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FORMATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE COMPONENT *bac* / *head* IN DICTIONARIES OF DIFFERENT-STRUCTURE LANGUAGES (BASED ON THE MATERIAL OF KAZAKH AND ENGLISH)

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Abstract. The article deals with the problem of covering the word formation of the somatic phraseological units (hereafter SPU) with the component *bac* / *head* in two different-structure languages.

The purpose of the article is to study the interlanguage translation and comparative analysis of the equivalents' meaning of the SPU with the component *bac* / *head* in the Kazakh and English dictionaries.

Somatic phraseological units in two languages were taken as research materials by sampling method. The article concerning the lexical and grammatical nature of SPU with the component *bac* / *head* in Kazakh and English are also examined.

Comparative, descriptive and selective methods were chosen as research methods. As a result, it was revealed and analyzed that the SPU with the component *bac* / *head* is expressed in word formation by methods of full, partial and zero equivalence. The conclusions obtained as a result of the study lead to the fact that the main part of the SPU with the component *bac* / *head* in the Kazakh and English languages are similar to each other and the difference lies in different equivalents for transmitting a certain image. 106 SPU were revealed from the Kazakh dictionaries and 80 SPU of the component *bac* / *head* were taken from the English materials.

Theoretical significance of the research: the scientific results of the work, new conclusions and theoretical arguments made during the research contribute to the replenishment of the theoretical base of the fields of translation studies, linguoculturology, comparative linguistics, corpus linguistics.

Practical significance of the research: the results of the research can be effectively used in the study of special disciplines, such as Theory and practice of translation, Practice of literary translation, Intercultural communication, Innovative translation studies, Computer translation studies, Modern methods and techniques of translation studies, etc.

Keywords: different-structure languages, somatism, phraseological units with the component *bac* / *head*, word formation, comparative analysis, full, partial equivalence, zero equivalence

Introduction

The current state of comparative studies of phraseological systems is characterized by multidimensional and diverse approaches. The last decades of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century indicate the rapid development of new directions in this branch of linguistics, such as linguocultural, ethnic, as well as the use of methods of cognitive linguistics and psycholinguistics in the comparative study of languages.

The study of phraseological materials with somatic components, focused on the comparative aspect, taking into account the diversity of language levels and in the direction from comparing grammatical structure to comparing semantic properties, contributes to a deep and reliable definition of universal and specific features inherent in a given language system. The identification of culturally significant meanings embodied in phraseology, characteristic features of worldview, national identity and color is impossible without a contrastive description of the phraseological fund of a particular language, reflecting ethnic logic, linguistic and cultural realities and the deep processes of people's cognition of the surrounding world in the cultural categories of different linguistic communities.

Phraseology, as a science and its various aspects, is becoming an increasingly prominent study in modern linguistics. There is a wide variety of issues studied by linguists from around the world and they are included in the works of many linguists.

As N.N. Amosova points out, phraseological phenomena are relevant because these "complex verbal formations, stable ambiguous units, which are different from both lexemes and modeled syntactic constructions" have a unique semantic effect when combined with other words [1, p.5].

It has become possible to study the phraseological composition of various languages and collect a vast amount of factual material through the study of phraseology, thus creating a valuable base for comparative studies of phraseological systems from related and unrelated languages. The comparative study of phraseological systems of various languages has been increasing in interest since the second half of the 1960s. In this way, we can identify identical and different processes in the field of phraseology in synchronic terms in languages related to one another and languages that are not related.

In analysis of the linguistic process of phraseologization, V.N.Teliya focuses on the creation of a new content for phraseology that differs from the sum of the meanings of the original words. Additionally, the phraseological component may be capable of carrying a variety of semantic loads besides just performing a formal role. This component also provides imagery and the internal form of phraseology [2, p.38].

A major role is played by specific lexemes - somatisms - in modeling the semantics of the somatic phraseological units under consideration. There is a great deal of interest in somatic phraseological units (SPU) among linguists. The term "somatics" was introduced to linguistics by Estonian scholar F.Vakk [3, p.6].

