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METHODS OF VERBALIZATION OF NATURAL PHENOMENA AND LANDSCAPE IN KAZAKH AND ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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For centuries, the lexical composition of each language has included regular expressions that briefly combine folk wisdom with grammatical forms that are easy to remember. In linguistics, such expressions were reflected in the term "phraseological units". Thus, a new, special layer of language appeared, which studies a separate branch of science – phraseology. In modern linguistics, phraseological units and their features attract the attention of scientists in different languages. The growing interest in phraseologisms is due to the fact that phraseologisms are special units of the language that have a certain meaning, structure and perform many functions in speech. The concept of "phraseologism" cannot be called clearly defined, despite the active study of the phenomenon in domestic and foreign linguistics.

According to recent researches in linguistics, phraseological units have a more open definition than just stable combinations. In modern linguistic literature V. N. Teliya, V. A. Maslova, M. L. Kovshova it has repeatedly been noted that in the semantics of many phraseological units there is a connotative cultural component, which is a transmitter of information about the culture of a particular people. Cultural connotation is manifested as a category that connects various semiotic systems-language and culture: through the connotative cultural component of the phraseological meaning, which is the figurative basis of phraseological units, cultural knowledge of native speakers is manifested [1, p8].

Phraseological units are one of the linguistic universals. Most phraseological units are associated with a person, his field of activity, the world around him, the inner and spiritual world.

The phraseological fund of any language is very individual for each language. V. G. Gak believes that the national and cultural features of the phraseological unit can be distinguished. In his opinion, national identity is determined by objective and subjective factors. The objective factor is manifested in the nature and cultural reality inherent only in this population, the subjective involves the voluntary selection of linguistic means in different languages to express the same phenomena. It is determined by the history, customs, natural and geographical features [2].

"It is necessary to look for the secret of phraseological meaning, the basis of the formation of phraseology in different language phenomena, internal laws of the language, extralinguistic factors," says Kenesbayev I. [20,304 P.]. For example, if the origin of the phrase *жұлдызы қарсы* leads to the old belief that "everyone has their own star in the heavenly world", then at the root of the phraseology of the belly of a white camel lies the ritual of sacrifice in the Kazakh household traditions.

Phraseological units act as a kind of model of national-cultural understanding, the property of world consciousness and express a changed form of reality inherent in a particular community and reveal the evaluation standards of a particular linguocultural Association. Acting as a means of figurative-symbolic mapping of the world, phraseology clearly asserts the results of the National worldview, the understanding of the phenomena of existence that are most important for the population, depending on its way of life, living environment. The language image is conveyed by phraseological units, and from this there is a tendency to verbalization.

In the course of our research, several definitions for the term verbalization have been identified. Verbalization is the process of transmission through sound notation of characters that describe the world. One of the main means of verbalization of the concept is that many scientists pronounce phraseologisms. So, N. F. Alefirenko as the most common means of verbalization of a

concept if he reveals the essence of some concept word, phraseologism, phrase, structural scheme of a sentence and even text can be indicated [3].

In connection with the forms of verbalization, phraseological verbalization plays an important role in our work. Phraseological verbalization is the use of phraseological units or regular expressions to convey a meaning or idea. Within language or communication, it refers to the use of fixed phrases or phrases that have a specific meaning and are usually not responsible for literal translation. This phenomenon is actively used in linguistics for the analysis of texts and communications, where phraseological turns are used to give style, create a mood or enhance the emotional coloring of a statement. Phraseological verbalization can be used in both fiction and scientific literature to enrich language and more accurately and clearly convey complex concepts.

The position that the verbalization process affects the understanding of experience and its interpretation, and therefore the organization of the content of the future message, is shared by many representatives of the Cognitive Sciences. It is mentioned in many works by U. Cheif, Yu. N. Karaulov, E. S. Kubryakova, etc., aimed at studying cognitive, cognitive processes, as well as ways to obtain, preserve and use the structures of knowledge.

