

Explication of space in figurative phraseological units of the Yakut and Kazakh languages

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Abstract—The analysis of the semantics of phraseological units, the identification of specific phraseological meanings, the study of systemic relations between phraseological units of related and unrelated languages, the study of the most important processes of phrase formation, the study of thematic groups of phraseological units contribute to a deeper penetration into the semantic processes occurring in the phraseological unit.

The study of the scientific and theoretical basis of linguistic units of the indirect nomination made it possible to determine the stratum of phraseological units of the Yakut language with components that denote spatial objects, spatial reference points such as the location of the object in the vertical and horizontal axes, object location relative to other objects, movement in space, movement in space; to identify somatic, zoonimic phraseological units with spatial semantics, as well as phraseological units that signify a temporary space for describing universals and unique spatial images of the world of the Yakut and Kazakh peoples. Of all the types of explication of space, a special place belongs to the zoonimic phraseological units of the languages being analyzed. The purpose of this work is to study the representation of the spatial image of the world in the zoonimic phraseological units of the Yakut and Kazakh languages. In the course of the work, the method of component analysis and the method of phraseological identification were used.

Keywords—*phraseological unit, imagery, space, comparison, Yakut and Kazakh languages*

I. INTRODUCTION

The relevance of the study of phraseological units with spatial semantics is due to the insufficient knowledge of the semantic originality of phraseological units of modern Yakut and Kazakh languages.

Purpose and objectives of the study. The aim of the study is the representation of the spatial image of the worlds of zoonimic phraseological units of the Yakut and Kazakh languages.

II. METHODOLOGY

The specificity of the phraseological material and the nature of the goal determined the choice of **research methods** in the work. The method of

component analysis and the method of phraseological identification were used in the course of the work. The verification method is used to establish the truth of the ontologized conceptual information in a figurative phraseological unit. The methods of exemplification and comparative analysis are used to exclude abstractions for separate but practically important cases. The general method is inductive-deductive.

The material for the study was extracted by the method of continuous sampling from the "Yakut-Russian phraseological dictionary" edited by A.G. Nelunova (in 2 volumes) [1] and "Kazakh-Russian phraseological dictionary" edited by H.K. Kozhakhmetov [2].

The novelty of the work is that zoonimic phraseological units with spatial semantics were not the object of special research on the material of the Yakut and Kazakh languages.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the study was the work of domestic and foreign linguists: V.G. Gak [3], V.N. Telia [4], V.P. Zhukov [5], V.V. Vinogradov [6], A.V. Kunin [7], I.I. Chernyshev [8], N.D. Arutyunova [9], E.S. Kubryakova [10], M.D. Akhundov [11]. Also, the works of scientists working on the material of the Turkic languages were used: S. K. Kenesbaev [12], A. K. Kaidarov [13], R. B. Imanalieva [14], etc.

Theoretical significance. Analysis of phraseological units with spatial semantics in the Yakut and Kazakh languages has an important theoretical and applied significance. This analysis revealed spatial relationships in the phraseological fund of related languages.

The practical importance of the work is due to the fact that the results of the research can be used in the practice of teaching the phraseology of the Yakut language and a special course of comparative study of the phraseology of the Yakut and Kazakh languages.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Yakut language is one of the Turkic languages that forms the Yakut subgroup of the Uigur-Oguz group. **The Kazakh language** belongs to the

Kypchak-Nogai subgroup of the Kypchak group (according to the classification of N.A. Baskakov [15]).

In Turkology, the problem of phraseology has been the subject of study since the 1950s. The exception is the work of S.K. Kenesbaeva in the Kazakh language, published earlier.

The scientific study of the phraseological units of the Yakut language begins in the early 1960s. N.S. Grigoriev's works are devoted to the methods of analyzing phraseological units, the correlation of phraseological units with the word, the semantics of some idioms, and the comparison of phraseological units with the linguistic material of other Turkic and Mongolian languages, the stylistic function of phraseological units [16]. In studying the phraseological units of the Yakut language, a special place is occupied by his "Phraseological Dictionary of the Yakut language" [17], which includes about 3000 phraseological units. The author gives his assessment of the scope of the phraseology in the Introduction, where, on the basis of the collected material, concisely expresses his point of view on the main issues of the Yakut phraseology. He understands phraseology in a narrow sense, including phraseological units and constant definitions; determines the features of phraseological units of the Yakut language, limits phraseological units from stable combinations, which include proverbs, sayings, lexical units, pair words, stable patterns of word combination.