The works of many scholars have been devoted to the study of phraseological units with somatic components in similar structure and different-structure

languages. In foreign linguistics, such phraseological units with somatisms are covered in the works of N. Strazhas “Idioms containing the noun eye in the English, French, German, Lithuanian and Russian languages”, V. Ganfi, V. Piunno and L. Mereu “Body part metaphors in phraseological expressions”, L. Mukharlyamova, A. Sulkarnayeva “English and Russian Somatic Phraseological Units: Differentiating Outcomes”, O. Chira “Somatic phraseological units with component “head” in the Romanian and German languages”, T. Shiukashvili, M. Garibashvili “Contrastive analysis of somatic idioms “Heart” and “Head” in Georgian and English folk tales (according to the Georgian and English language materials), A. Costa “Contrastive analysis of somatisms in English and Italian”, H. Matta “A contrastive study of German and Egyptian-Arabic phraseological units with somatic components”, N.J. Enfield, A. Majid, M. Staden “Cross-linguistic categorization of the body: Introduction”.

In the field of Kazakh linguistics, many researchers have thoroughly investigated this topic in a variety of aspects. In particular, the SPU are considered within the framework of scientific paradigms in the work of G. Smagulova “Қазақ фразеологиясы лингвистикалық парадигмаларда” (“Kazakh phraseology in the linguistic paradigms”) (2020), in the context of national and cultural features in the works of Zh. Omiralieva “Национально-культурная специфика конвенциональных фразеологизмов с соматизмами” (“National and cultural characteristics of conventional phraseology with somatisms”) (1999) and G. Akhmetzhanova “Соматическая фразеология как отражение национально-культурной специфики языкового сознания (на материале казахского и русского языков)” (“Somatic phraseology as an expression of national and cultural characteristics of language creation (on the material of the Kazakh and Russian languages)”) (2007).

There is ambiguity in the somatic lexeme *бас* / *head* across all of the languages considered, and it is actually utilized in the creation of imagery and the internal form of phraseology. The SPU of the Kazakh and English languages were compared in terms of their semantics, it was found that most of them are motivated.

The *бас* / *head* component in the SPU is used not only in the meaning of a part of the human body, in a broad sense it is associated with concepts such as “mind”, “intelligence”, indicates certain qualities and properties, is used in a direct and figurative sense. Thus, the positive and negative connotations of somatic phraseological units are reflected in either the presence or absence of thinking abilities, while also focusing on character traits and appearance.

The aim of the article is to define the English SPU equivalents to the Kazakh ones which consist the *бас* / *head* component and to conduct a comparative analysis between these SPUs. This aim is to be achieved by the following tasks:

To do a comparative analysis of the SPU of the Kazakh and English languages and display their peculiarities.

To determine the equivalence degree of the Kazakh and English SPU.

To reveal the percentage analysis of SPU within two languages.

Such a functional approach, in our opinion, systematizes diverse phraseological material and contributes to its in-depth study and understanding.

Materials and methods

The research material as Kazakh SPU is taken from S. Kenesbayev “Phraseological Dictionary of the Kazakh Language” [4], *ethnolinguistic dictionary* of A.Kaidar in 3 volumes «Kazakhs in the world of their native language» [5] and U.Kenesbayeva “English-Kazakh dictionary of idioms” [6]. The corpus of the English SPU is based on digital dictionaries, namely the “Oxford Dictionary of Idioms” [7] and “Cambridge international dictionary of idioms” [8].

The study is based on an empirical analysis of the underlying corpus. In the course of the study, it is intended to effectively use descriptive, comparative, contrastive methods.

Results and discussion

One of the most productive phraseological semantic groups includes PU, nominating the characteristics of a person according to his mental abilities and personal qualities. The phraseological fund of the compared languages, represented by phraseological units with the somatic component *bac / head*, reflects a rather diverse associative range of meanings and connotations. The categories of such values are fixed between two polar boundaries: positive and negative.

