

CONTEMPORARY APPROACHES TO PHRASEOLOGICAL STUDIES

Satenova S. K.¹, *Alshinbayeva Zh. K.²

¹Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan

e-mail: satenovask@yandex.kz

²PhD, Associate Professor, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University Astana, Kazakhstan, e-mail: alshinbayeva_zhk_1@enu.kz

Abstract. This article explores the directions of phraseological research in domestic linguistics. The aim of the study is to analyze phraseology from the perspectives of comparative and translational studies, highlight complex research areas, and address unresolved significant issues.

The relevance of the research is underscored by the detailed studies conducted in domestic linguistics concerning the composition, structure, and meanings of idioms, evidenced by numerous defended dissertations and published scholarly articles. Despite these efforts, it is premature to claim that all aspects of domestic phraseology have been thoroughly examined. Notably, the comparison and translation of idioms remain prevalent topics. Consequently, this article concentrates on the critical and pertinent issue of the extent of idiom research within comparative and translational studies. The methodologies employed include descriptive and comparative approaches, alongside methods of collection, systematization, and analysis.

The research findings specify the directions and characteristics of phraseological research in domestic linguistics and identify key areas requiring further investigation. The scarcity of comparative and translational studies was confirmed, and it was established that set expressions frequently pose challenges during translation, often being translated inaccurately, as evidenced by linguistic data.

The theoretical significance of this research lies in its contribution to the field of theoretical phraseology within domestic linguistics. From a practical standpoint, the findings may be applied in teaching subjects such as phraseology, comparative phraseology, phraseological aspects of translation, and literary translation.

Keywords: phraseology, comparative phraseology, translation studies, idiom, classification, word formation, stem word, original source

Basic provisions

Fixed expressions in languages, along with their structural characteristics, semantic evolution, and patterns, have been the subject of extensive research across a majority of globally recognized languages. This widespread interest stems from their distinct features regarding origin, meaning, and form. Nations across the globe cherish the adept and impactful deployment of these expressions for their artistic flair, richness of content, and succinctness of form.

Introduction

The compilation and systematic organization of multidisciplinary chains that have been refined over time, evolving into a shared cultural legacy, alongside the

elucidation of their inherent patterns, origins, and comprehensive analysis, are instrumental in addressing contemporary issues through a modern lens. Although the study of idioms pervades linguistic research worldwide, the challenge of delineating their specific directions and orientations persists as a notably neglected issue. Given the expansive and intricate nature of this topic, it is challenging to encapsulate its entirety within the confines of a concise paper; nevertheless, this overview endeavors to distill its core aspects.

Idioms, proverbs, and idiomatic sayings belong to the category of stable linguistic units that "compile" various historical records, their foundational basis for formation in the language being forgotten or obscured, turning them into ready-to-use linguistic tools. The study, analysis, and interpretation of these uniquely structured linguistic phrases can provide extensive information about the history and culture, worldview and beliefs, lifestyle and environment, etc., of a certain nation. This is because the development of language, society, and culture is closely interconnected, and it is obvious that changes in one language affect the other one. Historical data of great value to society and culture can be preserved, sorted, and sometimes modified through the ages in language, reaching up to the present day. Such important sources of information include the fixed expressions found in each language.

Materials and methods

As indicators of the continuity and close connection between language and culture, fixed linguistic units reveal national identity, cognition, and values in their underlying meanings. The ability to find harmony and consonance in distinctive verbal patterns and to weave them systematically is related to logic, capability and sensitivity, and the system of abstract thinking. Idioms, through their structure, melodiousness, profound meaning, rhyme, harmony, and imagery, among other attributes, display the distinctive characteristics of a particular nation's verbal expression.

