

Торайғыров университетінің  
ҒЫЛЫМИ ЖУРНАЛЫ

НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ  
Торайғыров университета

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**ТОРАЙҒЫРОВ  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТІНІҢ  
ХАБАРШЫСЫ**

**Филологиялық сериясы**  
1997 жылдан бастап шығады



**ВЕСТНИК  
ТОРАЙҒЫРОВ  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТА**

**Филологическая серия**  
Издается с 1997 года

ISSN 2710-3528

№ 2 (2021)

Павлодар

**НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ  
ТОРАЙГЫРОВ УНИВЕРСИТЕТА**

**Филологическая серия**

выходит 4 раза в год

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**СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО**

О постановке на переучет периодического печатного издания,  
информационного агентства и сетевого издания

№ KZ30VPY00029268

выдано

Министерством информации и общественного развития  
Республики Казахстан

**Тематическая направленность**

публикация материалов в области филологии

**Подписной индекс – 76132**

<https://doi.org/10.48081/CDZE3219>

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При использовании материалов журнала ссылка на «Вестник Торайгыров университета» обязательна

<https://doi.org/10.48081/IJFK5316>

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## **FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN KAZAKH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES**

*The article deals with one of the most important issues of translation science – the translation of phraseological units from one language to another. It is known that translation is the main means of communication between two cultures, acquaintance with the culture and life of other peoples. There are many problems with translating from English to Kazakh. One of them is the translation of phraseology. It also analyzes the types of regular expressions and the composition of regular expressions that belong to the same group. There are also several examples of phraseology used to describe characters in fiction.*

*Keywords: phraseological translation, phrasema, idiom, phraseological integrity.*

### **Introduction**

Nowadays, the issue of translating phraseological units from one language to another is one of the most relevant topics in translation studies. Because spirit, soul, traditions and thoughts of one people are transmitted to another people through the language of translation. It is known that translation is the main tool of communication between two cultures, and acquaintance with the culture and life of other peoples. There are many issues in literary translation from English into Kazakh. One of them is the translation of phraseological units.

Phraseology is one of the most complex areas of linguistics. Therefore, it is important for translator to be able to distinguish phraseological units within the sentence and to be able to denote national and cultural identities of phraseological units found in the sentence.

### **Methodology**

Distinguishing and translating phraseological units poses many difficulties for translator. For example, multi-component meanings of phraseological units differ from the meanings of the words they contain, and the most important thing is that phraseological units within a sentence cannot be immediately distinguished from free phrases. Consequently, full meaning of phraseological units translated from the source language is obscured and completely changed in translation.

In recent years, the experience of comparative study of phraseological units in Turkic languages with phraseological units in Russian, English, German, Korean, Turkish, Chinese, etc., and compiling dictionaries has been summarized, as well as many works and researches have been published in the process of comparing Kazakh languages data with phraseological units of other languages.

The work of I. Kenesbayev (1946, 1968, 1977) had a positive impact on the study of phraseology in linguistics of Turkic-speaking peoples, K. Akhanov (1962), R. Sarsenbayev (1959), G. Mussabayev (1962), H. Kozhakhmetova (1972), A. Baitaliyev (1974) were the first researchers to draw conclusions on the theoretical and practical problems of phraseological units.

Next generations of researchers such as S. Tolekova (1975), R. Zhaisakova (1980), A. Yeleshova (1989), G. Smagulova (1993), S. MSatenova (1990, 1997), etc. studied phraseological units from different aspects.

Discovering lexical and semantic nature of phrases in English and Kazakh guided by comprehensive theoretical basis of phraseology and dictionary materials is also our new research that we are going to introduce into science.

Well-known scientist S. Amanzholov was one of the first to emphasize the need to study phraseological units; he gave directions and indicated the relativity of phraseological phrases to parts of sentence [2, 72].

In Kazakh as in other languages, a number of groups of words are used in the form of set expression. For example: «Төбеден түскен түнек жаудың үрейін ұшырып, есінен тандырды (Darkness from the hill struck fear into the enemy and scared him to death)». The phrases «үрейін ұшырып», «есінен тандырды» in this sentence are used in specific meaning. That's why phrases like «үрейім қалмады» and «зәрем ұшты» mean «I was scared». From this point of view, these phrases cannot be equated with such phrases as «bird flew away», «crow flew away», and «plane flew away». Set expressions are divided into two types, for example: idiomatic expressions, phrase expressions.