The group under consideration is represented by the PU of the Kazakh and English languages, in which the somatic component *bac / head* symbolizes an instrument of intellectual activity and expresses a positive assessment of this activity, manifested in the presence of certain abilities in a person.

The lexeme *bac / head* is polysemantic in the Kazakh and English languages, and the main meanings of this somatic component are reflected in the thematic diversity of PU groups. In total, we have identified 106 Kazakh somatisms with the component *bac / head* from Kenesbayev’s dictionary and 36 SPU from the Oxford dictionary and 44 SPU from the Cambridge dictionary in English.

It has been established that SPU have semantic and structural (syntactic) equivalence. According R.Bell’s classification of the equivalence, the following degrees were distinguished: full, partial and zero equivalents [9, p.6].

Below we consider the examples of SPU with the component *bac / head* and their equivalence degrees in Kazakh and English:

Example 1: Бұл жерде ешқандай бәсекелестік жоқ, олар өзгелерден *бір bac жоғары* тұр. There’s no competition - they’re *head and shoulders above* the rest [10].

The Kazakh PU *бір bac жоғары* has two meanings: 1) physically much bigger and 2) improved in intelligence, ability and skill. Its English equivalent is *head and shoulder above*. Their semantic equivalents are in absolute terms. In terms of structure, they are also absolute equivalents. As a result, we may consider them to be full equivalents.

Example 2: Ол *басынан аяғына дейін* қызыл киім киінген екен. She was

dressed in red *from head to foot* [11]. The Kazakh PU *басынан аяғына дейін* also has two meanings: 1) all over the person's body and the 2) thoroughly. *Its English equivalent is from head to foot*. In terms of structure and semantic, they are absolute equivalents. As a result, we can consider them to be full phraseological equivalents.

Example 3: Табыс деген дүниеге ешқашан оның басы айналған емес. Success has never *turned her head* [12]. The Kazakh SPU *біреудің басы айналу* has an equivalent in English like *turn someone's head (attract a great deal of attention or interest)*, and their structural and semantic meanings are also absolute equivalents. For that reason, they can be considered as a full phraseological equivalents.

Example 4: Сіздердің айтқан нұсқамаларыңыздан басымызға түк кірмеді. We *couldn't make heads or tails* of your directions [13]. The Kazakh SPU like *басына түк кірмеу* can be equivalent of English SPU (not) *make heads or tails of something (to not be able to understand something at all)*. It is clear that semantic meaning of both language absolute equivalents, but structurally there is no translation of *tails*. For that reason, they can be considered as a partial equivalents.

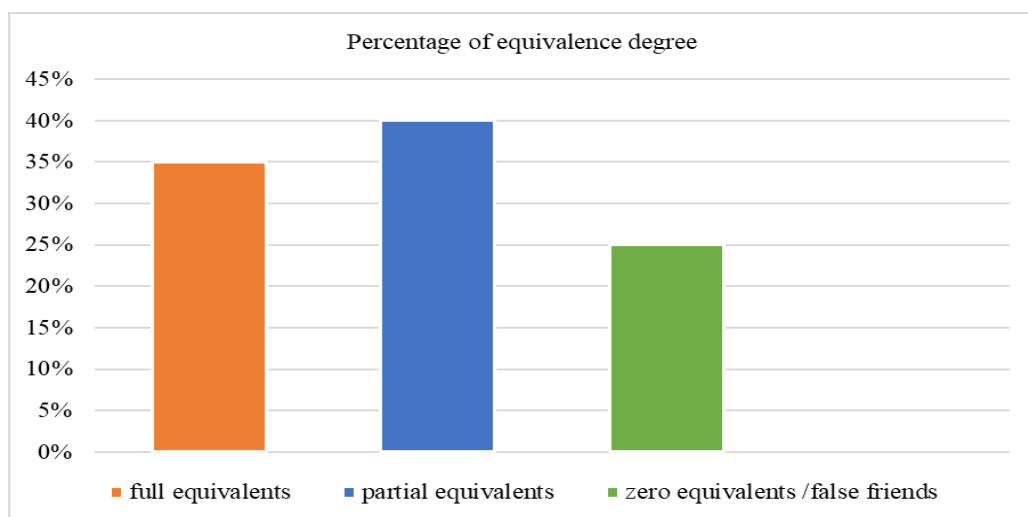
Example 5: Қаным басыма шапты. I had a *rush of blood to the head* [14]. The SPU *Қаны басына шапты* has an equivalent in English like *someone's blood rushes to head (a sudden foolish or daring action which someone would not normally do)*. Semantic and structural meanings of both variants are absolute equivalents. As a result, we may consider them to be full equivalents.

