

THE PHENOMENON OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE MODERN SPEECH

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ABSTRACT. In this article, devoted to the phraseological units of the English, Russian and Kazakh languages, the issues of using phraseologisms in a broad and narrow sense in modern verbal speech are considered. The subject of the research is the phraseological units of the English, Russian and Kazakh languages. The object of phraseologisms used in modern verbal speech. The analysis of the replenishment of the phraseological composition of the English, Russian and Kazakh languages, starting from antiquity and ending with the modern processes occurring in the language, is carried out. Particular attention is paid to the typology of phraseological units and their use in modern verbal speech. Positive and negative cases of the use of phraseologisms in verbal speech are described.

KEY WORDS: phraseological units, phraseologisms, semantics, phraseological turns, meaning of phraseologisms.

ҚАЗІРГІ СӨЗДЕГІ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ БІРЛІКТЕР ФЕНОМЕНІ

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АҢДАТПА. ағылшын, орыс және қазақ тілдерінің фразеологизмдеріне арналған бұл мақалада қазіргі ауызша сөйлеуде фразеологизмдерді кең және тар мағынада қолдану мәселелері қарастырылады. Зерттеу пәні ағылшын, орыс және қазақ тілдерінің фразеологиялық бірліктері болып табылады. Қазіргі ауызша сөйлеуде қолданылатын фразеологиялық бірліктердің объектісі. Ағылшын, орыс және қазақ тілдерінің фразеологиялық құрамын ежелгі дәуірден бастап тілде болып жатқан заманауи процестерге дейін толықтыруға талдау жүргізілді. Фразеологиялық бірліктердің типологиясына және олардың қазіргі ауызша сөйлеуде қолданылуына ерекше назар аударылады. Ауызша сөйлеуде фразеологиялық бірліктерді қолданудың оң және теріс жағдайлары сипатталған.

ТҮЙІН СӨЗДЕР: фразеологиялық бірліктер, фразеологизмдер, семантикасы, фразеологиялық айналымдары, фразеологиялық бірліктердің маңызы.

ФЕНОМЕН ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМОВ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ РЕЧИ

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АННОТАЦИЯ. В данной статье, посвященной фразеологическим единицам английского, русского и казахского языков, рассматриваются вопросы использования фразеологизмов в широком и узком понимании в современной вербальной речи. Предметом исследования являются фразеологические единицы английского, русского и казахского языков. Объектом фразеологизмы, используемые в современной вербальной речи. Проведен анализ пополнения фразеологического состава английского, русского и казахского языков, начиная с античности и заканчивая современными процессами, происходящими в языке. Особое внимание отводится типологии фразеологических единиц и использованию их в современной вербальной речи. Описаны положительные и отрицательные случаи использования фразеологизмов в вербальной речи.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: фразеологические единицы, фразеологизмы, семантика, фразеологические обороты, значение фразеологизмов.

INTRODUCTION. Modern linguistics is impossible without a comparative consideration of the objects under study. A prerequisite for each property is the mutual identification, comparison and opposition of units, constructions, degrees, groups and other phenomena of the language, as well as the clarification of the microsystems, subsystems and systems that unite them and the establishment of significant formal and semantic links between them [1].

The study of units of certain set phrases for similarities and differences is the most well-known and compiled form of comparative analysis of set phrases. The installation of various equivalents of stable interlingual phrases serves the needs of teaching and translating a foreign language, and the equivalents themselves are found in bilingual dictionaries (general and phraseological), the same dictionaries contain information about the equivalent size of units of stable phrases and the nature of the differences between them.

Between the units of these languages, a service attitude to transcoding is established, which arises when translating a text from one language to another and teaching foreign languages on the basis of the native language.

Jealousy is conceptually closely related to jealousy and hatred. Their classic literary example is Shakespeare's tragedy Othello. A murder out of jealousy is overshadowed by Iago's jealousy and hatred for the protagonist. In fiction, jealousy and jealousy, expressing the same meaning of a person's emotional life, are often mentioned together.

