have shed their individual semantics, giving rise to phraseological fusions that defy deduction from the values of their constituent elements. Thus, certain challenges arise during translation when the translator encounters untranslatable phraseological fusions in the source language. When faced with such situations, the translator may resort to descriptive

translation to convey the nuanced meanings encapsulated within these linguistic constructs.

Phraseological units. They center on their distinct features of figurativeness and motivation. These linguistic constructs exhibit a remarkable fluidity, accommodating certain degrees of variability while maintaining their essential coherence. Despite their usage often residing within figurative contexts, phraseological units bear the unique property of encapsulating the comprehensive meaning of the entire expression within their constituent components. This attribute provides valuable insights into the translation process, occasionally rendering it feasible to identify a corresponding expression that, while constructed upon different imagery, converges in intended meaning.

Phraseological combinations. They elucidate their inherent stability as fixed linguistic constructs. These combinations, while composed of individual constituent word meanings, perpetually feature one word employed within a figurative context. By fusing literal and figurative elements, these expressions emerge as potent conveyors of layered meanings. The research underscores the absence of national specificity within phraseological combinations, highlighting their transparency and discernible internal structure that simplifies their interpretation. Often devoid of excessive imagery, their intended meanings are accessible. Translational challenges are surmounted through the employment of words with direct meanings, aptly infused with the desired stylistic nuances.

According to G.Gurbanova, due to the type of meaning phraseological units may be classified into:

- Set phrases or idioms;

- Semi-idioms;

- Invariant of words or phraseomatic units.

Set phrases or idioms are phraseological units with a transferred meaning. They can be completely or partially transferred (red tape);

Grammatical meanings that have two phrases are shared by semi-idioms which are phraseological units: terminological and transferred;

Invariant of words or phraseomatic units having non-transferred and complicated meanings. They are not transferred at all. Their meanings are literal [5, p.10].

The area of linguistics known as phraseology focuses primarily on the study of phraseological units. In the 1940s, phraseology emerged as a separate field of linguistic study. In the field of linguistics called phraseology, researchers examine how phrases have developed historically and in the present. We must emphasize that the primary factor in determining phraseological units in any language is culture. For instance, based on G. Yule's assertion that "The awareness of our knowledge, and thus of our culture, is developed only after having developed language," L.Rodo [6, p. 55] provides an accurate description.

According to G.Yule [7], "The specific language we acquire through the process of cultural transmission offers us a ready-made system of categorizing the world around us and our perception of it. E.B.Tylor states, "Cultural life is a complex

whole, including knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, and custom. And people, as members of the society, get the ability and habits” [8].

Likewise, Silva et al note that “Ellis (2008) explains that from the 1950s on, structural patterns started to be called ‘constructions’ or ‘phraseologisms’. In comparison to the past century, a considerable amount of studies has been developed in the Phraseology purview, with contributions in a prominent position coming from studies affiliated with cognition, description, acquisition, teaching of native and foreign language, and also with Terminology, as phraseological units also occur in specialized texts” [9].

The classic monograph "Kazakh phraseology in linguistic paradigms" by G. Smagulova emphasizes how phraseologisms are currently categorized in linguistics (primarily by European and Slavic researchers) according to their numerous groupings. She provides the classifications listed below:

1. Idioms (ит мініп ирек қамшылау, мұрнынан есек құрты түсу, ит арқасы қиянда, түкіргі жерге түспеу, түйе үстінде сирақ жасау);

2. Sayings referring to common fact or knowledge, folk wisdom (әрекетіне қарай өнбегі, орамал тон болмайды, жол болады, ер – елдің иесі, әйел – үйдің киесі);

3. Sayings (тегін адам таз болмайды, бір тауда бір киік, итке мылтық не керек, әркім өз ботасын үкілейді); [10, p. 7].

Dictionaries stand as an indispensable tool in the study of any language, playing a pivotal role in language learning and teaching. However, the crucial question arises - what criteria should one consider when selecting a dictionary to progressively enhance speech skills? This report addresses the urgency of this theme, as it is pertinent to pupils, students, and seasoned educators alike, who constantly rely on a reliable dictionary to aid them in their language-related endeavors. The significance of making a well-informed choice while selecting a dictionary is discussed in this section. The criteria for an ideal dictionary that caters to speech skill improvement are elucidated.