A significant portion of the fixed expressions in each language reflects the life, lifestyle, customs, traditions, habits, and religious beliefs of the people, while another group originates from the art of eloquence. For instance, during the study, it has been discovered that a substantial group of fixed phrases in the Kazakh language originates from the tradition of the art of eloquence. However, this phenomenon is not common to all languages. Investigating the origin, formation, and development processes in language, as well as the composition and structure's influence on the phrase's transition to a stable form, frequency of use, and readiness for use, provides abundant information on their linguistic nature, ethnocultural and ethnohistorical roots intertwined with the life of the people.

In accordance with the objectives of the research, descriptive and comparative methods were employed to review studies based on comparative and translational approaches within domestic linguistics. Additionally, comparative methods were utilized in the analysis of the linguistic material.

In establishing phraseology as a distinct subject within linguistics, determining its research object, place and nature in language, and its methods and approaches,

the theoretical foundations and seminal works of scholars such as V.V. Vinogradov, Yu. Yu. Avaliani, N.M. Shansky, V.L. Arkhangelsky, O.S. Akhmanova, A.M. Babkin, V.P. Zhukov, B.A. Larin, V.M. Mokienko, V.N. Telia, M.M. Kopylenko, L.I. Roizenzon, and notably, for individual Turkic languages, significant contributions were made by I. Kenesbayev, R. Sarsembaev, A. Qaidar, K.Yu. Aliev, Sh.U. Rakhmatullaev, G.A. Bayramov, Z.G. Uraksin, G.Kh. Akhunzyanov, among others. Throughout these studies, diverse viewpoints on the nature, scope, and goals of phraseology, as well as on the systematization and categorization of idioms, have surfaced. The emergence of such variations in understanding during the establishment and evolution of a particular linguistic field is a natural occurrence. This underlines the intricacies associated with phraseological inquiries and underscores the necessity for more detailed and expansive research.

Scholars categorize the historical development of phraseology as a scientific discipline into three main periods: classical, post-classical, and innovative. The "innovative period" represents the modern phase of phraseology's development, beginning in the 1990s. This era was marked by extensive scientific integration of phraseology not only with specialized research but also with socio-humanitarian, philosophical, and even mathematical, natural science, and technical disciplines. Scientific integration, a hallmark of this period, not only broadened the academic scope of phraseology but also facilitated deep, comprehensive research informed by the latest requirements and the accumulated scientific experience of the field. The "classical" period was dominated by structural phraseology, whereas the "post-classical" period witnessed the formation and consolidation of the anthropological paradigm in phraseological studies. The "innovative" period is characterized by both the continuation of the anthropological paradigm and a "structural renaissance." The conclusions drawn by the researcher I.V. Zykova about the history of phraseology's development align with the issues explored in domestic phraseological research.

Thus, it is logical to commence with the classical period, although this period will not be the focus of our detailed analysis. In the field of phraseology, the term "*phraseological unit*" is commonly used as a general designation for fixed expressions. It is well known that the term was first introduced into use by the academician V.V. Vinogradov. In works dedicated to phraseology issues, many scholars acknowledge the intrinsic value of V.V. Vinogradov's classification and support the suitability of the term "phraseological unit" as a general designation. However, they also highlight the presence of numerous controversial issues and ambiguities within his classification. V.N. Telia proposed naming all expressions recognized as *idiom* either "*phraseological constructions*" or simply "*phraseologisms*".

Each national language interprets and uses the terms formulated by V.V. Vinogradov in his classification of phraseologisms in its own way. Scholars researching phraseologisms in Slavic and Turkic languages, as well as those studying Germanic and Romance languages (such as A.V. Kunin, A.P. Gowie, P. Howarth et al.), also rely on V.V. Vinogradov's classification. The observation by scholar N.N. Amosova that "almost all works dedicated to the study of the English phraseological corpus follow V.V. Vinogradov's theory" reveals a lot (1,3). The

prominent scholar A.G. Nazaryan, known for his comprehensive research on French phraseology, notes that this opinion applies to researchers of other foreign languages as well [2, p.14].