A number of conceptual metaphors about jealousy, which form the main figurative component of this concept, prove that jealousy has a high value in a conceptually destructive space. To analyze the figurative component of this emotional concept, 500 samples were taken from the National Foundation of the Russian Language, reflecting the metaphorical nature of jealousy by the method of a single choice. As a result of the study, metaphors about the main conceptual jealousy were revealed: Jealousy is a living organism inside a person, jealousy is an opponent in a struggle, jealousy is a disease, jealousy is madness, jealousy is warmth, jealousy is a (hot) basis in a container. Let's focus on each of them separately.

MATERIAL AND METHODS OF RESEARCH. In Western culture, the metaphor of the greedy beast

within man and jealousy is widespread, a conceptual metaphor that can be seen as a separate story as a living being living inside a person. Jealousy is born and grows, it needs to be fed, but when it grows, it eats the person from the inside out.

I realized that gradually jealousy is growing, faith in ideals is imperceptibly weakening, that all impurity, mischief, snake cunning is growing in the soul, that he sees a snake dressed in the image of an angel.

At the same time, he is one of all passers-by, they were all kidnapers, and their collective face is indifferent, as if he had left without giving a reason to be jealous [2].

But he was madly in love and jealous: Anna had very good relations with friends, and being a heard person, she did not allow Kurt to manipulate herself [3].

When jealousy is viewed as a negative emotion, negative physiological actions and negative consequences for others and jealousy lead to the conceptual metaphor of the enemy in the fight: jealousy can penetrate, conquer, dance, choke the soul of a person, jealousy can be overcome, suppressed and defeated by struggle, but, jealousy wins, enchants and binds all the actions of a person, begins to control him.

Jealousy is blind and passionate disbelief, painful hesitation in relation to someone's rightness, love (comrade, fun, child, etc.); a state of emotional suspicion arising from a lack of confidence in the merits of a loved one, and this feeling is combined with hostility towards the enemy, that is, the person we love, who seeks to distance himself from us.

Jealousy is the result of a feeling of anger that manifests as anger and then turns into revenge that devours all that is good. Jealousy does not want to be with faith in the heart. The expression of jealousy and the desire that others be inferior is a very bad quality, if kept inside, it inhibits the maturity of the heart.

A widespread area of jealousy and the resulting one is the division into politics, sects and groups. The division into such groups leads a person with a diabolical character on his side to a situation where he manifests himself as a saint. On the contrary, another party, which adheres to a different idea than itself, sees in the madhabs respected, respected people as the devil. This erroneous view so blinds a person that everyone considers his values reasonable and

accepts that reality is only on his side, that everyone but him is wrong. People who hold such blind opinions tend to err on what is better than what the other side has done and are willing to discredit them if the opportunity arises. Satan will pretend that the good deeds of the other side behave like evil. Makes good people bad. From this it follows that in order to discriminate against the opposite side and conduct their own propaganda, they spread perjury and flags. People on such a path will not be lucky either in this world or in the afterlife [4].

Jealousy is one of the 7 sins that lie in one part of the human soul. Jealousy, invisibility and inner en-trails are a piercing fire. If you get caught in the fire, you will burn, when you burn, you will feel guilty and embarrassed from behind.

Jealousy is an inner mess that doesn't come out.

There are 3 signs of jealousy and envy::

1. If a person is not around, he speaks evil words about him and expresses negative thoughts.
2. He flatters, hypocrites and taunts when he sees this person.
3. He rejoices in human misfortune.

Such qualities are signs of a shallow mind. A person who always compares himself with another, considering someone else's luck his fall, is the owner of a negative trait [5].

Someone's achievements and luck cause fear in him, affect the lowest keys of human consciousness and, therefore, cause reflex defenses, to overcome which various methods and techniques are used. Behind the high demands on others is moral and psychological harm, low professional and personal value, the emptiness of the inner soul. Envy, which devours the soul of a person, causes suffering to a person, contributes to the birth of various diseases. "Turn green with envy", said Saif Sarai [6].