The exploration of word meanings constitutes a fundamental aspect of language study. As language users, we encounter words with multifaceted definitions, some overlapping, and others entirely distinct. The question arises: how do we determine the most appropriate definition to use in a given context? This paper delves into the valuable role of dictionaries in addressing this query, illuminating how these lexicons organize meanings to prioritize common and frequent definitions while providing illustrative example sentences for contextual comprehension. Words often possess a multitude of meanings, characterized by both similarities and disparities. Selecting the appropriate definition amidst this semantic diversity can be challenging. To this end, dictionaries offer invaluable assistance in disambiguating these nuances. When we focus on resolving ambiguity and misinterpretation, the illustrative examples offered by dictionaries help resolve ambiguity surrounding word meanings. They equip users with the necessary insights to avoid misinterpretations and employ words accurately in communication.

Although the example sentences in a dictionary can teach you a lot about a word's grammar, they aren't the only method that a dictionary can teach you about

grammar. A word's word class will be identified by a dictionary. A well-designed dictionary will also have a set of symbols or abbreviations to indicate things like whether a noun is countable, whether a verb is transitive or intransitive, and other such distinctions.

Results and discussion

The comparative analysis of phraseological expressions in English and Kazakh languages unveils their unique lexico-semantic peculiarities and structural nuances. This research offers valuable insights into the formation and cultural representation of phraseologisms, enriching our understanding of language-specific fixed expressions. The findings contribute to the ongoing discourse in phraseology and linguistic research, promoting a deeper appreciation for the diverse and intricate nature of these linguistic phenomena.

Moreover, the indispensability of dictionaries in language learning and teaching is emphasized, particularly regarding speech skill enhancement. The significance of selecting a suitable dictionary to meet individual learning needs is underscored. This work emphasizes a valuable resource for language learners, educators, and language researchers, emphasizing the enduring significance of dictionaries in our pursuit of language excellence. The implications of the research findings for linguistic theory, language teaching, and intercultural communication are discussed. The paper concludes by outlining potential avenues for further research in the domain of phraseological unit analysis in English and Kazakh.

The research provides valuable insights into the cognitive processes involved in phraseological unit processing and offers implications for effective language communication and cross-cultural understanding. The analysis that we provided contributes to a deeper understanding of the intricate interrelationships within phraseological units and encourages further investigation in the realm of phraseology and semantics in the studied languages.

The paper also tries to emphasize the influential role of semantic chains in language, impacting intercultural communication and translation processes. Phraseological expressions hold specific semantic values, often transcending structural considerations, making their comparison between English and Kazakh languages challenging. The limited research landscape underscores the need for comprehensive investigations in this domain. By adopting contextually sensitive translation strategies, cross-linguistic comparison can be navigated effectively, fostering enhanced intercultural communication and mutual understanding between English and Kazakh speakers. The outcomes of this paper contribute to a deeper understanding of the intricacies involved in phraseological unit comparison and shed light on the implications for intercultural communication practices in both languages.

Before going through to translation of phraseological units, let's examine some word translation examples from English into Kazakh and from Russian into Kazakh that are provided in a few online dictionaries.

1. Glosbe Translate:

The expression “at nightmare” is translated into Kazakh as “қасипет” (Glosbe Dictionary – All Languages of the World in One Place). In Russian it can be “в кошмаре”, from Russian into Kazakh “қорқынышты түсте”. According to our variant, the right translation should be “түсінде қатты бастығырылу”.

2. Sozdik. kz.

According to the website sozdik.kz, the phrase “по ночам” in Russian is translated as “түнде” in Kazakh (Русско- казахский словарь) although we assume that the actual translation is “әрбір түн”.

3. Free Online English, Kazakh and Russian Glossary by Lena Leneshmidt (Free Online English, Kazakh and Russian Glossary).

The phrase “a few minutes” is given in Kazakh as “бітегене”, while the Russian translation is given correctly as “несколько минут”. In fact, in our opinion, “a few minutes” should be translated into Kazakh as “бірнеше минуттар”.

Hence, we need to highlight the absence of direct dictionaries for translation of phraseological unit between English and Kazakh languages. The necessity of adopting Russian as an intermediary language is discussed in the table below setting the stage for an in-depth analysis.

