

# Phraseologisms of English, Kazakh and Russian languages

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**УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**



- **The aim of the research:** is to establish similarities and differences in phraseological units of English, Russian and Kazakh languages.



- **Hypothesis of the research:** we assume that phraseology and phraseological units are common to all languages of the world. There are many similarities between English, Kazakh and Russian languages in construction and meaning of phraseological fundamentals. They have a continuous influence on each other, despite the fact that cultures are different.



- **The subject of the study** is the similarity and difference of images and meanings in phraseological units of Kazakh, Russian and English languages.



**Based on the goal and hypothesis, the following tasks were set for us:**

- To define the notion of "phraseological unit";
- To find the most expressive images, their origin and comparison;
- To consider the methods of translation of phraseological units;
- To conduct research on the meaning of phraseological units;
- Compare survey results;
- Make conclusions.

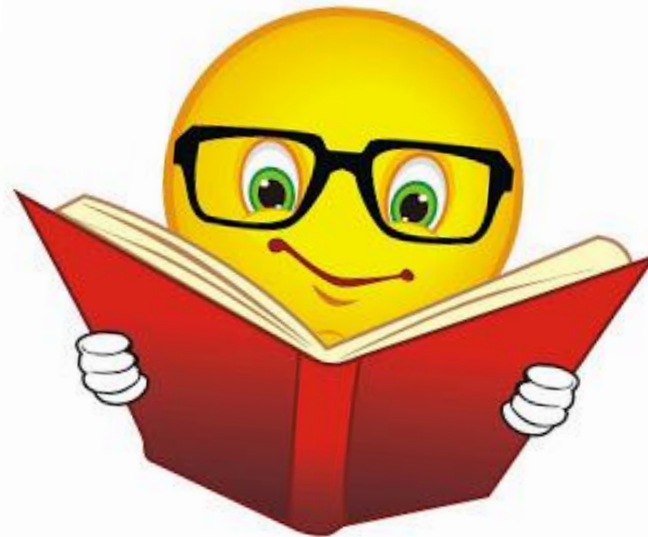


Phraseology is a unit of linguistics that studies fixed combinations in language. The main unit of phraseology is a fixed combination and a phraseological turnover.

