

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF KAZAKH COMPARATIVE IDIOMS DESCRIBING PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AND AGE OF PEOPLE BASED ON G.SMAGULOVA'S DICTIONARY "MAGYNALAS PHRASEOLOGISMDER SOZDIGI" (DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMOUS IDIOMS)

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Abstract. *This article studies a lexico-grammatical analysis of Kazakh comparative idioms describing physical appearance and age of people based on G.Smagulova's dictionary "Magynalas phraseologismder sozdigi". The lexico-grammatical analysis helped us to identify the most typical grammatical and syntactic structure of Kazakh comparative idioms describing physical appearance and age of people. In addition, the results of our research allowed us to make conclusions on grammatical characteristics of comparative units describing appearance and age and define them as separate subspecies of comparative idioms in Kazakh language.*

Keywords: *Kazakh comparative idioms, lexico-grammatical analysis, research, dictionary, appearance, grammatical characteristics.*

The aim of the article is to make a lexico-grammatical analysis of Kazakh comparative phraseological units describing physical appearance and age of people based on G.Smagulova's dictionary "Magynalas phraseologismder sozdigi"(Dictionary of synonymous idioms).

We put forward the following objectives to solve:

- To collect comparative idioms describing appearance and age of people in Kazakh from G.Smagulova's dictionary "Magynalas phraseologismder sozdigi" (Dictionary of synonymous idioms);

- To identify lexico-grammatical characteristics of comparative units describing appearance and age;

According to I.I.Chernysheva as comparative idioms, we understand stable and reproducible combinations of words, whose phraseological specificity is based on the traditional comparison of the stable combinations of words that consist of two comparative components. (1;48)

Comparative idioms include images of reality. Each idiom develops with flow of time in certain community, and they serve as images that are familiar to each member of the language community and idioms are preserved from generation to generation. For example: атқан тандай (atkan tandai; meaning in English- to look beautiful)

Structural originality of comparative idioms is that the characteristic properties or action takes place through the comparison group. Comparison group characterizes the property through a concrete image, which shows a comparison presented as quality. Thus, comparative idioms always have two components (2; 99):

- 1) The first component (basis), the object of comparison;
- 2) The comparative part;

For example: жерден жеті қоян тапқандай қуанды (jerden jety koyan tapkandai; translation- to feel happy like finding seven rabbits from an earth, meaning- to be in seventh heaven, to be happy);

The distinguishing feature of comparative idioms in languages is that they are firmly fixed with adjectives, verbs, nouns and participles. Concerning to what parts of speech act as the first component (object of comparison), Sabitova M.T distinguished the following types of comparative idioms.: 1) Verbal CI 2) Adjectival CI; 3) Substantive CI; 4) Participial CI; 5) Phraseological phrases

In addition, according to Konyrov T. there exist following characteristics of Kazakh comparative idioms such as lexica-grammatical, structural-syntactic, semantic-stylistic. It is important to note that, Konyrov T.(4;391) claimed that, Kazakh comparative idioms are formed in 3 ways: 1) with help of suffixes –дай /дей(dai/dei), тай/ тей(tai/tei), дайын/ дейін,тайын/ тейін(dayin/deyin,tayin/teyin) suffixes; 2) ша/ ше (sha/she) suffixes; 3) секілді, сияқты, тәрізді(sekildy,siyakty,tarizdy) words. According to him, 70% of all comparative idioms in Kazakh language are formed on the first way. Although, according to Sabitova.M.T, (2; 100) Kazakh comparative idiom group mainly consists of verbal idioms (47%), while the second group is adjectival (35%).

In our research, we analyzed comparative idioms describing appearance, age on lexica-grammatical level. Lexica-grammatical analysis of comparative idioms describing the appearance, age based on G.Smagulova's "Magynalas phraseologismder sozdigi" (Dictionary of synonymous idioms) dictionary showed following results:

1. Verbal CP (7%): жүйрік аттай ойқастап(zhuiruk attai oikastap; translation- to walk as a horse; meaning- to walk gracefully as a horse)
2. Adjectival CP(14%): алтын асықтай(altyn asyktai; curvy feminine body)
3. Substantive CP(52%):жұдырықтай бала, қаршадай (қарғадай) бала, қаршадай басынан(zhudyrykhtai, karshadai bala; to be tiny, little child)
4. Participial CP(25%):атқан тандай(atkan tandai;translation- to be like dawn; meaning- to have pure, innocent looks); жаңа туған айдай (zhana tugan aidai; translation- to look like a newborn moon; meaning- to have attractive face); он төртінде туған айдай(on tortinde tugan aidai; translation- to be born on fourteenth month/moon; meaning- to have attractive face)
5. Phraseological phrases: айдай аузы,күндей көзі бар(aidai auzy,kundeı kozi bar; translation- to have the moon's mouth, and the sun's eyes; meaning- to look beautiful);арыстандай айбатты, қабыландай қайратты(arystandai aibatty,kabylandai kairatty; translation- to be brave as lion, and powerful as tiger; meaning- to be strong, usually regarding males)

Lexico-grammatical analysis of comparative idioms describing the appearance, age based on G.Smagulova dictionary showed that the most typical structure is substantive comparative idioms (52%), followed by participial idioms (25%), verbal idioms(7%),adjectival idioms(14%). According to our results based on analysis of dictionary by Smagulova.G, one can see that, in comparative idioms describing the appearance and age somewhat stronger development of the noun,as it serves as an object of comarison.It is important to note that the dictionary contains 6000 idioms, from which 450 idioms describe physical appearance and age.

