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И КОМПАРАТИВИСТИКИ В ПЕРИОД НЕЗАВИСИМОСТИ

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OF KAZAKH TRANSLATION STUDIES AND
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN THE PERIOD OF INDEPENDENCE

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Тәуелсіздік кезеңіндегі қазақстандық Аударматану мен Компаративистиканың дамуы мен жаңғыр үдерісі атты халықаралық ғылыми және оқу-әдістемелік мақалалар жинағы. – Алматы: Қазақ университеті, 2021. – 360 бет.

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Аударматану әдістемесі мәселелерімен айналысатын мамандарға, жас ғалымдар мен студенттерге, магистранттар мен докторанттарға арналады.

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REVIEW OF KAZAKH PHRASEOLOGY HISTORY

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Мақалада қазақ фразеологиясының даму тарихына қысқаша шолу жасалады.

В статье проводится краткое обзорное исследование истории развития казахской фразеологии.

The article provides a brief overview study of the history of the development of Kazakh phraseology.

Language is the most important means of human communication, and the only source of thought transmission. At the same time, the language acts as a mirror of national culture, its preserver; language units, primarily words, set the content that is more or less relevant to the living conditions of the native-speaking people.

National-cultural semantics exists at all levels of language: morphology, syntax, and even phonetics. But it is most clearly manifested in the constituent units of the language, i.e. in those units that directly reflect the non-linguistic reality, in those units that name the object and phenomena of the world around us. The constituent units of the language include words, phraseological units and language aphorisms (proverbs and sayings) [1, 4].

Structural units of language, being the result of long-term development, preserve and transmit social experience from one generation to the next, therefore they are important not only as a means of communication, but also as a source of various socially significant data. The national-cultural semantics of the language can be called a product of history, reflecting the past of culture, the richer the history of the people, the brighter and more meaningful the structural units of the language come [2, 3].

Phraseology is the most important unit of the language. Along with phrases consisting of words united by the logic of thought, which arise according to the grammatical rules that have developed in our language, there are phrases that are a single unit for the designation of one phenomenon and are used as a whole, without being divided into units. For example, a lazy and sedentary person is often called “a couch potato”; stable expressions such as “cash cow” are used about the source of funds; when someone is experiencing strong fear, they say “hair stood on end”. Such single phrases are called phraseological units.

Intricacy and imagery of the meaning of phraseological units make them expressive linguistic units. Phraseology is born in the language not only to designate objects, signs, phenomena, but also to convey their figurative and emotional description. Phraseological units arise as a result of metaphorical transfer when using the meanings of free phrases in a variable meaning.

Phraseological phrases are an indispensable stylistic tool that makes the language strong, expressive, imaginative and convincing. Imagery in phraseological units is very important – this trait underlies all their expressive qualities: emotionality, evaluativeness, expressiveness. Emotionality of phraseology is the ability of phraseological units not only to designate an object, phenomenon, but also to express a certain feeling of the speaker or writer for them. The evaluative property of phraseological units is a property arising from their emotional essence. Phraseological units from the point of view of evaluation can be divided into two groups: phraseological units with a positive assessment and phraseological units with a negative assessment. The first group includes phraseological units with the emotion of support; with the emotion of respect and with the emotion of admiration. The second group includes phraseological units with ironic emotion and with the emotion of dislike. Expressiveness is the intensity of the manifestation of an action or sign.

Phraseology is a section of linguistics that studies the semantic, morphological-syntactic and stylistic features of phraseological units.

Phraseology is a treasure and eternal value of any language. It reflects the history and centuries-old experience of labor and spiritual activity of the people, its moral values, religious views and beliefs. Phraseology reflects the world of feelings, images and values of a particular people, which is directly related to the history of the production of its own word. In addition, phraseology is an inexhaustible source of knowledge of the language as a developing and changing system. It contains modern language education and traces of ancient times: words, forms, structures. Therefore, for people interested in the history, culture of their people, phraseology is one of the most interesting areas of the language.

Phraseology arose in the field of linguistics in the 40s of the XX century. The founders of the phraseological theory are the French scientist Charles Bally and the Russian academician V.V. Vinogradov.