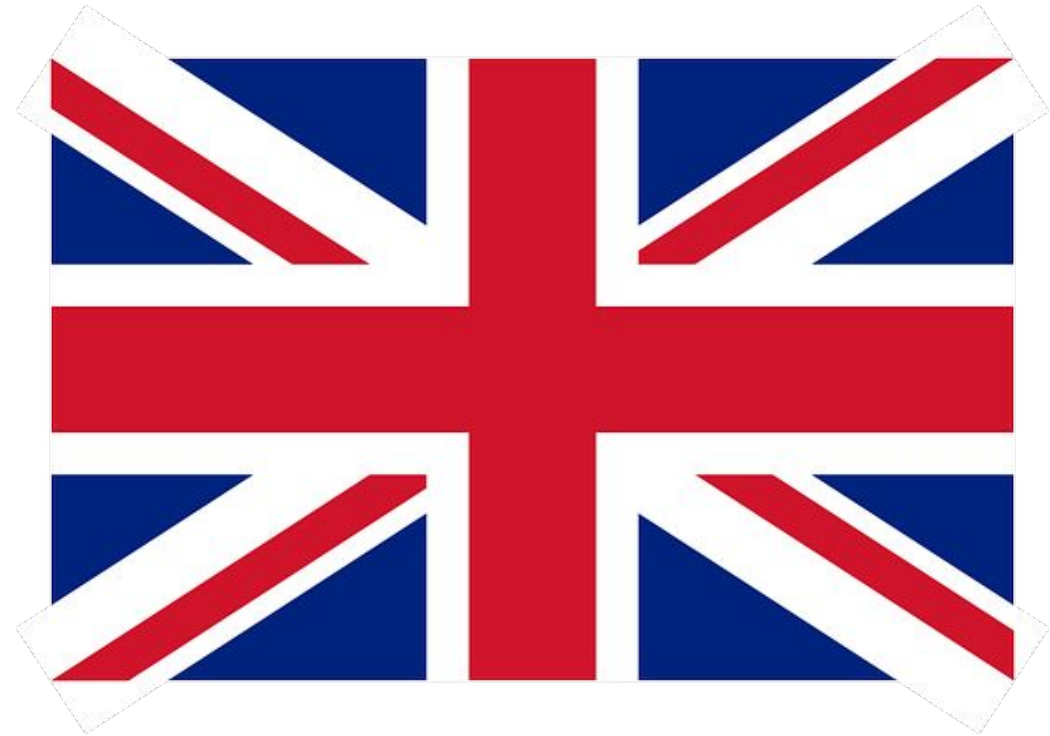
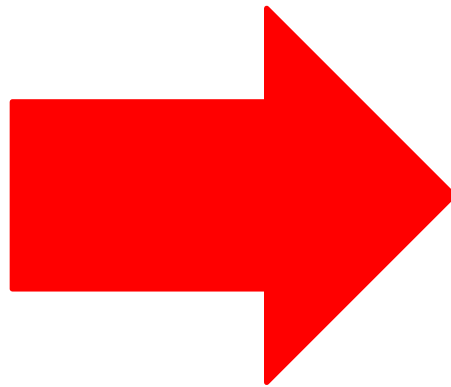
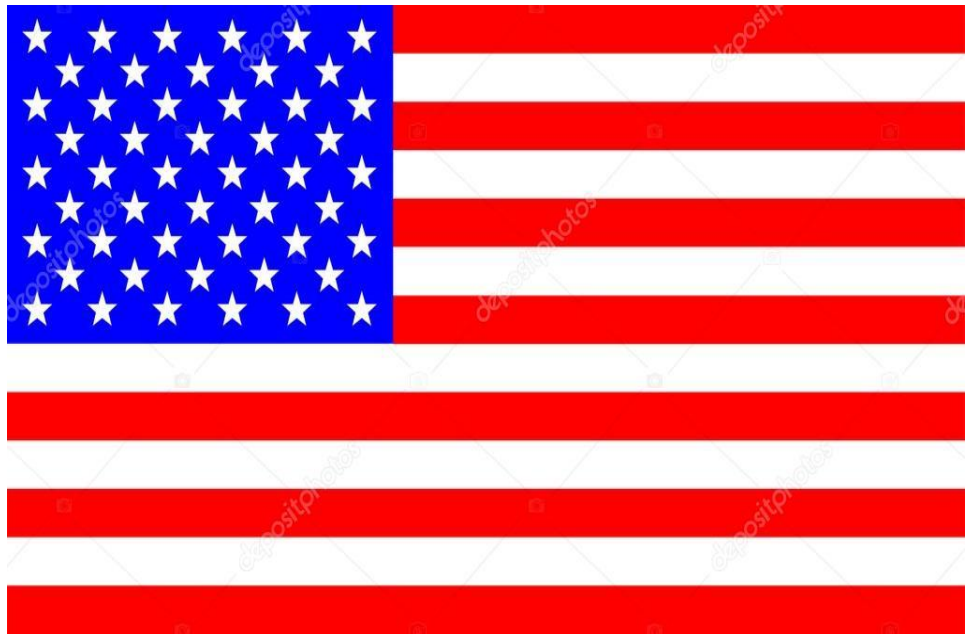




The phraseological units reflect the national specificity of the language and its uniqueness. The rich historical experience of the people as well as ideas related to the work, life and culture of people are stamped in phraseology.



- The question of the origin of phraseological units is one of the important and frequently discussed issues in the field of English phraseology, in particular. Linguists note that many phraseological units came to England from the USA. Such phraseological units belong to intra-linguistic borrowings.