Example 6: I'm sure I can finish the article - I just need to *get my head down* this afternoon. The meaning of SPU *get one's head down* is to work hard at something that involves reading or writing. It can be translated in Kazakh as SPU *басын төмен салу* (*basyn tómen salý*) [4, p.103], but its meaning in phraseological dictionary is to be shy; be in the wrong. Semantic and structural meanings of Kazakh and English are non-equivalents. For that reason, they can be considered as a false friends.

Table 1. Examples of equivalents of SPU with the component *бас / head* in the Kazakh and English languages

N	Kazakh SPU	English SPU	Meaning	Equivalence degree
1.	Басы қату/қаңғыру (Basy qatý/qañǵyru)	Hanging over your head	something makes you unable to relax or enjoy yourself	partial
2.	Бас салу (Bas salý)	Bite/snap someone's head off	Reply sharply and brusquely to someone.	fully
3.	Басына әлек/қайғы салу (Basyна әlek/qaiǵy salý)	Do someone's head in	cause someone to feel annoyed, confused, or frustrated	partial
4.	Бас алмау (Bas almaý)	Get your head down	concentrate on the task in hand	partial
5.	Бастары кетеді (Bastary ketedi)	Heads will roll	there will be some people dismissed or disgraced.	partial
6.	Бас сауғалау (Bas saýǵalau)	Keep your head down	remain inconspicuous in difficult or dangerous times	fully
7.	Бас(тарын) қосу/ біріктіру (Bas(taryn) qosý/biriktiry)	Put your (their) heads together	consult and work together	fully

8.	Басын қатерге тікпеу (Basyñ qaterge tikpeý)	Keep your head above water	avoid succumbing to difficulties, especially falling into debt.	partial
9.	Қарызы басынан асады (Qaryzy basynan asady)	Head over heels in debt	deeply in debt	partial
10.	Сау басына сақина тілеп алу/сау басын саудаға салды (Saý basyna saqına tilep alý/saý basyn saýdağa saldy)	Put one’s head into the lion’s mouth	to deliberately place yourself in a dangerous or difficult situation	partial
11.	Бас ұрды (Bas urdy)	Knock sth on the heads	to stop doing something	zero (these SPU are “false friends”)
12.	Басын берді (Basyñ berdi) M: never give up; ready for all trouble	give sb their head	to allow someone the freedom to do what they want	zero (these SPU are “false friends”)
13.	Басынан асырды (Basyñan asyrdy) M: ignore someone’s words	go over someone’s head	to talk to or deal with someone’s boss without talking to them first	zero (these SPU are “false friends”)
14.	Басына бару M: visit someone’s grave and do a prayer for that person	go to someone’s head	if success goes to someone’s head, it makes them believe they are more important than they are	zero (these SPU are “false friends”)



full equivalents	35%
partial equivalents	40%
zero equivalents/ false friends	25%

Diagram 1 – Percentage of equivalence degree for the SPU with the component *бас/head*

Comparative studies of SPU semantics give us reason to believe that the determination of belonging to a certain thematic group is based on the fact that the phrase unit is related to its content i.e. internal form. In the somatic component *bac / head*, semantic similarities of the PU of both languages under consideration were revealed. Finding out the reason for the complete similarity of the imagery of the SPU languages under consideration, it can be assumed that the occurrence of the above-mentioned PU is due to the presence of the main and at the same time general meaning of the lexeme *bac / head* as an organ performing the “integrative functions” of the central nervous system: thinking, consciousness, speech, memory and emotions. Many identical facts of human intellectual activity among different people receive the same reinterpretation independently of each other.