Table 1. Phraseological expressions in English and Russian and their equivalents in Kazakh

English	Russian	Kazakh
Spick and span	С иголочки	Су жаңа киім киген
To spread oneself	Лезть вон из кожи	Терісіне сыймау; жаны шығу
Still waters run deep	В тихом омуте черти водятся	Үндемегеннен үйдей бәле шығады
Between the devil and the deep blue sea/	Между дьяволом и морской пучиной (в безвыходном положении)	Тығырыққа тірелу
To make a mountain out of a molehill	Делать из мухи слона	Түймедейді түйедей ету
Pull the wool over smb's eyes	Водить за нос	Түсіріп кету; алдап -соғу
Cherish as the apple of one's eye	Беречь как зеницу ока	Көздің қарашығындай сақтау
It is pitch-dark	Хоть глаза выколи	Көзге түртсе көргісіз
Hair stand on end	Волосы встали дыбом	Төбе шашы тік тұру
Vanish without a trace, vanish into thin air	Как в воду канул	Жер жұтқандай
As strong as a horse	Сильный, как лошадь	Аяқ қолы балғадай; тепсе темір үзеді
To talk through one's hat	Пороть чепуху; нести чушь	Аузына келгенін оттау
As like as two peas in a pod	Как две капли воды	Аузынан түскендей ұқсау
Birds of a feather flock together	Рыбак рыбака видит издалека	Етікші етікшіні алыстан көреді
One's in a blue moon	Когда рак на горе	Түйенің құйрығы жерге, ешкінің құйрығы көкке жеткенде
As poor as a church mouse	Беден, как церковная мышь	Тозығы жеткен кедей

As a rule, the absence of direct dictionaries for translating phraseological units from English to Kazakh languages underscores the significance of employing

Russian as an intermediary. Despite certain limitations, Russian serves as a valuable linguistic bridge, offering advantages in terms of lexical and structural similarities. By maintaining semantic and cultural integrity, the effective utilization of Russian in translation contributes to enhanced cross-linguistic communication and fosters mutual understanding between English and Kazakh speakers.

Nevertheless, on the basis of uniform or similar signs and homogeneous comparisons, alternatives for some phraseological units in English and Kazakh are developed that represent valid concepts. For example:

Table 2. Phraseological expressions in English and their equivalents in Kazakh

English	Kazakh
Someone's hair stand on end	Төбе шашы тік тұру
Between two fires	Екі оттың арасында
To pour oil on the flames	Отқа майкүю
Cat and dog life	Ит пен мысықтай өмір
To bite one's elbows	Бармағын тістеу
Kill two birds with one stone	Екі оқпен бір қоян ату

Furthermore, we need to point out the crucial role of classification in understanding and translating Phraseological Units from English into Kazakh. The exploration needs to be involved in the intricate classification of phraseological units, illuminating the indispensable theoretical underpinnings that empower translators to proficiently identify, analyze, and aptly translate these linguistic constructs within context. We need to underscore the significance of theoretical knowledge as an invaluable toolkit, enabling translators to navigate the complex landscape of phraseological units and provide translations that align accurately with the contextual nuances. Drawing from these delineated dimensions, the research establishes a structured typology that comprehensively categorizes phraseological units. This typology serves as a potent resource for linguists, scholars, and, most notably, translators. It encapsulates diverse variations and contextual adaptations of phraseological units, enabling translators to employ an informed approach to translation. The table below gives a clear picture of this statement.

Table 3. Some elements of phraseological unit components in translation

1. Phraseological units with the same semantics, grammatical structure, and component composition are said to have phraseological equivalents (full and partial);	
English	Kazakh
Pay attention	Құлақ түр
Black Friday	Жаппай сатылым күні; үлкен жеңілдіктер күні
Milk cow	Сауын сиыр
The dogs bark but the caravan moves on	Иттер қабады, керуен жүреді
Red Crescent	Ай; қызыл жарты (күшін халықаралық қақтығыстар немесе елдегі ішкі толқулар мен қарулы қақтығыстар құрбандарын қорғауды қамтамасыз ету)

2. Phraseological units that represent the same or a comparable meaning but differ completely in terms of how similar their internal forms are to one another are known as phraseological analogs (full and partial);	
English	Kazakh
To take the wrong turning	Жолдан таю
To pull someone's leg	Аяқтан шалу
A black hen lays a white egg	Қара сиыр ақ сүт берер
Talk turkey	Бетке айту; ашық сөйлесу
Put smb/smith to the test	Біреуді/бірнарсені сүзгіден өткізу; тексеру
3. Phraseological units that do not correspond to one another in another language's phraseological system are known as non-equivalent phraseological units;	
English	Kazakh
Wall Street	Нью-Йорктегі қор биржасы мен маңызды банктер орналасқан көше. Уолл-стрит көбінесе сол жерде жүргізілетін қаржылық бизнеске және онда жұмыс істейтін адамдарға сілтеме жасау үшін қолданылады
Gretna Green marriage	Үйден қашқан ғашықтар арасындағы неке
Come Yorkshire over smb	Тақырға отырғызып кету; алдап соғу
To fowl one's own nest	Біреуді қаралау
Not to touch hair of somebody's head	Көзінен таса қылмау