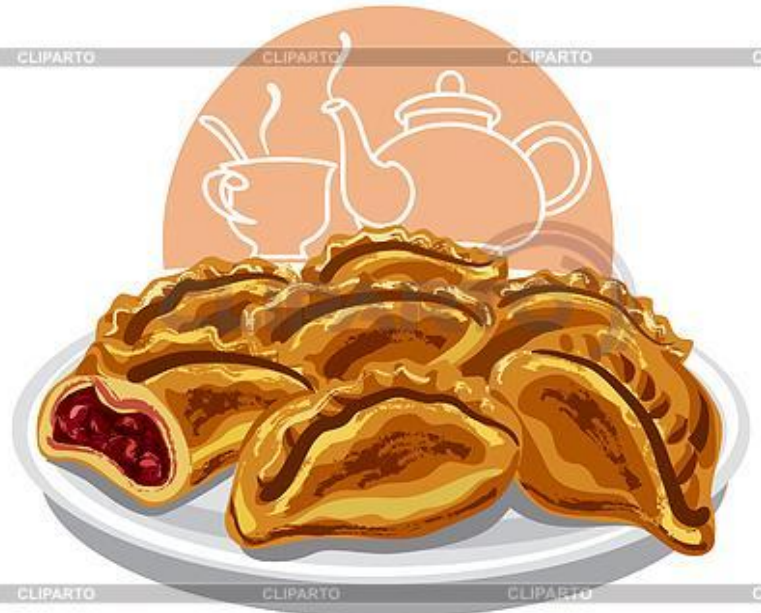






- to have an axe to grind — преследовать личные, корыстные цели;
- to cut no ice — не иметь влияния, значения;
- to do one's level best — сделать всё возможное;
- to spill the beans — выдать секрет, проболтаться, проговориться.





- to face the music — стойко переносить неприятности, расплачиваться, расхлебывать кашу;
- to sell like hot cakes — раскупаться как горячие пирожки, нарасхват;





- The phraseological unit “swap horses while crossing a stream” belongs to Abraham Lincoln - literally - to change horses during a crossing, i.e. to make important changes at a bad time (from Lincoln's speech after he was elected president of the USA ("Reply to National Union League")). Later, the “changing horses while crossing a stream” variant appeared.





- The phraseological turnover “the almighty dollar” - «всемогущий доллар» (usually used ironically) come into existence thanks to Washington Irving; the English form of American phraseological borrowings in the British version of the English language completely excludes translation. American phraseological borrowings, especially slangisms, are notable for their vivid imagery and increased expressiveness.

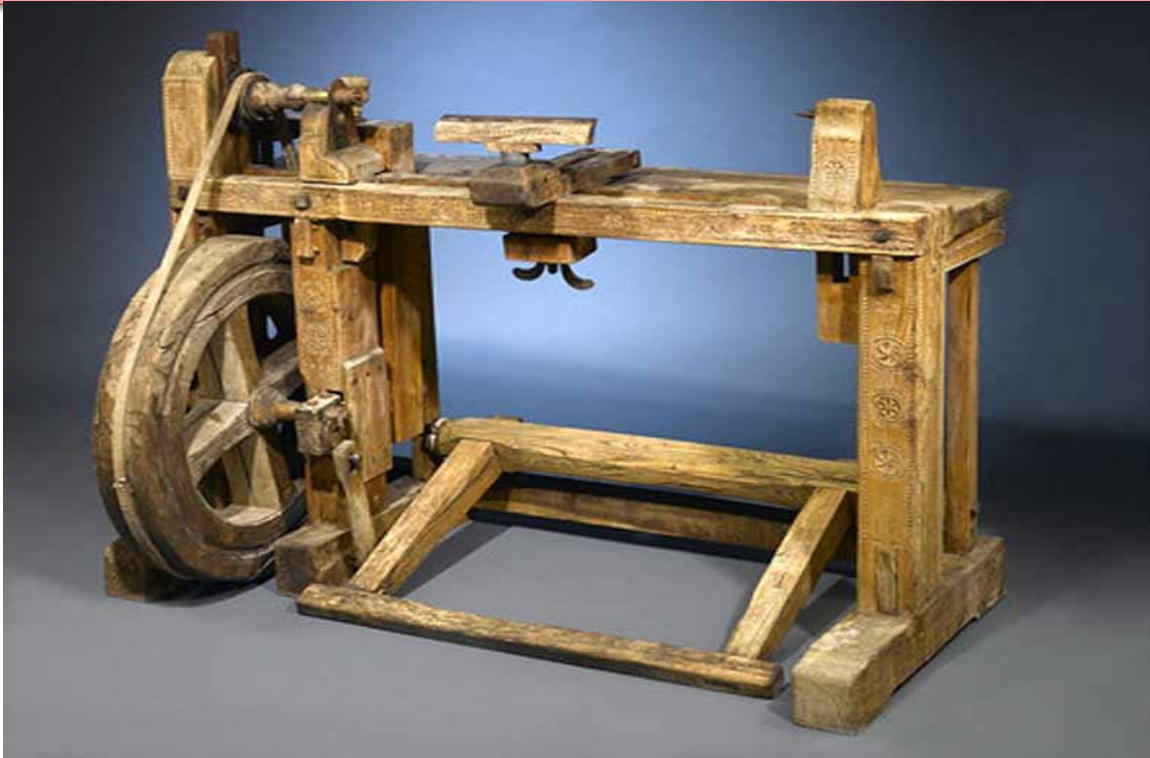
Гол как сокол(as poor as a church mouse) - In fact, «сокол” is a smooth oak log used as a battering-ram.