As M.Kildiroglu and K.M.Shakirova point out, “the main thing is to be able to compare the internal, external structure of somatic phrases in the two languages and to understand that the speaker of the language is one of the channels of the common worldview of the people, the national thinking” [15, p.155]. Thus, phraseological units are one of the resources that preserve the culture of the people. This way, as a feature of language, confirm the existence of a national character and preserve what can be called intellectual and spiritual genes that pass from generation to generation, reflecting and developing national character traits.

Thus, the considered phraseological material testifies to the diversity of thematic groups, the conceptual spheres of which demonstrate significant typological similarity. Many fragments of the surrounding reality, characteristics of human activity, assessment of his feelings and states receive almost the same reinterpretation from different people.

Conclusion

The analysis of phraseological phrases with the somatic component *bac / head* of the Kazakh and English languages in the process of comparative study allows us to draw the following conclusions and generalizations:

The somatic lexeme *bac / head* is ambiguous in all the languages under consideration and, actualizing one of its primary meanings, participates in the creation of imagery and the internal form of phraseological units.

In each language under consideration, PU are highlighted, that are semantically and structurally characteristic only for the phraseological foundation of a particular language. A number of SPU with the component *bac / head* have been found in the Kazakh language, in the semantics of which the reinterpretation of the wedding ceremony is expressed (i.e. *басы бос болмай*), the unkind wishes and curses are reflected (i.e. *басына келу*), the age periods (i.e. *басына ақ түскен*), etc. Thus, for the Kazakh people, the somatism *bac / head* is not only an important part of the human body, but also the embodiment of sacredness, a very valuable organ, encroachments on which are unacceptable even in verbal form.

In English, the semantics of SPU with the somatic component *bac / head* actualizes important and characteristic Western values, realities, features of historical development and cultural heritage. The leading principles defining the semantic organization of PU are the meanings of “resistance” (i.e. *hold / keep one’s head above water*), “financial relations” (i.e. *buy sth over sb’s head*), “superior in skill or intelligence” (i.e. *head and shoulder above s.o.*), etc.

After analyzing the syntactic, lexical, semantic aspects as well as images of these SPU and their interrelationships, the different equivalence categories to which each SPU pair belongs were identified. According to the analysis it can be stated that many somatisms with the component *bac / head* in Kazakh have full or partial equivalents in English language.

Thus, the result of a comparative analysis of phraseological material with the somatic component *bac / head* clearly demonstrates the presence in the phraseological fund to a greater extent universal phenomena in structural and semantic organization, which allows us to talk about general patterns in the historical and cultural development of human society, identical processes of cognition and methods of verbalization.

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ӘРТИПТЕС ТІЛДЕРДЕГІ *БАС* / *HEAD* СЫҢАРЛЫ СОМАТИКАЛЫҚ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМДЕРДІҢ СӨЗДІКТЕРДЕ ТҮЗІЛУ (ҚАЗАҚ ЖӘНЕ АҒЫЛШЫН МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫ НЕГІЗІНДЕ)

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Аңдатпа. Мақалада әртиптес екі тілдегі *бас/head* сыңарлы соматикалық фразеологизмінің сөздік түзілісте қамтылу мәселесі қарастырылады.

Мақаланың мақсаты – *бас / head* сыңарлы соматикалық фразеологизмінің қазақ және ағылшын тілдері сөздіктеріндегі баламасын мағынасына қарай салыстырып-салғастырып, тіларалық аударылу жайын зерделеу.

Зерттеу материалдары ретінде іріктеу әдісі арқылы екі тілдегі соматикалық фразеологизмдер алынды. Қазақ және ағылшын тілдеріндегі соматикалық фразеологизмдердің, оның ішінде *бас / head* сыңарының лексика-грамматикалық сипаттарына қатысты мәселелер де қоса қарастырылды.