Secondly, we analyzed syntactical structure of comparative idioms describing the appearance and age. We used the structural analysis made by Sabitova.M. on German and Kazakh phraseological units. We altered her analysis to suit our examples, and used the following abbreviations in order to define syntactical structure of comparative idioms describing appearance and age: V-verb, Vc- verb in comparison; N-noun, Nc-noun in comparison; A- adjective, Adv-adverb, P-participle, Pc-participle in comparison, Z-numeral.

We investigated 19 structures of comparative idioms describing the appearance and age based on G.Smagulova's dictionary. As can be seen, the structure of the comparative idioms describing the appearance and age in Kazakh language allows us to conclude that the first (object of comparison) and

the second (comparative part) phraseological idioms are joined using the comparative suffixes дай/дей,тай/тей(dai/dei,tai/tei) (97 %), дайын (dayin)(3 %).

Table 1. Structural types of Kazakh comparative idioms describing appearance and age based on Smagulova G. “Magynalas phraseologismder sozdigi” (Dictionary of synonymous idioms) dictionary

Adj+Nc+V	Жүйрік аттай ойқастап(zhuiruk attai oikastap; meaning- to walk gracefully)
Adj+ Nc	Алтын асықтай(alтын asyktai; curvy feminine body)
Adj+P+Nc	Жаңа туған айдай(zhana tугan aidai; beautiful)
N+Nc	Белі қылдай(bely kyldai; slim)
N+Adj+Nc	Қырдың қызыл гүліндей(kyrdyn kyzyl gulindei; rosy look)
N+V+Pc	Ауызға үріп салғандай(auyzga urip salgandai; beautiful)
N+Nc+P	Лашын құстай гүйілген(lashyn kustai tuilgen; beautiful)
N+N+Nc	Бұлшық еті тоқпақтай(bulshyk rti tokpaktai; muscular)
N+N+Pc	Көргеннің көзі тойғандай(korgennin kozi toigandai; attractive)
N+P+Nc	Ит кемірген асықтай(it kemirgen asyktai; too skinny)
V+V+Pc	Сойып қаптап қойғандай(soiyp kaptap koigandai; ugly)
Nc+Adj	Өрімдей жас(orimdei jas; young)
Nc+N	Жұдырықтай бала(zhudyryktai bala; tiny child)
Nc+N+V	Қаршыдай бойы бар(karshydai boyi bar; tall)
Z+N+Nc	Бір судың тамшысындай(bir sudyn tamshysyndai; similar,alike)
Z+P+Nc	Он төртінде туған айдай(on tortinde tугan aidai; lovely face)
P+Nc+V	Толған айдай толықсып(tolgan aidai tolyksyp; curvy feminine body)
P+Nc+P	Түрген тайыншадай мұрынданған(turgen tayinshadai muryndangan; unattractive)

In addition, from our research based on G.Smagulova’s “Magynalas phraseologismder sozdigi” (Dictionary of synonymous idioms) dictionary, we see that, in respect of the first components, verbal idioms can express the grace of movement, the state of the process, adjectival comparative idioms - the color of face, quality, appearance, intrinsic properties of person, substantive comparative idioms - body parts, shape etc. The first component that is object of comparison, which combines sustainability comparison, i.e., the second component, commonly referred to as syntactical or phraseological related items. To sum up with scholar’s utterance: “Phraseological comparative turnover can occur only in conjunction with the syntax element, because only this interaction transforms comparison to the intensification, that is the essence of the transformation to sustainable comparisons or comparative idioms” (3;225).

To sum up, our analysis leads to the following conclusions: lexica-grammatical and structural-syntactic characteristics of comparative units describing the appearance, age allows defining them as a separate subspecies of comparative idioms in Kazakh language. In addition, comparative idioms include images of reality. Each of the comparisons generated due to centuries experience of the nation. Also, the lexica-grammatical analysis of the comparative idioms describing the appearance and age in Kazakh language based on G.Smagulova’s dictionary, allowed us not only to define their lexica-grammatical characteristics but also, to identify the most typical structure(substantive comparative idioms 52%),and 19 syntactic structures. Overall, the originality, allowing comparative idioms describing the appearance, age to allocate among other phraseology is the result of the interaction of structural, lexica-grammatical, and expressive factors.

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