Остаться с носом(to be left out in the cold) – the word “нос” has a very different meaning – it is from the words «ноша, нести”. A man “Оставался с носом” if his offering was not accepted.

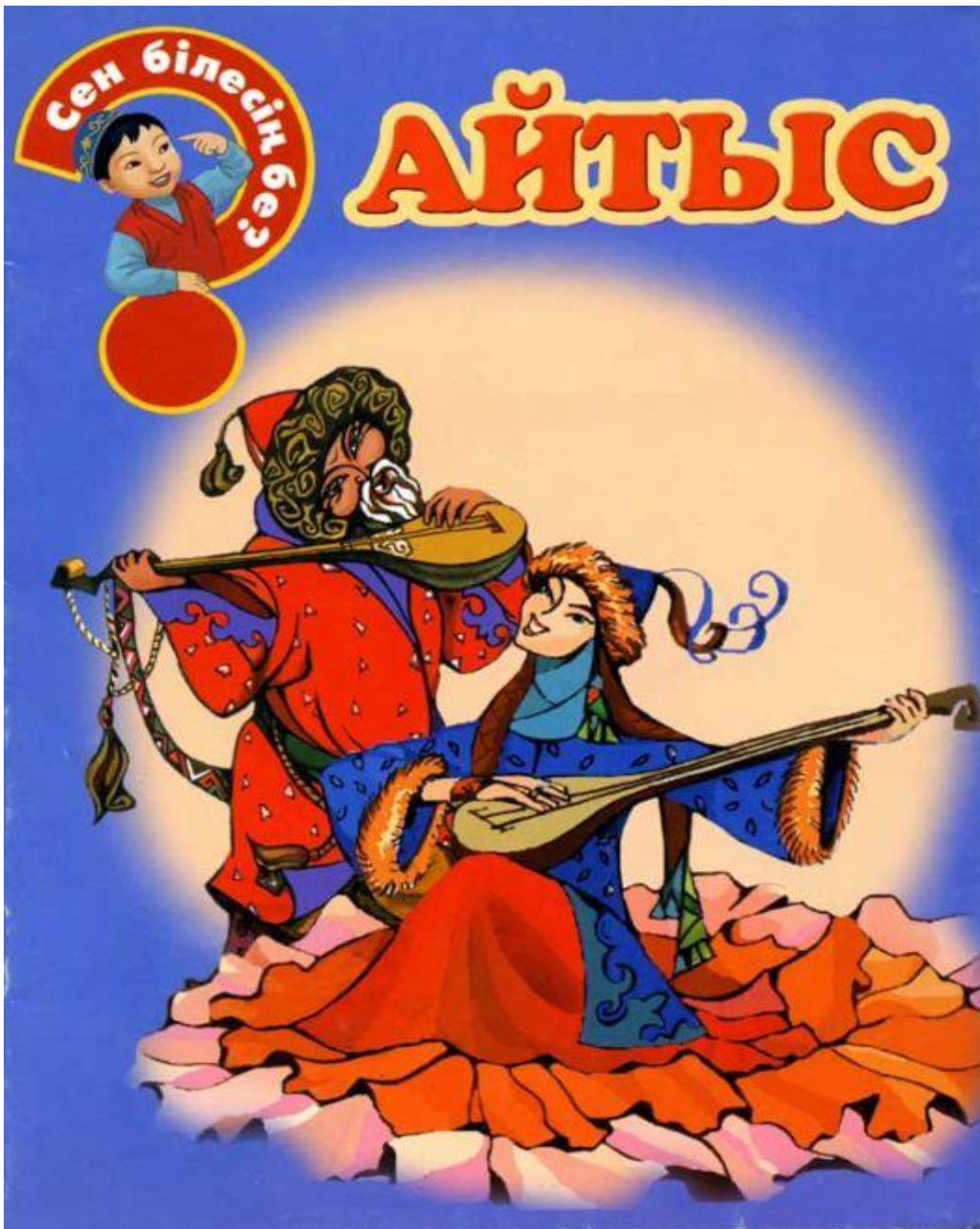


- Попасть впросак(put one's foot in it) – “Просак” – a drum with teeth in the machine by means of which the wool was combed. Of course, hitting a hand in it caused serious injury.