Results

The examination of phraseology within the English language encompasses systematic analysis, yet it is distinguished by specific research methodologies. Investigations conducted by eminent English scholars in phraseology primarily delved into the structural attributes of phraseological units and their application across spoken and written forms of the language. Special attention has also been paid to the stylistic properties of these units, highlighting their prevalent and impactful use within the language. It should be noted that specialized dictionaries have been meticulously compiled. Overall, the relevance of research in English phraseology is significantly enhanced when it is directed towards practical applications and objectives pertinent to computational linguistics.

To discuss the Kazakh phraseology, we should mention the notable contributions by I. Kenesbayev, as his research has significantly contributed to the development and preservation of Kazakh phraseology. Despite the fact that more than forty years have passed since the inception of his work, the significance and value of his contribution, exemplified in his work "Qazaq Tiliniń Frazologualyq Sózdiǵi" (Phraseological Dictionary of the Kazakh Language), remain paramount. The allocated efforts in the field of phraseology, along with their research samples, their distinctive features, differences from other similar units, variability, abundance, etc., have provided additional theoretical frameworks to many research studies in phraseological nature of lexical material. The scholar has divided the Kazakh language phraseologisms units into two groups: *phraseological units* and *idioms*, with the former initially characterized as idiomatic expressions. The renowned linguist K. Akhanov, known for his contributions to the theory of language, categorizes named units into four groups based on semantic criteria. However, it is known that the formation of different opinions on the classification of phraseology in relation to one language causes more or less difficulties for young researchers and students. Therefore, it would be advantageous for scientists renowned for their phraseological studies to collaboratively reach a consensus on the classification of phraseological units.

As it can be seen, almost all of the above classifications are based on semantics. Therefore, the obscurity, weakening or disappearance of the semantic relation between the units contained in the idioms served as the basis for grouping idioms. Studying idioms from a semantic perspective, ensuring accurate analysis, requires attention to their structure and composition as well. The structural and semantic cohesion of idioms in language, allowing them to form cohesive units ready for usage, also relies heavily on their structural characteristics and meanings.

The overall coherence of meaning, structural integrity, and functional suitability (readiness for usage) of the idioms mentioned above generally depend on the general structural features and specific conditions for their formation, including identifying common characteristics applicable to all types of idioms within it.

Scholarly endeavors that embark on comparative linguistic analysis, particularly focusing on phonetic, grammatical, lexical, etc., systems of languages, especially Indo-European languages, contribute significantly to the structured and advanced understanding of language knowledge through comparative and contrastive linguistics. However, since the comparative analysis of Turkic languages with Germanic, Romance languages, including Kazakh with English, German, French, Italian, etc., has become a starting point in linguistic research, the resolutions found for these issues entail comprehensive tasks and obligations.

Discussion

The current era of international and intercultural relations has seen a surge in comparative linguistic research, particularly in the field of genetics, which has become a significant area of study involving intricate and interconnected issues. In this context, the group of idioms recognized as folk wisdom is subsequently subjected to thorough examination, comparison, and analysis from an anthropocentric standpoint in later stages, initiating research aimed at both theoretical and practical significance within this framework, which poses significant challenges.

The formation of the theoretical basis for comparative and applied phraseology has been significantly influenced by the notable contributions and valuable insights of distinguished scholars such as A.M. Babkin, V.V. Vinogradov, N.M. Shanskiy, N.I. Amosova, I.K. Kenesbayev, A.T. Kaidar, M.M. Kopylenko, I.I. Chernysheva, V.V. Kunin, V.P. Zhukov, D. Dobrovolsky, A.D. Raykhstein, O. Aytbayev, N.M. Uali, S.E. Isabekov et al. Their groundbreaking research and insightful perspectives have played a crucial role in shaping the theoretical foundations and methodological approaches of comparative and applied phraseology.