Phraseological units can convey a situation not only with the help of an image, but also through component words that have lost their connection with their original features, reflecting situations that can be expressed only with the help of a Syntagma that has become a linguistic sign [4].

Since in modern linguistics there are several concepts that express similar linguistic phenomena, we need to determine what exactly we understand as a component of "natural phenomena" and "landscape" from the point of view of studying phraseological units as one of the segments of the phraseological continuum.

In Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture, Delia Summers we identified following definitions:

- *Natural* - of or being what exists or happens ordinarily in the world, especially a not caused, made, or controlled by people.
- *Phenomena* - a fact, event, type of behaviour etc, that exists and can be experienced by the senses, especially one that is unusual and/or of scientific interest.
- *A landscape* is a specific territory, homogeneous in its origin, history of development and indivisible by zonal and azonal characteristics [5].

By natural phenomena, we mean primarily climatic conditions, as well as the external expression of a set of natural conditions related to nature. Although the phenomenon itself is broader, only certain concepts in Kazakh and English phraseology are verbalized, which are represented by the studied units. Thus, by natural phenomena and landscape at work we mean, first of all, climatic conditions, as well as the external manifestation of a set of natural conditions in relation to nature. Although the phenomenon itself is broader, only the concepts in Kazakh and English phraseology, which we consider in our work, are spoken orally.

Accordingly, by phraseologisms, which means "natural phenomena" and "landscape", we mean stable, repeated nominative combinations of words of any structural and syntactic type, having the idiomatic nature of the expression and containing in it the features of celestial bodies (sun, moon, star, light) and phenomena of atmospheric nature and weather (wind, thunder, heat, eclipse, sunset, drops (rain), ice, sky, clouds, snow, heat, light, Thunder, cold, shadow, darkness, storm, storm, lightning, hail, rain, rain, frost, flood, fog), nature spontaneity and elements: air, fire, Land, Water, Mountain, steppe, lake-water names, nature reserve, soil, etc.

Thus, all types of phraseological units (from idioms to regular comparisons, paremies) are brought to our attention, where the mentioned natural phenomena, landscape or other names are present. In the course of the study, we conducted a descriptive, component, comparative and continuous sampling method. First of all, using the continuous sampling method, we selected the units of the incoming vocabulary of nature and landscape of the two languages (See Table 1).

Table 1- Natural and landscape vocabulary included in the phraseological units of the Kazakh and English languages

Kazakh language	English language
<p>Атмосфераны белгілейтін құбылыстар мен белгілер: мұз, жарық, найзағай, сәуле, көлеңке, аспан, қар, жолақ, жылы, жел, самал, жалын, жарылыс, суық, бұлт, қараңғы, су тасқыны, тұман, аяз, бұршақ, жаңбыр, қырау, дауыл, құйын, күркіреу, жауу, жауын-шашын.</p>	<p>Lexemes were used as phraseological units in the English language as phenomena and signs that mark the atmosphere: bolt, blaze, blast, , blaze, cold, cloud, dark, darkness, dawn, decline, drop, dropping, eclipse, flash, freeze, heat, ice, light, lightning, peep, ray, roll, shade, shadow, sky, snow, streak, thunder, warm, wind, breeze, snow, damp, flood, fog, frost, hail, mist, rain, shower, squall, storm, tempest, whirl, whirlwind, designating</p>
<p>Атмосфералық құбылыстар мен лексемаларды белгілер: қырау, қылау, шық, ай, ай сәулесі, ғарыш, жарық, жұлдыз, сөну, балауыз, күн, күн сәулесі, кемпірқосақ, мұнар, тұман, тұмша, түнек, қырау, бұрқасын, көкмұз, көктайғақ, мұздау</p>	<p>Signs of atmospheric phenomena and tokens <i>moon, moonlight, moonshine, star, wane, wax, sun, sunshine</i></p>
<p>Табиғат стихиялары және элементтері: жазық, ауа, от, жер, су, тау, дала, көл-су атаулары, қорық, топырақ т.б[6].</p>	<p>Designating heavenly bodies and their manifestations and natural elements <i>water, fire, earth, air, fields, mountains, rocks, cliffs etc.</i></p>