У него на лбу написано( every one's faults are not written in their foreheads)- it means that nothing good can be written on your forehead. This expression appeared at the time of Elizabeth Petrovna, who in 1746 ordered to mark the foreheads of criminals.





- There is an expression in Kazakh: “тілін безеу”. Literally it means: enrich your language, have an eloquent tongue. Those, who had an eloquent tongue were very appreciated, and it comes as no surprise that competitions in eloquence, competitions of akyns were organized.

**Погнаться за двумя зайцами ~ екі кеме кұйрығын ұстау (Hold on to the stern of two ships.).** This phraseological unit means to pursue two different goals at once.



**Рукой подать ~ қозы кош жер (distance the lamb can handle) is a short distance.**





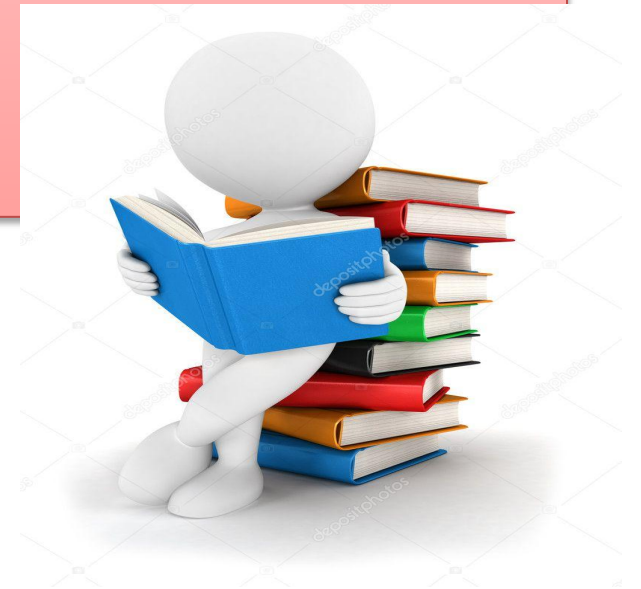


**Мухи не обидит ~ кой аузынан шөп алмас** (won't pull the grass out of a sheep's mouth) - about a timid, kind and shy man.

**Сажать в лужу ~ кара жерге отырғызу** (Put on black ground) - to put someone in an embarrassing, stupid position.



- The analysis of the phraseological turnovers of the Kazakh language shows that the Kazakh language, as well as Russian, has phraseological units borrowed from other languages and originally Kazakh, which appeared independently in the language. This is evidenced by the translation of the phraseological turnovers. Thus, there are phraseological units in the language that have been translated literally. For example, the borrowed phraseological turnover is "living water".