Charles Bally (1865 – 1947) was the founder of the phraseology theory, having first systematized phrases in his research work “French stylistics”. In his works, he indicated four types of phrases:

1. free phrases (*Les groupments libres*), that is, phrases that are not stable and, after formation, break up into repeated ones;
2. ordinary phrases (*les groupments usuels*) that is, phrases in the structure of which you can make some changes, the components of which are freely connected;
3. phraseological series (*les series phraseologiques*) that is, groups of words in which two rows of standing concepts merge with each other, the components of this combination can be rearranged;
4. phraseological unit (*les unites phraseologiques*) – phrases where words have lost their inherent meaning and represent an integral concept. We cannot recompile the components of such phrases. The concept is based on the degree of stability, considered as phrases with the freedom to group components and phrases deprived of such freedom.

Subsequently, the linguist revised this concept and came to the conclusion that ordinary phrases and phraseological series are an intermediate category. Thus, Bally stopped only on phraseological units that have lost any independent meaning due to free combinations and constant use. In general, the phraseological phrase has acquired a new meaning, the meaning of which does not correspond to the totality of the meanings of the constituent parts. Bally points out that such phrases can be compared to a chemical compound, and says that if a unit is used more often, then its meaning is equated to a simple word [3, 60].

Academician V.V. Vinogradov classified phraseological units from the point of view of semantic unity of components. It is known that phraseological units arise as a result of the use of words in arbitrary harmony in a variable sense. Gradually, the variable meaning is forgotten, and the combination becomes permanent. The meaning of phraseology depends on the extent to which the components change. V.V. Vinogradov divides them into three types: phraseological merges, phraseological unities and phraseological (non-free) combinations. [4, 89].

Professor N.M. Shansky developed the classification of academician V.V. Vinogradov further and added a fourth type: phraseological units, the so-called “phraseological expressions” consisting of words and semantic parts having a constant, arbitrary nominative meaning in composition and use [5, 46]. Their only difference is the usage: they are used as ready-made language units with a stable lexical composition and certain semantics.

The theoretical special study of phraseological units in Russian linguistics originates in the middle of the last century and is still in the focus of attention of linguists. The domestic research conducted to date in the field of phraseology can be divided into four stages:

- 1940-1960 – the first stage of theoretical study of Kazakh phraseology;
- 1960-1980 – classification of Kazakh phraseological units in the works of individual authors;
- From the 1980s – 1990s to the present day – comparative study of Kazakh phraseological units with phraseological units in other languages and ways of their transmission in translation;
- From the 1990s to the present day – the national study of phraseological units and comparative phraseology after independence.

Works on the study of Kazakh phraseology dating back to the forties of the last century were reflected in dissertations, scientific papers and articles. Linguists who occupied a significant place in the field of linguistics took part in the study of Kazakh phraseology at an early age. The first theoretical and practical studies of phraseological units were conducted by linguists I. Kenesbayev, G. Musabayev, N. Sauranbayev, S. Amanzholov, K. Akhanov, R. Sarsenbayev, A. Bolganbayuly, G. Kaliev. Later, such researchers as O. Aitbayuly, A. Baiteliev, K. Kalybaeva, N. Kashanova, S. Satenova, grouped phraseological units into thematic and semantic groups and defined the syntactic function.

Putting forward the idea of the formation of phraseology as a separate discipline, I. Kenesbaev worked a lot in domestic phraseology, wrote scientific works on phraseological units. The first scientific work on phraseological units in the science of the Turkic-speaking peoples is the study of I. Kenesbaev “Stable phrases in the Kazakh language.”

The Kazakh language is rich in phraseological units. In phraseology, the people have a great historical experience, which reflects the labor history, life and culture of the nation. The study of phraseology is a necessary part in mastering the language, improving the culture of speech. At this stage, the meaning of phraseological dictionaries is unique. In 1977, under the editorship of I. Kenesbaev, a one-volume “Phraseological Dictionary of the Kazakh Language” was published. The dictionary was republished several times later. It contains about eleven thousand commentaries, each of which is devoted to a separate phraseological unit – the system of its meanings, types of use, in a number. In addition to this dictionary, the Kazakh-Russian phraseological dictionary was published in 1988, which includes two thousand three hundred phraseological units, in 2002 – a dictionary of semantic phraseological units, which clarified various concepts of about three thousand general concepts.

In addition to the phraseological dictionary, the work “Phraseological Dictionary of the Kazakh language” includes scientific articles by I. Kenesbayev devoted to the field of phraseology. In it the author considered phraseology as an independent discipline, identified common and distinctive features of phraseological units with individual words and simple expressions and proverbs, gave definitions to certain types of phraseological units. As distinctive features of phraseological units, the researcher points to the semantic integrity, coherence of phrases and their existing unambiguity, and the main criterion for determining phraseological units are these features. The only difference between a free phrase and a phraseological one, they denoted a “syntactic function”, i.e. a difference in meaning. The author, relying on three main features of phraseological units, distinguished them into two special groups – “phraseological fusion” and “phraseological turnover” – and gave comments on each of them.