E.I. Ubryatova considers phraseological units from the point of view of a narrow approach to the study of the phraseological composition of the language in the work "A Brief Outline of the Yakut Language" in the section "Vocabulary" [18].

A special section is devoted to the phraseology of the Yakut language in the textbook for students "Lexicology of the Yakut language" by P.S. Afanasyev [19]. In the author's opinion, the main difference between phraseological units and complex words is the character of the notation: complex words are a direct nomination of a concept, and phraseological units are a secondary, figurative nomination of a concept. Proverbs, sayings, profound statements with the structure of the sentence the author takes out beyond the object of the study of phraseology. Profound statements with the structure of the word combination are included in the phraseology, since they are a secondary, figurative nomination of the concept, as well as phraseological units.

N.K. Antonov understands by phraseological units "reproducible stable combinations of words" and adheres to a wide range of phraseology, including proverbs and sayings in it. N.K. Antonov divides the phraseological units of the Yakut language into three groups: 1) single-valued: *'аҕа баһын тосту олоҕ'* - to surpass the glory, the wealth to his father; 2) many-valued: *'уһун илиилээх'* a) in the habit of stealing b) having the opportunity to take revenge, anywhere; 3) complex phraseological units that are equivalent to sentences: *'отонноотоххо онгоойук туолар'* - collect

on a berry - the bowl will be filled; *'быһах уһун кыстыммат'* - a close person does not fail [20].

A great contribution to the development and development of the phraseological science of the Yakut language was made by A.G. Nelunov. "Verbal phraseology of the Yakut language" [21] is the first in-depth study on the theoretical comprehension of the actual problems of phraseology and the breadth of the phraseological material of the modern Yakut language. A.G. Nelunov is a supporter of a "narrow" understanding of the scope of phraseology and compares the phraseology with the word and the word combination on specific facts of the language, explores the ways of forming the verbal phraseological units of the Yakut language, semantic categories, internal and external forms of verbal phraseological units. "Yakut-Russian phraseological dictionary" edited by A.G. Nelunov is the first bilingual phraseological dictionary that contains about 2,000 units in the first and more than 5,000 units in the second volume [1].

A comparison of phraseological units with the somatic component of the Yakut language with phraseological units of the German and Russian languages was carried out in the work of L.M. Gotovtseva "Phraseological units with the somatic component of the Sakha language as an object of comparative study" [22].

In the monograph of S.M. Prokopieva "The problem of phraseological figurativeness in the study of the universal typological and nationally specific in the phraseological system of language", universal-typological and national-specific elements are considered in phraseological figurativeness from the perspective of the objective parameters of its creation: tropes lying on the basis of creation phraseological units, their prototypes, motives for the transfer of values and directions of transfer [23].

Great interest and increased attention to Kazakh phraseology was determined by the publication in the 1950s of the work of Academician S.K. Kenesbaev [12], in which the tasks of phraseology were defined, the criteria for identifying phraseological units and their classification were developed. "Phraseological Dictionary of the Kazakh Language" by S.K. Kenesbaev had a huge role in the development of phraseological science, which holds 11 thousand units, thereby revealing the wealth of Kazakh phraseological material [24].

In the works of S.K. Kenesbaev, problems of phraseological synonymy, variance, polysemy, homonymy, etc. were also considered in addition to issues of determining the main features of phraseological units of the Kazakh language, their semantic and grammatical classification.

Relying on the works of V.V. Vinogradov in the field of the phraseology of the Russian language, S.K. Kenesbaev divides the phraseological units of the Kazakh language into two main groups: phraseological fusion (*фразеологиялық түйдектер*) and

phraseological combinations (*фразеологиялық тіркестер*).

K.A. Akhanov is a follower of V.V. Vinogradov and N.M. Shansky. In his work "Тіл білімінің негіздері", he singled out phraseological fusion (*фразеологиялық тұғастық*) in the Kazakh language: *аузы-мұрны қисаймай, жүрегінің түгі бар*; phraseological unity (*фразеологиялық бірлік*): *мақтамен бауыздау* (mildly to put up, but hard to sleep), *ауыз жаласу* (to conspire, cover each other); phraseological combinations (*фразеологиялық тізбек*): *шалқар көл,мидай дала*; phraseological expressions (*фразеологиялық сөйлемше*): *жоғары оқу орны* (higher education institution) [25].

