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PHRASEOLOGICAL EQUIVALENTS OF ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND KAZAKH LANGUAGES OF THE SEMANTIC FIELD «COLOUR»

The paper presents different languages comparative study, contrastive research has a theoretical applied and practical significance. Forms of knowledge about the world presented in comparative phraseological units appear as a certain types of structures of knowledge representation, as the types of concepts.

Keywords: linguistics, interlingual phraseological Equivalents, phraseological units.

«ТҮР-ТҮС» СЕМАНТИКАЛЫҚ ӨРІСІНДЕГІ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ
СӘЙКЕСТІКТЕРДІҢ АҒЫЛШЫН, ОРЫС ЖӘНЕ
ҚАЗАҚ ТІЛДЕРІНДЕГІ БАЛАМАЛАРЫ

Мақалада әртүрлі құрылымды тілдерді салыстырмалы зерттеуде теориялық, практикалық және қолданбалы мақсаттарға байланысты мағлұматтар алуға болады. Әлемнің тілдегі бейнесі әртүрлі жүйедегі тілдердің концептерінде компаративті фразеологизмдер арқылы көрініс табады

Түйін сөздер: тіл білімі, тіларалық сәйкестіктер, фразеологиялық бірліктер.

ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТЫ В СЕМАНТИЧЕСКОМ
ПОЛЕ «ЦВЕТООБОЗНАЧЕНИЕ» В АНГЛИЙСКОМ, РУССКОМ
И КАЗАХСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

В статье рассматривается сопоставительное исследование разносистемных языков в практическом и теоретическом ключе. Языковая картина мира представлена в концептах компаративными фразеологизмами в разноструктурных языках.

Ключевые слова: языкознание, межъязыковые эквиваленты, фразеологические единицы.

Phraseological universals contribute, like all other types of language universals, to opening and description of common frameworks, systems and structures of a single human language as being the main attribute and distinctive feature of the person along with the human, abstract-logical categorical thinking.

The relevance of the study is that interlanguage phraseological equivalents and compliance are the most fertile material for contemporary comparative phraseology to make a comparative study of different languages and reveal common, universal features and phraseological identity of phraseological world view of creative thinking, phraseological conceptualization of the world different languages.

Relevance of research provides a considerable degree of involvement in the orbit of the comparative, structural and typological study of four languages.

The theoretical value of the work lies in the fact that the study of interlanguage phraseological equivalents will make some changes in some of the postulates of general and comparative phraseology, which became almost axiomatic in the theory of phraseology, for example, phraseological ethnisity, uniqueness of phraseological units, nonmodelable essence of phraseological units, nonverbal essence of phraseological units. The theoretical significance of this study lies in the fact that the study of interlanguage phraseological equivalents in different languages significantly enriches the theoretical linguistics universals, typological linguistics, and thus a united basis of phraseological system as a component of a single universal language.

Current development of linguistic science is characterized by its wide enough multidirection, in particular as for the language in general and the different aspects - systematic and structural, functional, anthropocentric, cultural linguistic, pragmatic,

communicative, cognitive and typological.

Comparative sphere of linguistics, in particular, a comparative study of different systems, structurally and genetically related and unrelated languages, including the phraseology of their system is very relevant in the Kazakh linguistics.

Phraseological component of a language takes a special part in any language for various reasons: it is in demand of the system inside, by outer linguistic factors and functionally. Not only the features of the language nature of phraseological units itself, but also of other levels of the language system, as well as universal and national peculiarities of different languages and their speakers are reflected in phraseological system and its units called phraseological ones.

Consideration of phraseology and phraseological system of one of different languages in terms of linguistic universals - this is a new trend in linguistics. Traditionally the phraseology is considered in linguistics as a system and language section, reflecting primarily the national cultural identity of that language carriers. However phraseological language system has universal qualities and properties at different levels of the intralinguistic phraseological units organization, its functioning, in various aspects of existence, development, interaction with other languages, qualities and characteristics, inherented in most languages and unique phraseological ethnical properties, which are peculiar to only one, particular language or a group of related languages, but absent in all other languages. Linguistic universals raises linguistics as a science to a new level, giving it a new cognitive quality, improving its cognitive, methodological capabilities, expanding its horizons, as it involves all the new languages, compares multiple related and unrelated languages.

Linguistics of universals analyzes and is interested in features that allow you to combine a variety of languages or languages. Establishing similarities and differences in languages of different types is one of the central problems of linguistics. In the early days of its development, linguistics was interested in more languages in relation to their origin. The nature and type of language were based on the construction of any language to any original condition. In recent years, the study of a common language was made by identifying similarities on the basis of certain characteristics or specially selected groups, justified from the standpoint of linguistics universals and typological linguistics. Languages are grouped due to the nature of the spatial distribution and juxtaposition, their local contacts, which is the subject of the so-called areal linguistics or on the basis of their internal consistency - the actual typological features, which is the subject of typological linguistics.