Relationship of words in composition of set expressions belonging to idiomatic group is strong, giving them a completely other meaning and not related to their meanings as a whole. For example: «қабырғаңмен кеңес» (think about), «қой аузынан шөп алмас» (would not hurt a fly), «салы суға кетіп отыр» (be sad), etc.

A number of meanings of phrases belonging to a phraseological group – set expressions are associated with lexical meaning of at least one of the words present in them. For example: «таяқ жеу» (get the stick), «бас көтеру» (resist), «жаны ашу» (feel sorry for), «есінен шығу» (forget). Smirnitsky divides phraseological phrases into two groups: phraseological unit and idiom. Phraseological unit includes verbs such as «get up, fall in love». And idiom includes words that are used in a literal, metaphorical sense. For example: «take the bull by the horns»

means to act decisively (literally in Kazakh «өгізді мүйізінен ұстау») and exact meaning is «take action immediately, without delay».

Amossova divides phraseological units into two groups: phraseme and idiom.

Phrasemes are derived from their constituent components. Phraseme corresponds to the phraseological units of V. V. Vinogradov. For example: «beef tea», крепкий мясной бульон, кою майлы сорпа, «knit one's brows», нахмуриться, кеудесін қақты (give a hostile glance). He noted that idiom does not match the meaning of the words contained. For example: play with fire играть с огнем, отпен ойнау.

In fiction, proverbs and sayings are used to describe the inner world of characters, psychological behavior, and speech style.

Diverse nature of proverbs, idioms and other types of phraseological units as a means of illustration in the literature can be clearly seen in the works of M. Gorkiy. He stated the need to pay special attention to fairy tales, legends and proverbs in order to know the history of the people, their social and political views.

For example, in English «Storm in a teacup» means a frivolous reason, trifle. This phrase is literally translated to Kazakh as «кеседегі ызғарлы жел».

«Don't worry about this silly row with the boss it is just storm in a teacup». This sentence translates as «бастықпен болған ұрыс-керіс үшін уайымдама бұл ұсақ-түйек нәрсе».

Let's take the set expression «төбе шашы тік тұрды», it means «be afraid». In English, the phrase «hair rising» stands for «to be scared». The phrase «I'm hair rising of flying – especially taking – off and landing» translates as «Мен ұшудан қорқамын әсіресе жоғары көтерілгенде және жерге қонғанда». In this sentence, «hair rising» means the hair standing on end.

Therefore, special attention should be paid to the meaning of each phraseological unit. In general, set expressions in Kazakh are called «фразеологизмдер», and in English they are called «phraseology» or «idiom».

And if we consider English idiom, it has its own specificity. For example: phraseological phrases and idioms are widely used in fairy tales, simple and complex sentences.

Let's consider the sentence «He was brave and soft hearted», then «soft hearted» translates as «жұмсақ жүректі». As we have mentioned above, it is necessary to pay special attention to the meaning of each set expression (idiom) in the sentence. The mentioned sentence translates as «ол батыл және қайырымды».

### **Results and Discussion.**

In English, each idiom is paired with parts of speech. For example: idioms are used with nouns, adjectives, verbs, prepositions, etc. If we consider set expressions that are combined with adjectives, it consists of two or three words.

For example, the idiomatic phrase «light fingered» means a person who is dishonest and having itchy fingers.

The word «long» in the phrase «long in the tooth» is translated as «ұзын» and serves as an adjective. It is literally translated into Kazakh as «тісі ұзын адам». This set expression (idiom) is translated as «кәрі».

There are also many set expressions used with verbs. If the verb «to go» and the noun «song» are used together, it becomes set expression. However, it is very difficult to predict the meaning of their combination. «To go for a song» is used when an item is sold for less than its price. «As no one else at the auction seemed interested in the painting, it went for a song» – «Аукционда қойылған суреттерге ешкім қызықпаған кезде, көңіл аударып, мән бермеген кезде, ол заттардың бағасы арзан сатылды».

In English, set expressions are divided into two groups: phraseological unity (motivated) and phraseological integrity (non-motivated).

It is possible to understand the meaning of phraseological units. They include proverbs. For example:

<b>Kazakh</b>	<b>English</b>
Шіркеуге барғанның бәрі имам емес.	All are not saints that go to church.
Жылтырағанның бәрі алтын емес.	All are not hunters that blow the horn. All are not gold that glitters.
Қойшы көп болса қой арам өлер.	Everybody's business is nobody's business.
Бес саусақ бірдей емес.	All bread is not baked in one oven.
Сабыр түбі сары алтын.	Everything comes to him who waits.