In addition to semantic classifications, there are other classifications of phraseological units on other grounds in the Kazakh phraseological science. Thus, A. K. Kaidarov [13] singled out the lexico-morphological, structural-typological, syntactic, subject-thematic and stylistic classification of phraseological units.

Bilingual "Kazakh-Russian phraseological dictionary [2], edited by H.K. Kozhakhmetova, which contains more than 2300 phraseological units and variants, is a huge contribution to the phraseology of the Kazakh language.

In this study, "phraseological units" are "stable verbal complexes of different structural types ... which meaning arises from the full or partial semantic transformation of the component composition" [8]. For example: yak. *муннун анныттан* (lit. : from under the nose) 'from the closest distance', *икки ардыларынан уу тохтубат* (lit. : water will not seep between them) 'thick as thieves'; kaz. *көзіне шөп салу* (lit. : poke a straw in the eyes) 1. 'to do harm to smb. stealthily; to mislead (substitute the foot) '2.' to cheat (on the wife or husband)', *түймедейді түйедей ету* (lit.: to imagine something of the size of a button to the size of a camel)' greatly exaggerate smth., give to smth. insignificant great importance '.

The authors of this study distinguish the following relevant signs of phraseological units: semantic rethinking, separately design, stability and reproducibility of the component composition. The dominance of the connotative component of meaning is inherent in figurative phraseological units in contrast to the linguistic units of the direct nomination.

V.N. Toporov in his work "Space and Text" writes about the existence of two understandings of space: "Newtonian" and "Leibniz" [26]. Space combines the features of both of the above understandings in most linguistic studies. M.V. Vsevolodova and E.Yu.Vladimirsky in the book "Ways of expressing spatial relations in modern Russian language" write about the subjective and objective determination of distances between an object and a place [27]. All these data refer to the field of human conceptions of the world and are at the heart of the picture of the world.

The space that a person lives and experiences is reflected in the language, in particular, in his phraseological foundation. The phraseological picture

of the world is a fertile ground for studying the national language model of the world view. Special forms of categorical perception of space, which has its own peculiarities in different cultures, are imprinted in phraseology. Phraseological units include a set of naive representations of native speakers about a particular concept of national culture, and an analysis of the totality of such phraseological units gives a complete picture of the studied concept in the phraseology of national languages.

The main moments of real space are the place and position, closely related to each other. In a naive or everyday picture of the world, space is displayed based on the location or position of one object relative to the other. The place represents the unity of the spatial boundary and some volume or extent. The position is the coordination of one place to the other in a particular process or phenomenon. As a result of the difference in the position of elements in a phenomenon or process, a certain system of spatial relations of existence and compatibility arises, it is called a spatial structure.

The phenomenon of space is one of the basic for man, as one of the basic forms of being. The following linguists studied the space category: N.D. Arutyunova [9], V.G. Gak [3], E.S. Kubryakova [10], I.M. Kobozeva [28], etc. There are a lot of works devoted to private and general issues of the parameterization of the category of space, the means of its expression, the realization of this category in specific types of texts, etc. The category of space is described by different language means. O.N. Saburova [29], R.Kh. Khairullina [30] are studying ways of verbalizing the category of space in Russian phraseology. Chugunekova A.N. [31] in his work "The features of the representation of the category of space in the verbal sign system (using the phraseological units of the Khakass language)," singled out groups of phraseological units, with spatial semantics as somatic phraseological units, movement into remote space, movement following someone, movement with great speed, remoteness. Boguslavskaya O.Yu. [32] considers two antonymic and synonymous series: close, near and nigh, distant in the work "Dynamics and statics in the semantics of spatial adjectives". In the article Osyka M.V. "Ways of verbalization of the concept of" space "[33], the object of study are phraseological units with a toponymic component of Russian and French. Khabibullina A.E. [34] analyzed phraseological units expressing a person's state in Russian in comparison with English and Tatar languages.

Zoonimic phraseological units with spatial semantics in this paper are understood as separately formed stable verbal complexes of different structural types with a single cohesion of components whose spatial significance arises as a result of complete or partial semantic rethinking of the component composition.

Zoonyms have long been a part of many phraseological units, proverbs, sayings as metaphorical indicators of speech: a person has transferred some

properties of animals to people from time immemorial, thus achieving the necessary imagery in characterizing those around him. Ancient beliefs and rituals, one of the elements of which were animals, mythological representations with zoomorphisms as basic and secondary components complemented and developed the phraseology, and colored it with new colors.