Based on the functional and grammatical features of phraseological units, we highlight the following structural and semantic groups of English phraseological units, denoting natural phenomena and landscape, thus, morphological material was carried out in which the following groups were identified:

1. containing verbs (verbalized by phraseological units with the meaning of an action, process) - the most striking examples of two languages:

English:

Give somebody the breeze - to pour cold on someone;

Disappear (melt or vanish) into thin air - disappear without a trace, evaporate;

fish in the air (plough the air) - to try in vain, waste energy, do useless things; ~ pound water in a mortar, carry water with a sieve, pour from empty to empty;

bark at (or bay) the moon - Barking at the moon (i.e. wasting time);

Kazakh:

Айы оңынан туды-luck, things that went according to plan;

Жерге кірді- A strong shame ready to fall into the ground;

Қабағында қар indicates the feelings or character of a person who is gloomy or strict;

Далаға кетті- anything done in vain;

Жерден алып, жерге салды- scolding somebody;

2. substantive or nominal (verbalized by FB with subject value) we give the most common examples:

English:

A cloud in one's sky -a cloud overshadowing someone's happiness;

A pea - soup fog- a dense yellowish fog;

in the wind - happening or about to happen, flying in the air;

in the wind's eye (the teeth of the wind) - sea. directly against the wind;

Kazakh:

Су жүрек -timid, easy to scare;

Жел өкпе - An easy-thinking person;

Жер ұйық- is a suitable place for both people and livestock;

3. adverbial or adjectival (verbalized phrasological units through adjectives) :

English:

Welcome as a storm (as snow in harvest or as water in a leaking ship) - out of place (special, about an uninvited guest)

Kazakh:

Ақ жарқын- a bright man, without unnecessary thoughts;

The ways of forming phraseological units with the component "natural phenomena and landscape" are different: some are created inside the language, mainly arise by rethinking ordinary, free phrases, others are borrowed from other languages; some are the creation of a native—speaking people, others have a specific author.

Summing up, we can conclude that the verbal and substantive groups are the most numerous, it should also be noted a group of sentences-paroemias, there is a small number of adjectival and modal-interjective phraseological units; adverbial phraseological units, as well as pronominal, in the studied English phraseological units with the component "natural phenomena" are absent while in Kazakh language have most of the units in subject form than other types of speech.

As can be seen, the Kazakh and English phraseological units under study, representing different groups of languages, are in many ways distinctive. As a result, various "pictures of the world" are formed, understood as some coherent ideas about being inherent in members of the same ethnic group. And this idea differs from the idea of another ethnic group. The national world can generally be defined as virtuality, however, due to real geographical factors, events in national history and the ethnic character of the people. The origin of phraseological units, in particular, phraseological units with the components "natural phenomena and phenomena", is influenced not so much by linguistic factors (internal motivation, truncation and contraction of proverbs) as by extralinguistic factors (external motivation, natural and social environment, material and spiritual culture of a particular ethnic group, customs, superstitions, traditions of the people, historical events, etc.). The proximity of a number of phraseological units with the component "natural phenomena" in these languages may be due to common sources of phraseological derivation (religion, ancient myths, etc.), as well as similar geographical, weather and climatic conditions.

The semantics of the English phraseological units under study are aimed at characterizing a person and his activities, which is one of the main features of the linguistic picture of the world of this people, unlike the Kazakh ones, which are rather contemplative in nature.

However, in general terms, the English picture of the world is different, in this case, from the Kazakh one in some aspects. But at the same time, each language has its own unique picture of the world.

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