Жұмыс барысында зерттеу әдістері ретінде салыстырмалы-салғастырмалы, сипаттау, іріктеу әдістері алынды. Нәтижесінде *бас / head* сыңарлы соматикалық фразеологизмінің сөздік түзілісте *толық, жартылай* және *нөлдік баламалылық* әдістері арқылы берілгені сарапталды. Зерттеу жүргізу барысында және оның нәтижесінде алынған қорытындылар қазақ және ағылшын тілдеріндегі *бас / head* сыңарлы соматикалық фразеологизмдердің негізгі бөлігі өзара ұқсас келеді, ал айырмашылығы белгілі бір бейнені беру үшін әртүрлі баламамен келеді деген түйінге жетелейді. Қазақ тіліндегі сөздіктерден *бас / head* сыңарлы 106 фразеологизмді анықтасақ, ағылшын тілі материалдарынан алынған соматикалық фразеологизм саны – 80.

Зерттеудің теориялық маңыздылығы: жұмыстың ғылыми нәтижелері, зерттеу барысындағы тың тұжырымдар мен теориялық пайымдаулар аударматану, лингвомәдениеттаным, салғастырмалы тіл білімі, корпусстық лингвистика салаларының теориялық базасын толықтыруға өзіндік үлес қосады.

Зерттеудің практикалық маңыздылығы: жұмыстың нәтижелерін Аударманың теориясы мен практикасы, Көркем аударма практикасы, Мәдениетаралық қарым-қатынас, Инновациялық аударматану, Компьютерлік аударматану, Аударматанудың заманауи әдіс-тәсілдері және т.б. арнайы пәндерді оқыту барысында тиімді пайдалануға болады.

Тірек сөздер: әртіптес тілдер, соматизм, *бас / head* сыңарлы фразеологизм, сөздік түзіліс, салыстырмалы-салғастырмалы зерттеу, толық, жартылай баламалылық, нөлдік баламалылық

**ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМОВ КОМПОНЕНТА
БАС / HEAD
В СЛОВАРЯХ РАЗНОСТРУКТУРНЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ
(НА ОСНОВЕ КАЗАХСКИХ И АНГЛИЙСКИХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ)**

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Астана, Казахстан

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается проблема охвата словообразовательной формации соматической фразеологии *бас/head* в двух разноструктурных языках.

Целью статьи является изучение межъязыкового перевода и сравнительно-сопоставительного анализа по смыслу эквивалентов соматического фразеологизма компонента *бас/head* в словарях казахского и английского языков.

В качестве материалов исследования были взяты соматические фразеологизмы на двух языках методом выборки. А также рассмотрены вопросы, касающиеся лексико-грамматического характера соматических фразеологизмов компонента *бас / head* в казахском и английском языках.

В качестве методов исследования были избраны сравнительно-сопоставительный, описательный, выборочный методы. В результате было выявлено и проанализировано, что соматический фразеологизм компонента *бас / head* выражен в словообразовании методами полной, частичной и нулевой эквивалентности. Выводы, полученные в результате проведения исследования, приводят к тому, что основная часть соматических фразеологизмов компонента *бас / head* в казахском и английском языках сходны между собой, а разница заключается в различных эквивалентах для передачи определенного образа. Из словарей казахского языка было

выделено 106 фразеологизмов, а из материалов английского языка 80 соматических фразеологизмов компонента *бас / head*.

Теоретическая значимость исследования: научные результаты работы, новые выводы и теоретические рассуждения, сделанные в ходе исследования, вносят свой вклад в пополнение теоретической базы областей переводоведения, лингвокультурологии, сравнительного языкознания, корпусной лингвистики.

Практическая значимость исследования: результаты исследования могут быть эффективно использованы при изучении специальных дисциплин, таких как Теория и практика перевода, Практика художественного перевода, Межкультурная коммуникация, Инновационное переводоведение, Компьютерное переводоведение, Современные методы и приемы переводоведения и др.

Ключевые слова: разноструктурные языки, соматизм, фразеологизм компонента *бас / head*, словообразование, сравнительно-сопоставительный анализ, полная, частичная эквивалентность, нулевая эквивалентность

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