Thus, we need to focus on how the meaning of phraseological units is inherently motivated by the meanings of their constituent words. Through an extensive examination of phraseological units in two languages, we shed light on the complex interplay between the semantics of individual words and the holistic meaning of phraseological units as was mentioned in the clarifications below:

1. The English idiom “to sit on the fence” means “it has nothing to do with me”, and “it’s no concern of mine”. We also can say “It's no skin off my nose”. The phrase “менің жұмысым жоқ”, and “менің қатысым жоқ” can be used to convey the meaning of the given idiom in Kazakh even though it cannot be rendered as an idiom. While both idioms have the same meanings, we have discovered a Kazakh equivalent for this English idiom, which is “бірің өліп бірің қал”.

2. Literally, "to lose one's head" is “біреу басын жоғалтты”, but in Kazakh culture, it is more accurately rendered as “есінен адасу”, “басынан айырылу”.

3. Although "to lose one's heart to smb" is directly translated as “біреу жүрегін жоғалтты” Kazakhs really use the phraseological idiom “ес -түссіз ғашық болды”

4. “To ride the high horse” - “To behave in a superior”.

For example, if we take the Kazakh phraseological unit “қырғи қабақ болу” which means "be at odds with smb, feel hurt" as an illustration. The word "given" refers to its whole composition rather than just its individual parts, such as " “қырғи - қабақ”, “болу” The same is true of the phraseological statement "тонның ішкі бауындай" which, when its individual parts are combined in a whole, conveys the meaning "very close like of one's own family."

If we deal with semantic independence and contextual boundaries in phraseological combinations in both languages, there is a dynamic interplay between semantic independence and contextual boundaries within phraseological combinations. It examines how words, when combined into fixed expressions, retain

relative semantic autonomy, yet their true meaning manifests only within specific and exclusive word contexts, for example, let us compare some fixed phraseological expressions in Kazakh and their translations in English:

“Жердің түбі”

For example: “Құрғыр! Жердің түбінде тұрады екенсің өзің!”

“Damn it! You live on the bottom of the earth!”

Although "the bottom of the earth" is what the Kazakh word “жердің түбі” is translated as, in reality, Kazakhs mean “too far”, "the farthest place that is difficult to reach." So, it is clear how the translations of both languages differ from one another. Additionally, the English translation only translates the phrases literally, however, the Kazakh version alters the literal meaning of the words to have a metaphorical connotation. If we refer to the idiom “to the ends of the earth” in English, the meaning is almost the same in both languages. The Free Dictionary by Farlex gives us the explanation as follows:

1. To anywhere on Earth including the most remote or inaccessible places as far as one needs to go to accomplish something;

2. To the remotest and most inaccessible points on the Earth (Idioms and Phrases)

Thus, in both languages, the expressions “жердің түбінде” and “to the end of the earth” are regarded as idioms.

“Бел буу”.

For example: “Осыған бел буу оңай іс емес, қарағым”.

“It is not an easy task to decide on it, my dear”.

The translation of "бел буу" into English is "to intend; to decide on something." We use them in the same context since the meanings in Kazakh and English are comparable. However, this idiomatic expression cannot also be translated into English as an idiomatic expression. So, “to decide on something” is a set expression as it does not have a figurative meaning that is different from the literal meaning of the words.

“Аптаған ыстық”.

For example: “Ол үйден шыққанда, далада аптаған ыстық еді”.

“When he left the house it was extremely hot”.

The week is hot is literally translated as " аптаған ыстық " in English since "апта" means "week" and "ған" is a suffix, according to the dictionary. In fact, " аптаған ыстық " is a phrase used to describe the weather in Kazakh culture and means "extremely hot," "awfully hot," or "very hot." As a result, we can highlight the difficulty in deciphering a certain phraseological term in English. Thus, "extremely hot," "awfully hot," or "very hot" are word combinations in English grammar.

“Жермен жексен болу”.

For example: “Бір мезетте бәрі жермен жексен болды”.

“In one moment everything has been destroyed”.

