

Sansyzbaeva Sandugash

Ethnocultural features of functioning of zoomorphisms

In article ethnocultural features of functioning of metaphors with names of animal (zoometaphors) in the Kazakh and Russian languages are considered. Distinctions of connotive values of zoometaphors in the raznosistemnykh languages are caused by extralinguistic factors: history, culture, customs and traditions of the people carriers of languages. Sources of zoometaphors lie in the mythological nature of language.

Metaphor - the unique tool of thought allowing to designate conscious likening of one object to another. The metaphor is based on rapprochement of signs, qualities, properties of the compared objects, in it the comparison fixing figurative associations of the word is synthesized.

The zoomorfigal metaphors based on transfers of names of the animals used in relation to the person are of special interest. Similar metaphorical transfers characterize appearance of the person), his behavior, character, a way of life, the social status and other factors.

The author analyzes a huge number of the works devoted to problems of functioning of zoometaphors in various languages. So, names of animals in a projection to the person were material of researches on Russian, English, Lithuanian, French, Turkmen, Ukrainian, Polish and other languages.

Zoomorphisms, according to the author, find a wide circulation in phraseological units and comparisons, which sources in historical and religious beliefs, mythological knowledge and cultural and community traditions of the people – carriers of the described languages.

The numerous associative communications and analogies caused by the phenomena and the facts of nomadic life and fixed in consciousness of the people define important lines of national thinking, form a basis for many transfers.

In article the most universal names of animals as a special way of a binding component between thinking of Russian and Kazakh people are analyzed. Besides, unique options of use of zoomorphisms which are peculiar to one language are offered and have no analogs in other.

These ethnocultural features are explained by features of culture, customs, traditions, the historical past and religious and mythological knowledge.