Studies comparing and analyzing cohesive units in two or more languages contribute significantly to the theory of phraseology, adding a distinct dimension to the field at a certain level of prominence. As a result of such studies, the prominent outlines of numerous complex theoretical and practical issues become clearer and more defined. For instance, in the field of native language studies, the contributions of scholars such as S.E. Isabekov, M.Kh. Abilgaliyeva, E.T. Muqysheva (Russian, German), M.T. Sabitova, R.Q. Smagulova (Kazakh, German), K.K. Duysekova (Kazakh, French), R.M. Algimbayeva (Russian, Kazakh, French), D.M. Mardanova (English, Turkish), A.K. Sagintayeva (Russian, English), T.Zh. Myktybayeva, F.A. Ospanova (Kazakh, English), A.B. Donbayeva, Zh. Yesengaliyeva (Kazakh, Arabic), B.N. Zhubatova (Kazakh, Arabic, Persian), and many others, have led to the comprehensive exploration of various aspects with a goal-oriented and systematic approach, resulting in the identification of numerous universal principles and regularities, as well as linguistic features. However, there are still many unresolved issues in applied phraseology that require further specialized investigation. Comparative studies focusing on the phraseology of Turkic languages require thorough and systematic research. We summarize the opinions of prominent scholars like A. Kaidar, R. Syzdyk, Z.G. Uraksin, R.Kh. Annaeva, and others regarding the necessity of conducting comparative research on Turkic

phraseology.

Based on the materials collected, several studies have examined the phraseology of the Kazakh and English languages. Noteworthy among these are T. Myktybaeva's research on the connotative semantics of animalistic idioms, F. Ospanova's exploration of the linguistic and cultural aspects of idiom motivation, and B. Agabekova's investigation into the national cultural character of phraseological similes [7].

The aforementioned set of comparative studies reveals that, while a number of universal phenomena, laws, and linguistic features have been identified, many issues still require specialized research. Notably, comparative studies between Kazakh and English are scarce. In the current era of globalization, where economic, political, and cultural relations are intensifying, there is a pressing need to expand the scope of such research. Phraseological units play a significant role in every scientific field among linguistic elements, underscoring the importance, relevance, and necessity of further investigation in this area.

It is important to note that phraseological studies in the field of translation are limited; therefore, future efforts should focus on this area. The phenomenon of phraseology in translation demands a thorough and comprehensive analysis. During the research, it was observed that while some translations are accurate, inconsistencies frequently arise, particularly with regular expressions. We will now attempt to analyze these issues using linguistic material, drawing examples from the original text, two Russian translations, and two English translations of M. Auezov's novel «Abai Zholy».

In this context, Zh. Alshinbayeva, one of the article's authors, noted, "During the research, it was observed that if the text is intended to be more understandable to the recipient, the domestication strategy is chosen. In such cases, idioms with ethno-cultural semantics are translated using alternative phrases or individual words, adapting the translation as much as possible to the cultural norms of the host country. Conversely, if the aim of the translation is to preserve the national character, the foreignization strategy is adopted. It was determined that ethnocultural units in the original are translated using methods of calque and interpretation" (6, p. 58).

«Абай Жолы», (түпнұсқа)	«Путь Абая», (Л. Соболев т.б. аудармасы)	«Путь Абая», А. Ким аудармасы	«Abai», Progress Publishers аудармасы	«Abai», Л. Наврозов аудармасы
Былтыр <i>ұрын барып</i> <i>келген</i> Тәкежан енді осы жақында үйленбек [8, б. 228].	Такежан в прошлом году <i>ездил к</i> <i>невесте</i> , его тесть получил уже весь калым. [9, с. 201].	Старший, Такежан, в прошлом году <i>посетил</i> свою <i>невесту</i> и теперь	Takezhan had <i>called</i> <i>upon his</i> <i>betrothed</i> the year before, and his future father- in-law had	Аударылмаған