A characteristic feature of zoonimic phraseological units in the Yakut and Kazakh languages is the presence in the languages of numerous analogues, very similar in the figurative orientation of word combinations. The coincidence of the imagery of zoonimic phraseological units in different languages is explained by general laws that lead to the emergence of close phraseological units that demonstrate the universal character of the transfer of zoonimic lexemes and their functional and semantic dynamics as part of phraseological units.

The lexico-semantic group of zoonyms' words includes the names of animals of different subgroups: birds, fish, reptiles, insects, i.e. all representatives of the fauna.

The inseparable connection between man and the animal world explains the existence of a multitude of zoonimic phraseological units. According to O.G. Yablonska, "zoonyms in the phraseological units encode the culture, traditions and history of the people ... reflect the specificity of the conscious perception of the world of the native speakers" [35].

To this category of phraseological units it is possible to include all phraseological units that were formed with the participation of words denoting animals, as well as words expressing the concept from the animal world. But the general semantics of these phraseological units is related to the spatial image of the world. Zoonimic phraseological units to some extent determine the national specifics of Yakut and Kazakh phraseological units.

In the Yakut language, zoonyms are sometimes used to refer to space as zoonimic phraseological units. For example, the "horse" is used to refer to a spacious space: *ат экирэтэр (дьуэ, хос)* - very spacious, roomy (house, room); somatism "dog" is used for a close space: *ыт уйата* - an extremely tight, unattractive dwelling (kennel); *ыт мунна (мунна-уоһа) баннат (оһуура, иһиригэ)* - dense, very dense, impassable (about dense, young forest).

The preferred use of words related to the animal world, especially to domestic animals, is explained by the nomadic way of life of the people associated with cattle breeding and the perception of the world through the prism of this way of life. The concept of spatial measurement, which requires precision and concreteness, when crossing distances in the nomadic way of life at different times of the year, is reflected in phraseological units with zoonimic components. The most common zoonyms in the phraseological units with spatial semantics are "dog", "lamb", "sheep", "two-year-old foal", "horse", "camel".

For example, phraseological units with the component "dog" (*ит үргөні естилер жер*: the place where the dog's barking comes), "lamb" (*қозы көш жер*: the distance is feasible for the lamb), "sheep" (*қой үрiсiндей жер*: the place where can reach the sheep) are used to denote a small or close distance. For a more accurate description of the proximity of the distance, the age of the animal is clearly indicated, for example "two-year-old foal" (*тай шаптырым жер*: distance feasible for a two-year-old colt), "two-year-old bull" (*құнан шаптырым жер*).

The designation of long distances is transferred to nationally specific phraseological units with the component "horse", for example, a very long distance with an accurate indication of the kilometer distance: *ат шаптырым жер* (lit.: distance remedied by horses per day, 25-35 km). For abstract expression of the remoteness of the terrain, phraseological units are used with the component "dog": *ит арқасы қиян* - very far; it is very far (the place where the dogs die), *ит өлген жер* (lit.: the locality where dogs are harnessed) - the extreme north, places of exile. The component of phraseological units "camel" expresses the national specificity of the Kazakh language: *түйенің тұяғы түсетін жер* (lit.: the place where the hoof falls off the camel). This phraseological unit reflects a particularly remote distance; the camel wears off and falls off the hooves from fatigue when overcoming it.

IV. CONCLUSION

In the analyzed languages, phraseological units with a zoonimic component "bullock" are equivalent in structural-semantic terms when describing the motion in space: *атыр орус алтаба, хат дьахтар хаамыыта* - at a snail's pace (lit.: slow bull move, steps of a pregnant woman); *өгіз аяң* - to go very slow, to drag (lit.: step of a bull).

From the point of view of the semantic correspondence, there are alternants, in which the expression plan does not coincide. In this case, the content side of phraseological units is the same as the contexts of their application. Thus, the Yakut phraseological *кулун атаба кирибит* (the former energy, strength returned to him (about active old people), experience the second youth (lit.: the foal's feet came into it)) corresponds to the Kazakh phraseological unit *талагының биті бар* (vigorous, businesslike (lit.: he has a louse in his spleen)).

The study of the material showed that the zoonimic phraseological units express universal qualities inherent in all or many nations, and at the same time, the nationally specific quality that is peculiar to the Yakut and Kazakh peoples and is of interest for further scientific research.

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