And the meaning of phraseological integrity is constant. Their general meaning does not correspond to their individual meaning. For example: to keep oneself in hand (өзін-өзі қолға алу), to sit on one's hands; not to do a hand's turn (қол қусырып отыру), not to move a finger (қолының ұшын қимылдатпау), to kill time (уақытты босқа өткізу), to kill two rabbits with one stone (бір оқпен екі қоян ату), to give up all of it (қолын бір-ақ сілтеу), to keep the eyes shut (бір нәрсеге көз жұма қарау).

Semantic integrity is when a phrase completely or partially loses its original meaning and gives the phrase a single meaning. Stability of phrase is reflected in the preservation of order of phrase components, and consistency of their use is reflected in their readiness for use. These relevant properties are common to the phrases in Kazakh and English. For example, set expressions in Kazakh and English:

<b>Kazakh</b>	<b>English</b>
Екі қоянды бір оқпен ату	Kill two birds with one stone
Көзінің ағы мен қарасы	The apple of one's eye

The components contained in these phrases are used as a whole, connected to each other. You cannot use another word, or if you change one of them with another language element, the general meaning may be impaired or independence and combinability inherent in the nature of phraseological unit may be violated.

### **Conclusion.**

In the aforementioned languages, phrases are often found that are distinguished by imagery and compatibility, melody and deep significance. They were created on the basis of a free phrase, processed over the years, memorized in the people's mind, and gradually became a ready-to-use language tool, a national heritage. Phraseological units are linguistic elements of the world of images that people have borne in mind and sorted through for centuries. Figurative phraseological units are an indispensable language tool for word melody in the description of a person, society, nature, life or other phenomena.

Properly used phraseological unit from the point of view of situational, contextual, stylistic use helps to clarify the meaning of the word.

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Material received on 21.05.21.

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Материал баспаға 21.05.21 түсті.

## ҚАЗАҚ ЖӘНЕ АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛДЕРІНДЕГІ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМДЕРДІҢ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ

*Мақалада аударматануда өзекті мәселе болып саналатын тақырыптардың бірі тұрақты тіркестерді біл тілден екінші бір тілге аудару мәселесі қарастырылады. Екі мәдениеттің қарым-қатынас жасауы, өзге халықтың мәдениеті, тұрмыс-тіршілігімен танысудың басты құралы аударма екені белгілі. Ағылшын тілінен қазақ тіліне аударылып жүрген көркем аудармада өз кезегін күтіп тұрған мәселелер көп. Солардың бірі – фразеологизмдерді аудару болып табылады. Сонымен қатар, тұрақты тіркестердің түрлері және сол топқа жататын тұрақты тіркестердің құрамы талданады. Көркем әдебиетте кейіпкерлерді суреттеу үшін қолданылатын фразеологизмдерге де бірнеше мысал келтірілген.*

*Кілтті сөздер: фразеологиялық аударма, фразема, идиома, фразеологиялық тұтастық.*

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Республика Казахстан, г. Алматы.

Материал поступил в редакцию 21.05.21.

## ОСОБЕННОСТИ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМОВ НА КАЗАХСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

*В статье рассматривается один из важнейших вопросов переводческой науки – перевод фразеологизмов с одного языка на другой. Известно, что перевод – это главное средство общения двух культур, знакомства с культурой и бытом других народов. Есть много проблем с переводом с английского на казахский. Одно из них – это перевод фразеологизмов. Кроме того, анализируются типы регулярных выражений и состав регулярных выражений, принадлежащих к одной группе. Есть также несколько примеров фразеологизмов, используемых для описания персонажей художественной литературы.*

*Ключевые слова: фразеологический перевод, фразема, идиома, фразеологическая целостность.*



Теруге 21.05.2021 ж. жіберілді. Басуға 01.06.2021 ж. қол қойылды.  
Электронды баспа  
1,8 Mb RAM  
Шартты баспа табағы 16,1. Таралымы 300 дана. Бағасы келісім бойынша.  
Компьютерде беттеген: А. Шукурбаева  
Корректор: А. Р. Омарова  
Тапсырыс № 3779

Сдано в набор 21.05.2021 г. Подписано в печать 01.06.2021 г.  
Электронное издание  
1,8 Mb RAM  
Усл. печ. л. 16,1. Тираж 300 экз. Цена договорная.  
Компьютерная верстка: А. Шукурбаева  
Корректор: А. Р. Омарова  
Заказ № 3779

«Toraighyrov University» баспасынан басылып шығарылған  
Торайғыров университеті  
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