		вскоре	already	
		должен был	received the	
		жениться	whole of the	
		[10, с. 361].	bride money	
			[11, p. 196].	
«Абай Жолы», (түпнұсқа)	«Путь Абая», (Л. Соболев т.б. аудармасы)	«Путь Абая», А. Ким аудармасы	«Abai», Progress Publishers аудармасы	«Abai», Л. Наврозов аудармасы
Былытыр ұрын барып келген Тәкежан енді осы жақында үйленбек.	Такежан в прошлом году <i>ездил к</i> <i>невесте</i> , его тесть получил уже весь калым.	Старший, Такежан, в прошлом году <i>посетил</i> свою <i>невесту</i> и теперь вскоре должен был жениться.	Takezhan had <i>called upon</i> <i>his betrothed</i> the year before, and his future father-in-law had already received the whole of the bride money.	Аударылмаған

As for the meaning of the set expression *uryн kelu*, it means secretly coming to the girl's village, taking the gifts for her sisters-in-law before the wedding. In the given examples, the set expression *uryн kelu* is translated into Russian and English as *ездил к невесте*, *посетил невесту*, and *called upon his betrothed*. In L.Navroзов's translation version, this set expression is omitted. In our opinion, here the translators have made a failed translation using the strategy of domestication. *Uryn kelu* is an old tradition of the Kazakh people. We believe that it is not enough to translate it as *посетил, навестил невесту* and *called upon his betrothed*.

«Абай Жолы», (түпнұсқа)	«Путь Абая», (Л. Соболев т.б. аудармасы)	«Путь Абая», А. Ким аудармасы	«Abai», Progress Publishers аудармасы	«Abai», Л. Наврозов аудармасы
Бірнеше дуанның еліне сауын айтып отыр [8, с. 55].	Но нынче все готовятся к асу [9, б. 68].	Траурное <i>извещение</i> <i>разослано по</i> многим округам [10, с. 112].	Аударылмаған	Аударылмаған

If we pay attention to the above examples, it can be seen that A. Kim chose the domestication strategy and used the descriptive approach. The Kazakh idiom *sauyn aitu* means to spread the news of a meal or a wedding. A. Kim uses the phrase *извещение разослано* in his translation. It is possible to agree with this version of the translation, although the meaning of the phrase *sauyn aitu* is not fully conveyed.

This is because this phrase not only conveys a message about a specific event, but also implicitly conveys the concept of joint performance of a large-scale event. In the Kazakh tradition, large-scale events such as weddings are conducted with the help of a large number of people, which is described in historical data. Even in L. Sobolev's translation approved by the author, this constant phrase is not translated, accordingly, we could not see its translation in the English versions.

«Абай Жолы», (түпнұсқа)	«Путь Абая», (Л. Соболев т.б. аудармасы)	«Путь Абая», А. аудармасы	«Абай», Ким Progress Publishers аудармасы	«Абай», Л. Наврозов аудармасы
Ен ШЫҢҒЫСТАН бірде-бір құйқалы қыстау бермепсің [8, с. 67].	Вы не дали им ни клочка земли на всем Чингизе [9, б. 78].	Вы не дали им и клочка земли на Чингизе [10, с. 112].	...but you didn't give them a scrap of land on the whole of the Chinghis [11, с. 76].	...but you didn't give them a scrap of land on the whole of the Chinghis [12, p. 100].

In the dictionary of the Kazakh literary language, the word «*kuikaly*» is defined as «a place with plenty of firewood, comfortable for livestock, suitable for crops, fertile land». Therefore, the idiom in the above sentence, which means a place with plenty of firewood, comfortable for livestock, and suitable for crops, is translated into Russian as «*клочок земли*» and into English as «*a scrap of land*» (literal translation: a scrap of land). As we can see, the translators did not pay attention to the word «*құйқалы*» and could not accurately convey the ethno-cultural semantics of this phraseology in the translated text.

If we pay attention to the above examples, it can be seen that A. Kim chose the domestication strategy and used the descriptive approach. The regular phrase "saun" in the Kazakh language means spreading the news of a meal or a wedding [30, p. 253]. A. Kim uses the phrase *izveschenie razoslano* in his translation. It is possible to agree with this version of the translation, although the meaning of the phrase saying milk is not fully conveyed. This is because this phrase not only conveys a message about a specific event, but also implicitly conveys the concept of joint performance of a large-scale event. In the Kazakh tradition, large-scale events such as meals and weddings are performed with the help of a large number of people, which is described in historical data. Even in L. Sobolev's translation, approved by the author, this regular phrase is not translated, accordingly, we could not see its translation in the English versions.