In their work “Lexicology and phraseology of the Kazakh language” A. Bolganbayuly and G. Kaliev pointed out phraseology as an independent branch of linguistics, “imagery” was singled out as characteristic features of phraseological units, which was noted earlier by I. Kenesbayev. For this reason, according to the authors, the formation of phraseological structures is one of the major problems in the field of linguistics.

Almost all the founders of Kazakh linguistics paid special attention to the problem of phraseological units in the study of linguistics. While S. Amanzholov studied phraseological units from the point of view of sentence members, pointing out the need to study Kazakh phraseological units, outlined the direction of their study, N. Sauranbayev focused on what phraseology included.

G. Musabayev in his textbook “Modern Kazakh language”, published in 1954, introduced the chapter phraseology and considered the phraseological features of the Kazakh language. In the textbook “Introduction to linguistics”, based on higher educational institutions, K. Akhanov classified phraseological units according to the classification of V.V. Vinogradov, including also sayings and limited phrases in their composition. R. Sauranbayev considered the linguistic features of proverbs and sayings, attributed them to the number of phraseological units depending on the stability and melody of use.

At the beginning of the second stage of the study of phraseological units, the researchers focused on the differences between phraseological units and stable expressions, worked on the question of what applies to each of them and drew attention to the peculiarities of the use of phraseological units in the works of representatives of Kazakh literature. Works of S. Isayeva “On one type of stable expressions of the Kazakh language”, A. Bolganbayeva “Stable expressions of gratitude and curses in the Kazakh language”, the articles of M. Belbayeva “Phraseological units in the works of Sultanmakhmut” and candidate dissertations of H. Kozhakhmetov “Phraseological units in the works of G. Mustafin”, E. Bekturganov “Stable phrases in the epic novel by M. Auezov “The Way of Abai” are of this period.

Comparative analysis of phraseological units with phraseological units of other languages, consideration of ways of their transmission in translation, comprehensive study of Kazakh phraseology took place at the third stage. In particular, this period includes the research of J. Konakbayeva on the

comparison of antonymic phraseological units with phraseological units in Kazakh, Russian, English, D. Altaybayeva's research works on the ways of transmitting phraseological units in translation, the research of R. M. Taev and F. R. Akhmetzhanova on the semantic consideration of phraseological units, the definition of denotative and connotative meanings.

At the fourth stage, after receiving independence, the study of Kazakh phraseology from a national point of view became widespread, and further consideration of phraseological units began not only semantically, but also structurally. Thanks to this, their origin and history began to be studied more deeply. Works of linguist K. Gabitkhanuly "Stable phrases in the Kazakh language associated with faith", P. Satenova "linguistic and poetic nature of phraseological units in the Kazakh language", and the dissertation of G. Smagulova "National-cultural aspects of semantic phraseological units" were done in this period.

Among the scientific works in the field of phraseology published in recent years, the work of the outstanding philologist, academician Omirzak Aitbayuly "Kazakh phraseological units and periphrases" stands out. This work of the author, as the name implies, consists of two parts. In the first part, the scientist elaborated on their activities and emotional and expressive coloring, starting with the history of the study of phraseological units, and discussed some translation techniques. And the researcher devoted the second part of his work to periphrases – a special kind of phraseological units, previously not very studied in Kazakh linguistics. It dealt with the study of periphrases, their structural and semantic types, thematic groups.

According to the concept of O. Aitbayuly, "sentences in the language consist mainly of phrases formed by an arbitrary combination of words. We can transform the composition and structure of such phrases at will. And those phrases in which freedom is lost are inextricably linked, are stable phrases" [8, 33]. Of course, we call such stable expressions phraseological units in scientific language.

Thinking about the classification of phraseological units, the academician, noting the special role of the classification of phraseological units developed by V.V. Vinogradov, doubted that it was suitable for implementation in the classification of Turkic phraseological units. Moreover, the researcher fully agrees with the opinion of A. A. Koklyanova that in the classification of phraseological units, "the main purpose of the study of Turkic phraseological units is not to classify them according to the system previously established in other languages, but to uncover new theoretical problems".

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