Jealous people are possessors of negative energy. Shooting sparks of aggression to the sides, thinking about evil, he uses various types of aggression to "bring to his knees" objects that cause envy, more quickly noticing the negative sides than the positive sides.

Ways to get rid of negative traits that negatively affect the personality, environment of such a person:

1. Do what you love without being distracted by unnecessary fuss. (Play chess, swim, go outdoors, play sports, etc.).
2. Loving look at the environment, nature.
3. Reading works of art that spiritually enrich your

soul, mind.

4. Trying to notice the positive aspects of people.

5. Every day should be grateful, happy and grateful to everyone.

It turns out that the old Romans said that they "turned blue with envy", and the Russians said that they "turned blue with envy". And the Chinese portray "blushing with envy". After all, this is known as red eye disease. Russians also have such a thing as "white envy", which is also rooted in our minds. The phrase "I'm not jealous of him, but on the contrary, I watch it with interest". In fact, neither envy nor jealousy has color, he only has the name jealousy. Jealousy is what is, is, and will be. But there is logical jealousy, there is irrational jealousy. There is envy that leads you to death and makes your life.

Being a system of perception of the world, language acts on the character of a person or "no thing is connected with the fate of any people, except language, and does not have a close relationship between this people and language". Like ethno-cultural integrity, specific cultural information is "quantized" [5].

RESULTS AND THEIR DISCUSSION. We have identified a number of English proverbs that apply to a particular case of inability to see and that relate the whole situation to this pattern. In the above English proverbs, the essence of impossibility lies in a high social comparison, with signs of "danger" not only for a person who frightens himself, gives rise to a phenomenon, self-destruction, self-destruction, and not only for those around him, but also for those who cannot see in the first place: envy eats nothing but its own heart; envy shoots at others, and wounds herself; envy never dies; the envious man shall never want woe; envy and idleness married together begot curiosity; envy envies itself; he who envies admits his inferiority; envy never enriches any man; envy doesn't enter an empty house; envy feeds on the living; it ceases when they are dead; envy is the basest of all enemies; envy is what inclines up to speak evil of the virtuous rather than of the wicked; envy never has a holiday; the envious die, but envy never; love and envy make a man pine; four good mothers beget four bad daughters: great, contempt; truth, hatred; virtue, envy; riches, ignorance; it's no use bursting with envy; hatred blasts the crop on the land, envy the fish in the sea.

Russian proverbs also point to the harmfulness and infinity of the inability to see: the inability to see

persecutes others and hurts oneself; the inability to see torments and torments oneself; inability to see human stigmatization; unable to see is interested in the happiness of another; unable to see is interested in not being able to see; the inability to see is born before us; the wolf is straighter than the one who cannot see; the cruel cannot see crying, but the benefactor cries with happiness; turns yellow from inability to see, blushes from anger.

In English paroemias, invisibility, in turn, is considered as a surname dithyramb - increase, rejoice and outright flattery: envy is a kind of praise; envy is a lefthanded praise; envy is the sincerest form of flattering. In Russian linguistic culture, the following equivalents of English proverbs were found: the glory of the hypocrite is the crowd, the crowd of the invisible. It is widely believed that in the wisdom of the people at that time there is no greed in invisibility.

The definitional analysis of dictionaries made it possible to show the lexemes of the Kazakh, Russian and English dictionaries that can implement the basic verbalization of the concepts "inside/envy" and "envy/jealousy". As a result of a comparative analysis, "innards / envy" common to both languages: "feeling of indignation", "bastard", "indignation", "malice", "revenge", "desire for what others have", "not wanting good for someone" "to be the subject of internal (internal)", "not to envy" signs of concepts are revealed.

Signs of the concepts "jealousy", "rivalry", "greed", "obsession (tasting)", "guilty and connotation of condemnation of passion" were found only in English sources. Signs of a "black belly" were found only in Russian sources. The central feature of the concept "jealousy/jealousy" for the Russian and English languages are: "inspiring confidence, love (feelings)", "panic over someone else's success", "desire for someone else's success", "desire to master the whole.