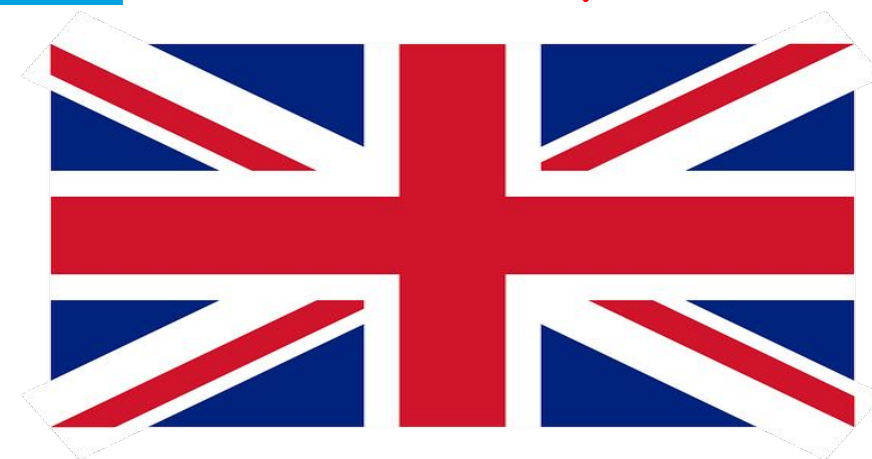
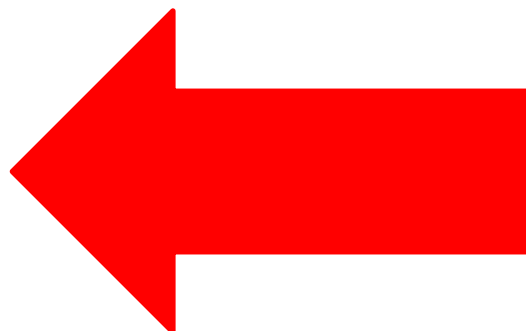
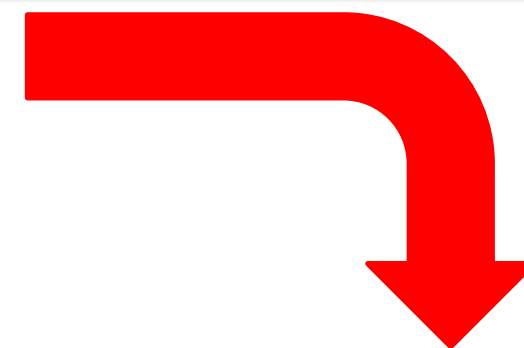
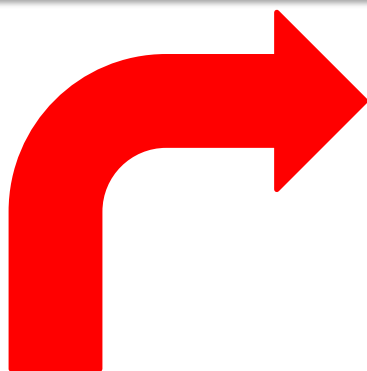


- On the basis of the conducted research we can conclude that the phraseological turnovers are closely connected with culture, customs and traditions of peoples. There are good grounds for saying that by studying the language one can study the history of a nation.





- When comparing other phraseological units in English, Kazakh and Russian, we found similar structures of phraseological units. When analyzing them, we found similarity in structure, figurativeness and stylistic connotations:





- Играть с огнем -  
Отпен ойнау – to play  
with fire



Сжигать мосты -  
көпірлерді жағу – to  
burn bridges



Дело чести - Ар-намыс ісі  
– affair of honour

- Трудолюбивый, как пчела - еңбекқор – busy as a bee





- Сливки общества – ақ сүйек – the cream of society



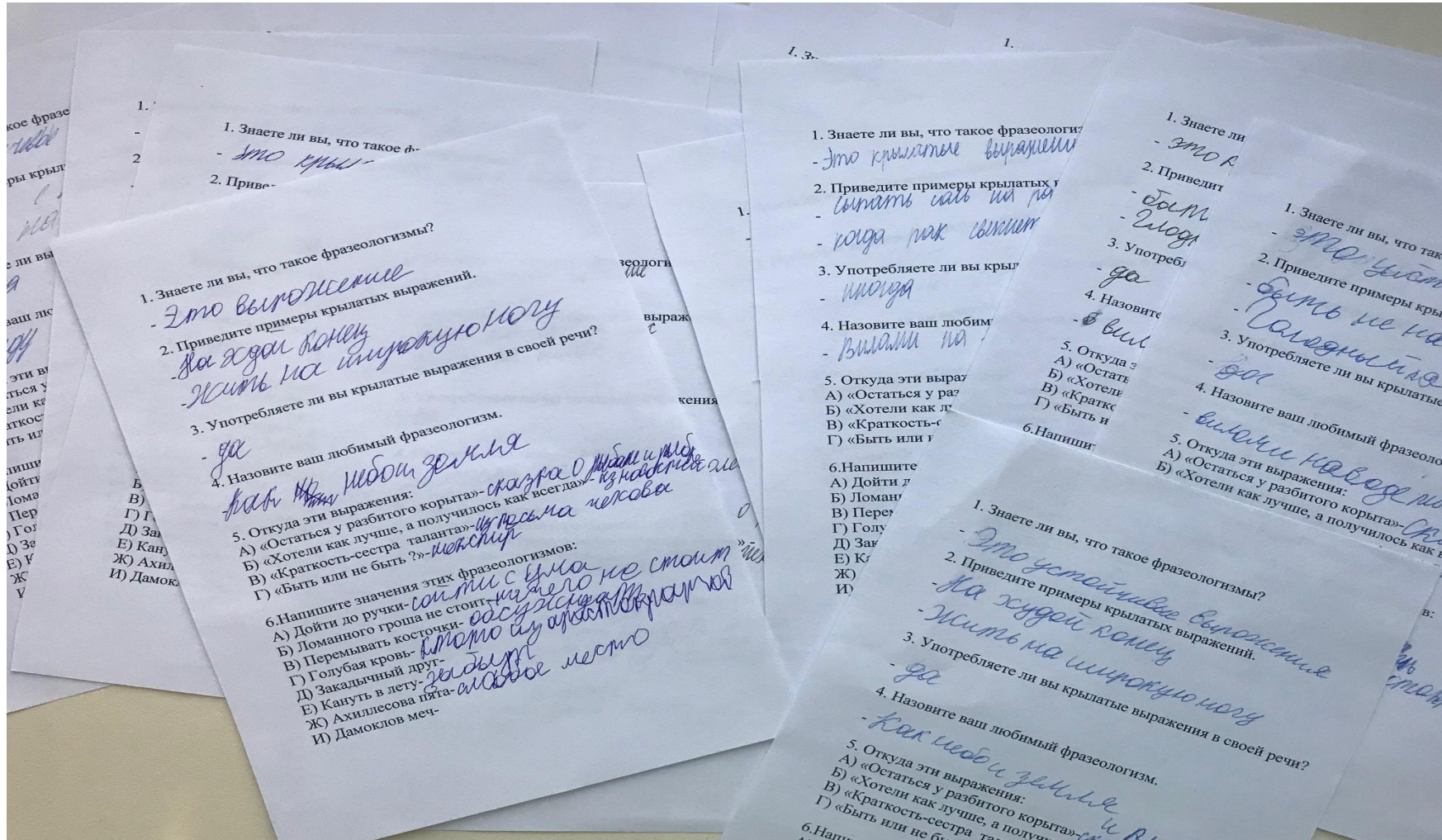
Игра стоит свеч - тиімді іс – the game is worth the candle

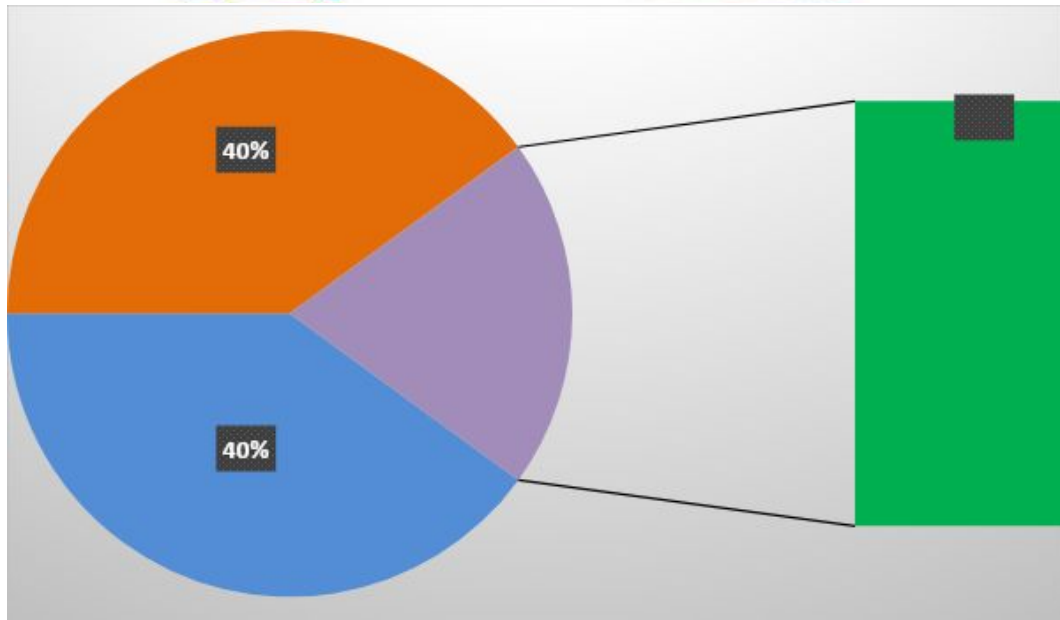


- Some of these idioms are already international and different languages claim their origin, in other words they are considered to be their own in each language.