The significance of studying idioms in the languages of the world through comparison or contrast is underscored by the statement of renowned scholar A.D. Reichstein: "The comparison of specific linguistic units in individual language pairs, characteristic of applied directions of comparative analysis, provides complete material for broader typological generalizations, which in turn allow for the identification of the deepest similarities and differences between languages,

manifested in specifics and in concrete correspondences" [3; 8]. This statement clarifies the opinion mentioned above.

Comparative study of idioms in Turkic languages not only demonstrates their kinship, the commonality of Turkic perception, and the alignment of spiritual and cultural values but also contributes to identifying the unique characteristics of each nation.

Some components within linguistic structures stand out semantically and serve as catalysts or pivotal words. In language, the role of words in phrase formation, their function as catalysts, and their frequency of use vary, which is related to the rules of the language. This principle is associated by N.D. Petrova with: a) the antiquity of the word, b) its simple morphological structure, and c) its frequent use. The more fully a word embodies the characteristics mentioned above, the higher its activity in phrase formation will be, and vice versa. It is considered necessary to further investigate the relationship of a word's antiquity to its activity in phrase formation. Based on research findings, there is reason to support the scholar's assertion that the simplicity of the morphological structure of linguistic units and their frequent use influence their activity in phrase formation.

Such catalyst words include numerals, toponyms, flora, fauna, somatic terms, etc. Regarding this issue I. Kenesbayev notes that "within idioms, some words stand out semantically and serve as a cornerstone." Such words are repeated across several idiomatic expressions. It is appropriate to name it as a "catalyst word." The significance of independently examining the nature, cause-and-effect, and thematic groups of such catalyst words is great. The opinion that "special attention should be given to various idioms related sometimes to body parts (somatic principle), sometimes to livestock, agriculture, flora, fauna, etc." has led to research being conducted in several directions [5, 611 p.].

At present, the approach to analyzing the lexical and phraseological systems of languages by categorizing them into thematic groups is extensively conducted in the field of linguistics and is producing its outcomes. Research on these issues has been conducted in two directions, the first of which focuses on idioms formed in relation to specific professions (political, military, maritime, sports, etc.). The second direction aims at idioms belonging to non-professional thematic groups, such as somatic ones (O. Nazarov, M.Kh. Abilgaliyeva, B.K. Uyzbayeva, G. Sagidolla), expressions related to blessings and curses (S. Tolekova), fauna and flora (R. Smagulova, T. Myktybayeva), food (A. Zhylykbayeva), clan and tribe names (Sh.B. Seyitova), and idioms related to taboos and euphemisms (A. Akhmetov, A. Sagintayeva). Comparatively, the study of idioms belonging to non-professional thematic groups has been conducted intensively. In this context, we would like to note the scarcity of phraseological studies related to the field of translation, indicating the need for further work in this direction in the future. The phenomenon of phraseology in translation requires deep and comprehensive analysis, as it has been found that a significant portion of errors in translation are related to fixed expressions.

Only through comprehensive research and analysis regarding a specific language can one make definitive conclusions about which linguistic unit acts as

an active catalyst in the phrase formation process. For instance, it has been specified through scientific research that the majority of idioms in the Kazakh language are based on the names of domestic animals, while a significant group of idioms in the English language is formed from linguistic units related to maritime activities. The comparative analysis of customs, traditions, and cultural life, as well as the acceptance of global values by each nation, is essential in understanding the socio-economic situation and cultural life of a particular people.

The findings of the analysis demonstrated that phraseology is one of the linguistic elements that contribute to translation challenges; figurative expressions that encapsulate national knowledge are not always fully translated into another language.

