Psychological Aspects of Phraseology in Kazakh Language and Hindi

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Abstract: Phraseology is the study of linguistic meaning and richness of idioms or multi-world lexical units (phrasemes). Idioms are closely associated with the customs and traditions of the people, with their nature, living environment, life, with their changing economic and political views, etc.   Phraseology - is fixed figures of speech, which have independent value and the science of phraseology is analysis of phrases and has their roots from the beginning of the last century.

Key words: Kazakh language · Hindi · Phraseology

INTRODUCTION

The Swiss scientist of French origin Charles Bally first formulated phraseology as a matter of linguistics. In the history of linguistics, he was the first, who studied the structural and specific phrases and in his writings showed the way of analysis. Subsequently, following next development of the phraseology theory associated with Russian scientist Vladimir Vinogradov. The theory of V.V. Vinogradov continued in the work of Russian scientists like V.L. Archangelsky, V.P. Zhukov, V.I. Ziman, A.B. Kunin, A.I. Molotkov, L.I. Royzenzona, A.I. Smirnitsky, V.N. Teliya, N.M. Shansky and others. Among Kazakh scientists were I. Kenesbay, R. Avakov, N. Ouali, A. Samekbaeva, S. Satenova, G. Smagulov, A. Kaidar, K. Akhanov, R. Sarsenbayev.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Expressly keeping a narrow scope of idioms, we will try to characterize the methods of investigation and analysis. Known formed methods in the theory of phraseology are considered as labor achievements of the area. In the forties of the twentieth century in the field of linguistics emerged the science of phraseology, which to dates have appeared different directions and as a result of these trends various methods came in sight.

Currently, the following methods were formed in the general theory of phraseology:

- The method of semanticstructural modeling. It is a direction in ideographic and they belong to the semantic group, as well as to number of synonyms;
- Method of semantic-syntactic modeling. This method is specifically defined the universal of the system and a differential structure of phrase;
- The framework of structural-group methods are thematic groups of phrase components;
- The valiancy analysis in the structure of the phrase is directed to the phrase;
- The semantic diachronic method. Historically, the method is directed to compare phrase;
- The equivalent method belongs to different typological groups and performed as a result of comparing languages.
- The functional communicative method is a qualitative and quantitative similarity of the structures of idiomatic language and belongs to the socio-linguistic features of language.
- The method of lexicographic description is based on a bilingual dictionary analysis [1].

DISCUSSION

Idioms play a significant role in the relationships and they highlighted the many values: ??they make content emotional, give color, decorate the text in some cases giving the opportunity to the aesthetic appearance and thus, form the cultural association, etc. In many cases, the meaning of the text shows the role of idiom

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(the interlocutor, the topic of text, the relationship between the participants of communication, etc.).Kazakh is a special system by its structure during the conversation and talking action shows unity of power and energy. The course of conversation has the power of genesis in differences and varieties. Human conversation can be noted by a number of physical, psychological and physiological processes. Time of the conversation takes place as individual and as a social phenomenon.Language collects stylistic features of the content, learns new quality of organization in the general direction of linguistic unity and as the chatting bases the psychological processes in one direction. Mainly outspoken words are definitely having possible power to change the environment. In human mind the processes of thinking and dreaming are very closely connected with the action of a conversation and create a special kind of human thinking, that is, verbal thinking.

Although research was conducted on the role of emotional and expressive language to benefits of vocabulary and grammar, it did not appeared as a special allowance of expressive stylistics in taxonomy. Psychology and psycholinguistics are directed to the study of human emotional behavior. Therefore the analysis of the psychological processes occurring in humans is the main argument in explanation of psychological emotion and unity of action. The most basic sense in study of psychology of human emotions has not been fully investigated. Therefore, during study of linguistics of emotions some difficulties are raising. However, it is difficult to say what exactly is studied in psychology of grouping sorts of emotions and their general description. In psychology and physiology typical to human kinds of emotions are not fully understood.

According to recent scientific reports in the field of emotional physiology of the human body physiological movements occur along with the emotions. "The happening in the body different emotional reactions affects the joint action of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems. For example, when a person is sad the work of blood vessels of the heart changes and when happy - changes breath [2]. Such physiological movements are shown in PhD. During nervous excitement or intense experience blood pressure is increasing, due to the heating, cooling, body temperature is changing, with intense joy, or obtained stress heartbeat quickens, etc. According to A. Emirova,

the term "emotional" in psychology is not used and the term psychological scale accurately determines the relationship of human emotion with a linguistic analysis of the language of unity [3].

Consequently, theparticular importanceof idiomatic combinationsis it emotionality. Inphra seology distinction between nominative function oflanguage and theindividual wordsin languageand as well as ineveryday speechis usedas an emotionalmethod."Idioms... bornin languagenottoname anyemergingobjects and phenomena, but tocharacterizebyfigurative representationnamed word, its meaning, to characterize it, expressing attitude to it, evaluate it in terms ofthat social environment where inspeech thisphraseologyis used. That is,idiomssatisfy the needof native speakersin theexpression [4].