There is no method to translate this phraseological statement. First, each component does not have a translation into another language. We must comprehend the cultural side of this. The translation "Earthman Sunday" that results from trying

to translate it literally is incorrect. The translation, however, will be "to be destroyed; to disappear" if we translate it first into Russian and then from Russian into English. As a result, the phraseological expression presented can just be a set expression in English rather than being a phraseological expression in Kazakh culture.

“Ата жолын қуу”

For example: “Ғасырдан ғасырға қазақ халқы ата жолын қуып келеді”.

“From century to century, the Kazakh people adhere to the traditions of their ancestors”.

In Kazakh, the phraseological expression " ата жолын қуу " (literally, " to adhere to the traditions of the ancestors") indicates to do something. The literal translation of "to follow the father's path" into English from Kazakh is not all that dissimilar from the original; both English- and Kazakh-speaking people can understand the meanings of both languages. Nevertheless, the English translation doesn't belong to a phraseological context, which is the only difference between the two.

“Қасы көзі қиылған”

For example: “Ол жас кезінде қасы көзі қиылған асқан сұлу болатын”.

“When she was young she was as pretty as a picture”.

The line would translate as "When she was young, she was very beautiful with eyebrows" if we tried to translate it directly into English. Sozdik.kz renders the phraseological term "писанный красавец" as the Russian translation of the idiom "қасы көзі қиылған асқан сұлу". The phrase "as pretty as a picture" is the English translation of the aforementioned idiom, according to the website improving-your-English.com (Improving-your-English.com.). Consequently, both the source and destination languages' idiomatic expressions are idioms.

Conclusion

The comparative analysis of phraseological expressions in English and Kazakh languages uncovers valuable insights into their linguistic and cultural dimensions. The study underscores the significance of phraseological units as crucial elements in language expression, reflecting cultural intricacies and idiomatic expressions unique to each language. This research enriches our understanding of idiomaticity, language-specific nuances, and the cross-linguistic diversity of fixed expressions.

As mentioned earlier, the descriptive methodology, complemented by a diverse set of procedures and techniques, serves as a powerful tool for investigating complex lexico-semantic peculiarities within phraseological units. The integrated approach provides comprehensive insights into their formation, structure, and cultural implications in English and Kazakh languages. This research enriches our understanding of phraseology, contributing to the ongoing discourse in linguistics and cross-cultural communication.

The process of determining word meanings necessitates the support of dictionaries as invaluable language tools. These lexicons skillfully prioritize definitions, enabling users to identify the most common and fitting meaning for a given context. Additionally, the provision of illustrative example sentences fosters a deeper grasp of word usage, allowing learners to communicate with precision and

clarity. A well-compiled dictionary thus proves to be an indispensable asset, illuminating the intricate world of word meanings and facilitating effective language communication.

Overall, from the above-mentioned data, we can say that phraseological combinations exemplify a fascinating interplay between semantic independence and contextual boundaries. Despite preserving relative autonomy, words gain their full meaning within specific and exclusive word contexts. Idiomaticity, polysemy, and referential transparency add layers of complexity, necessitating a keen awareness of contextual constraints for accurate interpretation. Pragmatic aspects and sociocultural influences further shape these linguistic entities, contributing to cross-linguistic variations. Cognitive processing plays a vital role in deciphering the intended meaning within phraseological combinations. Understanding this intricate relationship between semantic independence and contextual constraints holds significant implications for language comprehension and effective cross-cultural communication. This research serves as a valuable resource for linguists, language educators, and researchers in exploring the multifaceted nature of phraseological combinations.

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ҚАЗАҚ ЖӘНЕ АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛДЕРІНДЕГІ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ӨРНЕКТЕРДІҢ САЛЫСТЫРМАЛЫ ТАЛДАУЫ ТУРАЛЫ

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Аңдатпа. Бұл ғылыми зерттеу қазіргі лингвистикалық пейзаждағы фразеологиялық тіркестердің күрделі саласына тереңірек үңіліп, олардың ғалымдар арасындағы пікірталас ошағы ретіндегі көрнекті мәртебесіне назар аударады. Тілдік ауқымдағы беделді зерттеушілер фразеологиялық бірліктерді тұтас өрнектің мағынасы оның жеке компоненттерінің қосындысынан асатын мағыналы лексикалық құрылымдар деп таниды. Осы саладағы зерттеулердің шектеулілігін ескере отырып, мақала ағылшын және қазақ тілдерінің фразеологиялық бірліктерін салыстыру кезінде туындайтын мәселелерді нақтылауды мақсат етеді, мәдениетаралық коммуникацияны жақсарту үшін нюансты және контекстік сезімтал тәсілдің қажеттілігін атап көрсетеді.