Conclusion

By compiling thousands of idioms and conducting comprehensive research, one can identify the language heritage, history, specific professions (especially in terms of their prevalence), and cultural characteristics of a people. As a result of the categorization within this system, the customs, traditions, religious beliefs, national characteristics, and noble virtues of a particular nation become evident.

The phraseological activity of a word is also influenced by its phonomorphological nature. As a result of the investigation, a single or dual semantic structure often contributes to the cohesive formation of an idiom, whereas a more complex structure may limit the possibility of such encounters, prompting the need for further analysis. When a specific thing, whether tangible or abstract, is characterized by a set of distinct features or attributes that define its meaning within an idiom, the ability to articulate it is significantly enhanced with the support of this cohesive unit.

The study of idioms by classifying them into semantic and thematic groups is also important for the field of ethnolinguistics. Therefore, in each sphere of life, the emergence, formation, and usage patterns of words and word combinations, along with their positions and functions in the language, become clearer through the lens of ethnolinguistic analysis, which involves a comprehensive exploration of their meanings and significance. Moreover, Academician A.T. Kaidar, in his ethnolinguistic studies, categorizes language diversity into macro-systems and micro-systems, thereby dividing them into interconnected domains. Comparative and applied research on cohesive units in languages allows for the identification and understanding of correlations and linguistic features within the phraseological system, facilitating a deeper comprehension.

Idioms that originate from a rich linguistic heritage and undergo significant influence effectively showcase the national identity of a language, revealing it with clarity and distinction. Therefore, the ongoing phraseological studies systematically examine their linguistic structuring principles, structural transformations, semantic developments, expansion or contraction of usage scope, and seek to identify the

causes and effects underlying these phenomena. In addition, organizing scientific studies on the phraseology of individual languages and conducting comparative, applied, and contrastive phraseological research are essential tasks to clarify the future directions of research, addressing significant issues of today's world.

REFERENCES

- [1] Zykova I.V. Rol kontseptosfery kultury v formirovanii frazeologizmov kak kulturno-yazykovykh znakov (The role of conceptsphere in the formation of phraseologisms as culture-language signs): dis. ... dok. filol. nauk: 10.02.19. – M., 2014. – 510 s. [in Rus.]
- [2] Amosova N.N. Osnovy anglijskoj frazeologii (Basics of English phraseology). 3-e izd.– M.: Editorial URSS, 2013.–216 s. [in Rus.]
- [3] Nazaryan A.G. Frazeologiya sovremennogo francuzskogo yazyka (Phraseology of the modern French language). – M.: Vysshaya shkola, 1987.–288 s. [in Rus.]
- [4] Rajhshtejn A.D. Sopostavitel'nyj analiz nemeckoj i russkoj frazeologii (Comparative analysis of German and Russian phraseology). – M.: Vysshaya shkola, 1980.–143 s. [in Rus.]
- [5] Petrova N.D. Frazeotematiceskoe pole zoosemizmov v sovremennom anglijskom yazyke: avtoref. k.f.n.(Phraseothematic field of zoosemisms in modern English: abstract. Ph.D.) – K., 1983. –24 s. [in Rus.]
- [6] Kenesbaev I. Qazaq tiliniñ frazeologualyq sózdigi (The Kazakh language phraseology).–Almaty: Gylym, 1977.–712 b. [in Kaz.]
- [7] Alshinbaeva Zh.R. Korkem matindegi frazeologizmderdin etnomadeni semantikasy zhane onyn tilaralyq berilui (qazaq zhane agylshyn tilderi materialdary negizinde): filosofiya doktory (PhD) darezhesin alu ushinn daiyndalghan dissertatsiya. –Astana, 2022. – 125 b. [in Kaz.]
- [8] Auezov M. Abai zholy: roman-epopeya. – Almaty: Zhazushy, 2013. – Kit. 1. – 376 b. [in Kaz.]
- [9] Auezov M. Put' Abaya / per. A. Kima. – Almaty: ID "Zhibek zholy", 2012. – T. 1. – 568 s. [in Rus.]
- [10] Auezov M. Put' Abaya / avtoriz. per. A. Nikolskoy i dr. – Alma-Ata: Zhazushy, 1978. – T. 1. – 605 s. [in Rus.]
- [11] Auezov M. Abai (Abridged). – M.: Progress Publishers, 1975. – 459 p. [in Kaz.]
- [12] Auezov M. Abai. Book one / transl. by L. Navrozov. – M.: Foreign languages publishing house, 1980. – 449 p.