Regarding emotional evaluation of the speaker in the form of implication is connected with the way of phraseology. In order the words will be accurate, it can be showed by the following examples: silly - it is only rational evaluation and donkey is rational and emotional evaluation, stupid - rational and emotional value, if it continues to compare further, it can be evaluated: sit back and do carelessly, or beat thumbs, gossip and spread the bad rumors, expose to punishment and to punish, to give a lesson, to cheat and leave cheated, angry and pour out his anger. These examples show the obvious difference between simple words and phraseology. If we consider a reasonable evaluation of simple words, the rational evaluation of FT can be considered as an event can look at feeling of speaking person. These feelings are reflected in the combination of words. Rather than sitting in a slipshod learn the art (T. Ahtanov, Let your candle not go out), (here they say with a sneer that just sits around, does not know what to do), who will determine that you are honest or guilty? Spread the bad rumors, then who will protect your honor (M. Skakbaev, Life as life), (they not just say about him that he curses and hates, or to say it happened to the facts that not happened). Kurman did not give it, Zhaksylyk wanted to ask him and he poured out his anger on him, didn't let to approach (M. Auezov, Eastern.), (he is not angry, just deeply sad, as is ungracious). I remember that year Nurtaza vented his anger at the parish steward (T. Alimkulov, Kertolgau), (not just to expose the punishment, but to give a lesson, to make a complaint.) From these examples we see that the FT within the text complements the communication of feelings. These "applications" are modules of emotional evaluation and V.Telia calls it "emotive" [5]. Thus, in

nature, in the relationship between the rational and emotional assessment take places the following differences: the first "world view", the second "fact of the soul" corresponds to the evaluated side.

According to psychologists, emotions peculiar of a universal form: "Some individual emotions are universal, general cultural phenomena. And encoding and decoding of a number of emotional expressions are the same for the entire world, regardless of their culture, language or educational level [6].

By language vocabulary humanity completely mastered the meaning of life, the inner nature, structural condition and by zoophraseologes transmitted primarily by feelings and emotions, or "ambient conditions", that is, as the second "face" her second nomination.Zoo phraseology is emotional-expressive combinations and as a graceful language instrument sending a special way to all psychological aspects of man, his state of mind and a sense of spirit.In zoo phraseologyof Kazakh language and Hindi are many synonyms and features of zoo idioms related to the state of the human soul, its psychological aspects. These cases relate to direct emotions. State of the soul of man is changeable. For example, resentment, anger, both feelings are various degrees of psychological circumstances. In zoo phraseology these emotions related to the senses. Angry, get brave from anger, to get angry, to get mad, very threatening - such zoo idioms are semantics.Zoo idioms really wentthrough a lotand have becomepublic property,smooth finished like goldremainedin the mouthsof the people.At the same time, psychologists say thatinherent humanfeelings and experiencesin natureare not the same and vocabularyof each languageis different.Bythinking of V.N.Gridina, all peoples emotionsuniversaland uniform, but in different languages ?? there typological structure are notsimilar to each other, becauseeach language hasemotionalpeculiar to nationalcharacteristics. Consequently, the category emotion and evaluation are closelyrelated. In the psychological and linguistic publications there aretwo ways tostudyhuman emotions: 1) "in the first place by identifying in nateemotional feelingsis to study its language belongs" 2) "for the second path of definition language emotions it is necessary to analyzethe feelings [7].

During studyof the Kazakh languageand Hindiidiomthemehighlighteddenotingemotions:

Joy, Happiness: He was lucky, strong enthusiasm, happyto dizziness; [ghi ke day jalana] rejoice; [phule na samana] unexpected pleasure; [dil uchalna] rejoice.

Surprise, Astonished: Do notbelieve my eyes, strong jitters; surprise;not believe totheir behavior, do notbelieve it. [danton tale ungli dabana] surprised; [danton ungli katna] surprised.

Anger, Rage, Resentment: Not control himself; Boil from madness. [adhar chabana] sudden anger; [anken dikhana] look with anger [khun kholna] sudden anger. [dil bhara hona]

Anxiety: Sorrow, Not a wink of sleep; Worried [chehre par havaiyan uRna] anxiety; [hosh gayab hona] anxiety.

Fear: Very frightened; Scarred [kaleja munch ko ana] frightened; [khun sukhna] afraid, scarred.

CONCLUSION

In the courseof studies ofthe Kazakh languageand Hindi there were isolatedgrouptopics of phraseology denoting human emotions.Typological differences of Kazakh languageand Hindihave been studiedin the psychologicalaspect. It was determined the interdisciplinary communication of linguistics andpsychology.Also determinedthe importance ofphraseologicalpsychology.

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