- We conducted a sociological survey of the students at our school. Respondents were asked questions.





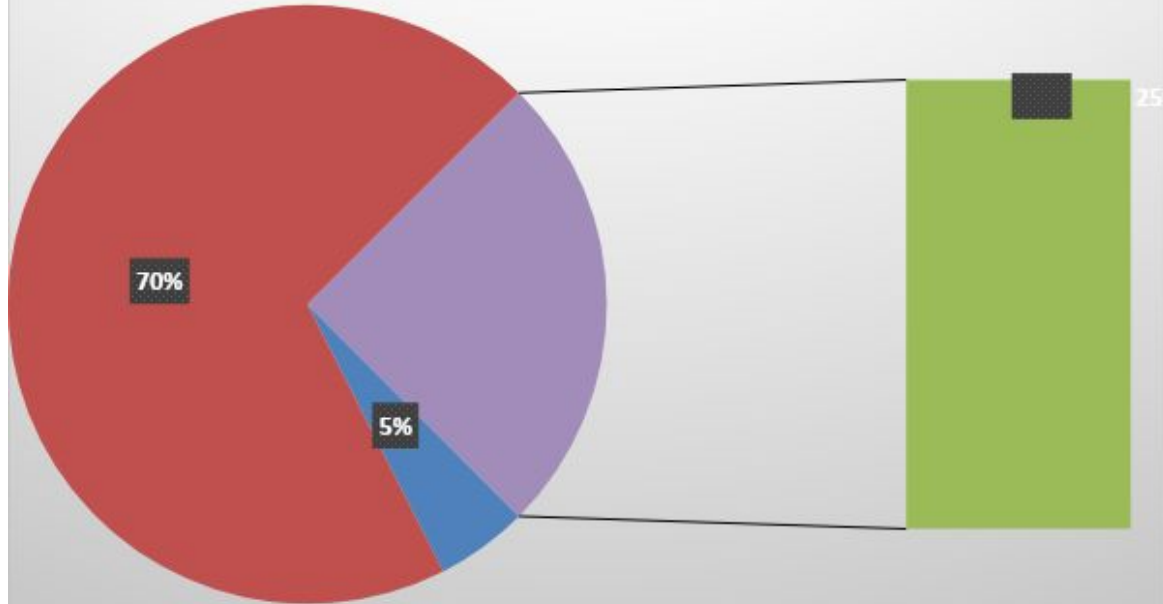
- Usually adults meet phraseological units in oral informal speech, students - in fiction books.
- Among the great variety of phraseological units most often in the speech of our respondents were: *бить баклуши, разбиться в лепёшку, зарубить на носу, мороз по коже.*
- Regarding the use of the phraseological units, the survey revealed that among students: 40% - do not use phraseological units, 40% - use phraseological units but do not realize it, 20% - use consciously and know the origin of some phraseological units.





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- Among adults, the situation is slightly different: 5% - do not use phraseological units, 70% - use phraseological units and realize it 25% - know the origin of many phraseological units.

- Our observations let us make the following conclusion: adults know more phraseological units than students and use them more often. Some phraseological units are so common that everyone knows them. We came to the conclusion about the usefulness of such a survey, because our students realized the penury of their language and were interested in the origin of phraseological units to enrich their vocabulary.



- This work can be continued in several directions,
  - it is possible to significantly expand the list of phraseological units,
  - it is possible to create a more accurate classification of phraseological units,
  - it is possible to find out the meaning of those phraseological units that we have not talked about as part of this work, it will require additional dictionaries.
- The research work has convinced us that the history of phraseological units can be a very interesting source for research as they reflect time and culture.



**Назарларыңызға рахмет!**

**Thank you for your attention!**

**Спасибо за внимание!**