ҚАЗІРГІ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕРДІҢ БАҒЫТТАРЫ

Сәтенова С.К.¹, *Алшинбаева Ж.К.³

¹филология ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, Астана, Қазақстан

e-mail: satenovask@yandex.kz

*²PhD, доцент, Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті Астана, Қазақстан, e-mail: alshinbayeva_zhk_1@enu.kz

Аңдатпа. Мақалада фразеологизмдердің отандық және шетел тіл білімінде зерттелуі, жіктелімі, жіктелу негіздері тәрізді мәселелер қарастырылды. Отандық және шетел тіл біліміндегі зерттеулердің бағыттары, олардың ерекшеліктері анықталды. В.В.Виноградовтың славян тілдерінің тілдік бірліктеріне негізделген жіктелімінің герман, роман тілдері фразеологизмдерін зерттеуде алатын орны нақтыланды. Сондай-ақ отандық тіл біліміндегі қазақ, орыс, ағылшын, француз, неміс тілдеріне қатысты салғастырмалы

зерттеулер, олардың бағыттары сараланды. Ағылшын фразеологтары зерттеулерінің басым бөлігінің қолданбалы мақсатқа негізделгендігі анықталды. Фразеологизм құрамындағы сыңарлардың ішінде жиі қайталанып келіп, ұйытқы сөз қызметін атқаратын бірліктердің қызметі, олардың тақырыптық топтың түзілуіне ықпалы сипатталды. Сөздің фразеологизмнің тірек мүшесі ретіндегі қызметі, қолданылу жиілігі немесе оның осы қызметтегі рөлінің шектеулілігі белгілі бір тілдік заңдылыққа байланысты екендігі нақтыланды.

Тірек сөздер: фразеологизм, салғастырмалы фразеология, аударма тану, идиома, жіктелім, фразажасам, ұйытқы сөз, түпдерек

НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ

Сатенова С.К.¹, *Алшинбаева Ж.К.²

¹доктор филологических наук, профессор, Евразийский национальный университет им. Л.Н. Гумилева, Астана, Казахстан

e-mail: satenovask@yandex.kz

*²PhD, доцент, Евразийский национальный университет им.

Л.Н.Гумилева Астана, Казахстан, e-mail: alshinbayeva_zhk_1@enu.kz

Аннотация. Статья посвящена изучению фразеологии в отечественной и зарубежной лингвистике, а также исследованию классификации и основ классификации фразеологических единиц. Установлены направления исследований в отечественной и зарубежной лингвистике и выявлены их особенности. Определена роль классификации В.В. Виноградова, нацеленная на исследование языковых единиц славянских языков в германской и романской фразеологии. Проведен сопоставительный анализ казахского, русского, английского, французского и немецкого языков в отечественной лингвистике, а также были дифференцированы их направления. Было установлено, что большая часть исследований английских фразеологов носит прикладной характер. В статье дается описание функций частоповторяющихся компонентов фразеологических оборотов, которые являются опорным элементом в данном фразеологизме и служат катализатором, а также их влияние на формирование тематической группы. Было установлено, что функция слова как ключевого элемента фразеологии, частота его использования или ограниченность его роли в этой функции зависят от определенных закономерностей языка.

Ключевые слова: фразеологизм, сравнительная фразеология, переводоведение, идиома, классификация, фразеолообразование, опорный элемент, корень

Статья поступила 01.04.2024