A characteristic sign only for the Russian language was "favor, zeal". Signs: "jealousy during a conversation", "a manifestation of strong hostility", "a feeling of resentment", "an expression of professional resentment", "requiring a different confidence, fidelity (also the Bible)", "jealousy towards a person of the opposite sex (the main reason for murder)" were found only in English sources.

The analysis of the constituent part of speech, conducted in Russian and English paremias, showed that Russian and English proverbs, generalized in the

concept of "insides", are based on a person, his behavior, actions, relations with the family and society. One of the lines of proverbs is that high social comparison is used in real internal situations of a person, such as consequences that threaten self-esteem, lead to self-destruction, phenomenon, self-destruction and a sign of danger.

In Russian and English, united by the concept of "jealousy", the main part of the unity is expressed in linguistic comparison, with proverbs that do not have a semantic equivalent, reflecting the different social structure and life of the two peoples.

Analysis of the conceptual component of the concept of "intra-abdominal", which allows in prose to show the following features of the concept of "intra-abdominal" in Russian and English: "to be the essence of envy", "to have a desire worth seeking", "to be angry at someone's success", "to take revenge", "to wish to destroy someone's happiness". In three linguistic cultures, the causator of the internal is also expressed as a material thing and an intangible.

Features of Russian and English poetic consciousness, when internal "hostile thinking" destroys negative semantics and acquires the meaning of "admiration", are sent in the concepts of endemonism and humanistic psychology.

The acceptance of general Christian moral values is not much different in Russian and English cultures, but is belittled internally and is seen as a violation of Christian moral norms, and only in Russian poetic consciousness is considered a shame and a sin.

An analysis of the conceptual component of the concept "jealousy" allows us to point out in prose texts a characteristic semantic feature in both languages: "such mistrust, painful doubt about fidelity, love, fidelity" and appears in an image close to such a type as "self-esteem", "rivalry", "jealousy towards sex". The last type (subtype) is subdivided into "jealousy of oppression", "envy of consent-good", "tyrannical jealousy".

The study of the conceptual component of the concept of "jealousy" both in prose and in poetry allows us to show the sign that "jealousy-love" is not reflected in the definition of dictionaries of English, Russian, or even Kazakh languages. Jealousy occurs as an unconditional companion of your love and is associated with jerks, exhaustion, excitement, regret and dreams. But in Russian language, jealousy of love is expressed in the form of a feeling of disappointment, accompanied by a sense of regret, an-

ger, death. Love without jealousy is seen as selfish, only self-love and the establishment of a relationship with the insides.

A special property of the Russian poetic consciousness is the signs of "zeal, aspiration, aspiration" that are not found in English poetry.

Figurative and perceptual characteristics of the concepts "envy" and "envy" were revealed as a result of the analysis of a given free associative survey in which Russian-speaking respondents participated.

CONCLUSION. The result of this study does not reflect gender differentiation. To obtain an effective result, a survey was compiled, consisting of two conditional parts. Part one consists of "passport" questions (age, gender, education, type of occupation), which are mandatory for determining age and belonging to a social group. The second, main part, consists of four stages, which must be answered on the main questions of the questionnaire with credit.

As a result of processing all the given stages, the basis is the phenomenon of internal negativity as-

sociated with hostility, a bad feeling. Jealousy is associated with positive and negative qualities: love, possessiveness, mistrust.

In the concept of Russian-speaking respondents, a stomach (a person who does not see) is a person who thinks badly, hypocritically, evilly. Associated with jealous person, property, villain, Othello, selfish, untrustworthy, private.

In the study, the conceptual concepts "jealousy" and "jealousy" in modern language mean "to look and not approve of the wrong attitude towards someone".

Currently, jealousy is balanced by "jealousy, distrust (spouse, love) between spouses" and "extreme distrust", "heartbreaking jealousy of someone else's fidelity, love".

There are several synonyms for envy and digging in Kazakh and Russian. In English, these synonymous series are supplemented by synonymous words with the opposite meaning.

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