

Phraseological units in English and Turkmen

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Word-groups viewed as functionally and semantically inseparable units are traditionally regarded as the subject matter of phraseology. It should be noted, however, that no proper scientific investigation of English phraseology has been attempted until quite recently.

According to the type of motivation and the other above-mentioned features, three types of phraseological units are suggested: phraseological fusions, phraseological unities and phraseological combinations. [Ginzburg, R.S.Khidekel S.S, Knyazova G.Y, Sankin A.A.:75]

An important point is that different linguists offer different classifications of phraseological units. But we decided to use classification of Professor V.V.Vinogradov. He divided them into three groups: phraseological fusions, phraseological unities, phraseological collocations.

Classification of phraseological units is one of the important and difficult issues. There are various kinds of classification in different languages. There is this type of classification in Turkmen language:

1. Classification according to external forms of phraseological units.
2. Classification according to semantics of phraseological units. [A. Annamammedow.:85]

1. Classification according to external forms of phraseological units.

When we classify phraseological units, first of all we should classify according to their external forms. It helps to facilitate our study over the phraseological units. S. I. Abakumov, V. V. Vinogradov, S. Japarov emphasized about it. There are three groups in Turkmen language according to external forms: Phraseological units consisting of two words, Phraseological units in the form of analogy, Phraseological units in the form of sentence.

2. Semantic classification of phraseological units in Turkmen

It is important to reveal meaning of phraseological units. After revealing their meaning we need to classify them into groups, and to classify them is more difficult. The importance and benefits of this section are followings:

1. Semantic classification of phraseological units help us to learn their meaning deeply.
2. It helps writers to write correctly their meanings, and people not to make mistakes in their speech.
3. To classify phraseological units semantically is important in writing dictionaries of phraseological units.
4. To classify phraseological units help us to know in what meaning they are used often.

Semantically phraseological units in Turkmen language are divided into following groups: phraseological units about unity and disunity, rejoice, happiness and unhappiness, and people's character.

Here I would like to give some examples of phraseological units in Turkmen and their meanings.

Aşyna awy gatmak (goşmak, garmak) - to ruin somebody's life, to harass somebody's peace life, to torture somebody.

Pelek awy goşup işdigim aşa,

Täze bagly alma-nardan aýyacudyrdy. [Şasenem-Garyp:138].

Bagryňdan ok bolup geçmek - to make big impact, influence/ To hurt somebody.

Öz &anynda, ö&süz-öwzarsyz bir adamyň gul ogly Kasymyň arkasyny çalyп durşy Saranyň bagryndan ok bolup geçdi. [B.Se&täkow:98].

Ýedi ölçe (biç) bir kes - to discuss, to think over about something, to ask advice. Babalarymyzyň “&edi ölçe-de, bir kes” di&en sözüni &atdan çykarmalyň [H.Der&a&yacut Her iş etse &edi biçer bir keser, Ýersiz söz sözlemez, eserden teser. Ýedi biçip, bir kesil&än şu işdir, O&lanman iş etseň puşmany hiçdir. [A.Kekilow].

Word-combinations in Turkmen and English are divided into two groups. They are free word-combinations and phraseological units. Free word-combinations are made in our speech, we can change places of their components, and they are motivated in both languages. Phraseological units are ready made units in both languages. We cannot create them during our speech.

In Turkmen language free word-combinations are usually connected with case, person. As Turkmen is synthetic language, words are combined between each other with the help of suffixes. As I mentioned before, they are suffixes of case and number, and we can change places of components of free word-combinations. But sometimes we can remove them, and that cases words are connected with each other with the help of meaning. As English is analytic language we cannot change places of components of free word-combinations, because if we do so, word-combination will change its meaning or will give no meaning.

Science about phraseological units in Turkmen is tended to be like Russian phraseological units. Our scientists, professors, and linguists studied first Russian phraseological units, then through their knowledge about phraseological units, they built bases of science of phraseological units of Turkmen language.

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