Бұл зерттеуде ағылшын және қазақ тілдеріндегі фразеологиялық тіркестерге сипаттамалық және салыстырмалы талдау жасалған. Осы қалыптасқан тіркестердің ұқсастықтары мен айырмашылықтарын зерттей отырып, зерттеу осы тілдік тіркестерге тән астарлы құрылымдарды, мәдени әсерлер мен мағыналық реңктерді жарықтандыруды көздейді. Жұмыстың ғылыми маңыздылығы оның қолданылған салыстырмалы тәсілдің тиімділігін зерттеуге көңіл бөлуімен анықталады. Бұл зерттеудің нәтижелері екі тілдің фразеологиялық бірліктерінің ішінде кездесетін күрделі өзара әрекеттесуді жақсы түсінуге көмектеседі және аударма тілдің фразеологиясы мен семантикасы салаларын қосымша зерттеуге ықпал етеді. Аудармада кездесетін қиындықтарға тоқтала отырып, зерттеу фразеологиялық бірліктердің көбінесе құрылымдық ерекшеліктеріне қарамастан белгілі бір семантикалық мағыналарды сақтауының практикалық мәнін көрсетеді. Бұл мақала әдеби аударма саласына, әсіресе қазақ-ағылшын аудармасының өзекті мәселелеріне келгенде зерттеу нәтижелерін қолдану мүмкіндігіне ие болуымен ерекше. Мақалада сонымен қатар фразеологиялық тіркестер семантикалық тәуелсіздік пен контекстік шекаралар арасындағы қызықты өзара әрекетті көрсетіп, лингвистикадағы және мәдениетаралық коммуникациядағы қазіргі әңгімені толықтырады деген қорытындыға келеді.

Тірек сөздер: фразеология, мәдениетаралық түсінік, салыстырмалы талдау, идиомалар, лексикалық және құрылымдық ұқсастықтар, фразеологиялық бірлік компоненттері, балама, аударма

О СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОМ АНАЛИЗЕ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ВЫРАЖЕНИЙ МЕЖДУ КАЗАХСКИМ И АНГЛИЙСКИМ ЯЗЫКАМИ

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Аннотация. Это научное исследование углубляется в сложную сферу фразеологических выражений в современном лингвистическом ландшафте, обращая внимание на их выдающийся статус в качестве фокуса дискуссий среди ученых. Выдающиеся исследователи всего лингвистического спектра признают фразеологизмы как значимые лексические конструкции, в которых значение всего выражения превосходит сумму его отдельных компонентов. Учитывая ограниченность исследований в этой области,

статья направлена на выяснение проблем при сравнении фразеологических единиц, основанных на некоторых пословицах и поговорках между английским и казахским языками, подчеркивая необходимость тонкого и контекстуально чувствительного подхода для улучшения межкультурной коммуникации.

В данном исследовании проводится описательный и сопоставительный анализ фразеологических выражений как в английском, так и в казахском языках. Изучая сходства и различия между этими устойчивыми выражениями, исследование направлено на то, чтобы пролить свет на основные структуры, культурные влияния и семантические нюансы, присущие этим языковым выражениям. Научная значимость работы определяется тем, что в ней уделяется внимание изучению эффективности используемого сравнительного подхода. Результаты этого исследования помогают лучше понять сложные взаимодействия, существующие внутри фразеологических единиц обоих языков, и способствуют дополнительному изучению областей фразеологии и семантики изучаемых языков. Сосредоточив внимание на сложностях, возникающих при переводе, исследование подчеркивает практическую значимость того, как фразеологизмы сохраняют определенные семантические значения, часто независимые от их структурных особенностей. Статья примечательна тем, что у нее есть потенциал применения результатов исследования в области художественного перевода, особенно когда речь идет о соответствующих проблемах перевода казахско-английских фразеологических выражений. В статье также сделан вывод о том, что фразеологические сочетания демонстрируют интригующее взаимодействие между семантической независимостью и контекстуальными границами, дополняя текущий разговор в лингвистике и межкультурной коммуникации.

Ключевые слова: фразеология, межкультурное понимание, сравнительный анализ, идиомы, лексические и структурные сходства, компоненты фразеологических единиц, эквивалент, перевод

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