The summary for all the above can be formulated in the following generalizations:

1. Methodological basis of identifying of language universals form a complex inductive-deductive method of analysis of language, linguistic phenomena and their

properties in terms of their similarities and differences.

2. It is not always necessary to divide the universals to "language ones" and "linguistic ones".

3. According to its logical form language universals have many implications. In every case their analysis includes quantitative, statistical relationship between them. Implication-universals are considered scientifically as informative, even though investigation of the possibility of identifying and set of "absolute universals." They form a set of basic parameters that must be the basis of case studies and is an ancillary.

4. Based on the close relationship of linguistics universals and typological linguistics, typological analysis of phraseological system is considered as an effective approach and method for identifying and set of phraseological universals.

5. The implication being set in the typological analysis of phraseological systems does not represent a universal in the narrow sense of the word, because there is no evidence of excluded cases.

In the analysis of the national language features are included, as it is known, on the one hand, those which are caused by the national culture of the people and a speaker, and those that relate to the internal organization and structure of the language system. The first and the second are not the same and should not be confused.

Many of the objects and phenomena of the physical world are imprinted in the consciousness, mind, reason, and memory of all the people. This leads to the fact that we are dealing with almost two not identified and no identifiable levels: 1) the linguistic level, 2) cognitive level.

Every linguistic field has its own structure, namely: center, transitional zone, and periphery. In the center of the field are usually that units, which have more generic sense of field semantics, which are most regular and stylistically neutral units and occur when it is carry on one or another correspond semantic or conceptual sphere. For example, if we take such semantic or conceptual sphere as "white and black", will occur the following word in the German language: "weiss", "schwarz", in the English language – "white", "black"; in the Russian language –"belyi", "tschernyi"; in the Kazakh language – "ak,kara ".

They express this concept in the most generic type and are used when affect this semantic area. However, in every languages, including these four languages, there are a lot of other words and word combinations, including phraseological units, which are connected with the concept "colour", but which are not generic in their sense, but have additional semantic, valuation, expressive, figurative, stylistic, regional, peculiarities. They are differ from which, that take the center in the structure of the given field. For example, in the German language there are such words and word combinations as "weiss wie der Schnee", "weiss wie ein Gespenst", "weisse Mäuse sehen", in the English language –"as white as a snow", in the Russian language – "belyj kak sneg",

"tschernyi kak smola", "tschernee tutschi ", in the Kazakh language – "ak shol, "ak bata", "kara pigyl", "kara nijet", "ak zhurek". They are certainly situated not in the center of the field of "colour", but either in the certain place of transitional zone, or in the periphery, surrounded by the certain field units, because they are *differs* semantically from the units of the field's center and from each other. Linguistic fields can be different, because the known world and world areas are studied cogitatively in different degrees of generality and differentiation, from different points of view, and it directly influences on the quantity and the structure of linguistic fields. In the history of linguistic onomasiologic approach in learning the language carry out in a different areas and manifestation: in the theory of nomination, in the connection with the functioning of the language and the necessity of the choice of the means of nomination, the means of expression of certain linguistic, under the necessity of the developing of thesaurus, during the learning the language as a system and systematic relations in the language. One of the brightest spheres of the manifestation is the concept of linguistic field, which has direct relation to the problematics in linguistic as the language and consciousness, the language and thinking. Historically, the idea of the theory of the field goes back exactly to that thinking, is a perfect reflection of the world through the language and initially fixed in the language. In this sense we have in mind, in thinking something that exists in the native language. Between the ideal image of the world and the language means of expression there is a complete parallelism. In many languages the real objective world is presented in perfect shape, but in many ways different, because each in its own way divides the world. The language fields, that are a means of expressing language, cover completely what he knows and is reflected by some people in a particular area of the real world in a particular field of knowledge. Among the variety of linguistic expressions, concepts and values in terms of linguistic fields, the units of vocabulary words have been considered at first.

The character their typology, it is necessary to reveal during the comparative, typological analysis. Equally it belongs and to comparative phraseology, in line with which phraseological units of the most different languages is exposed to the analysis.

Interlingual phraseological equivalence of German, English, Russian and Kazakh languages requires full compliance of derivation base, prototypes correlated of phraseological equivalents in different languages at the lexical, grammatical levels, and there is full compliance of their shaped base. In phraseological field of the word "colour", there is founded the structural-typological species in four compared languages. In quantitative terms, they are few; they have shaped a common framework that is particularly branching. Phraseological component of a language takes a special part in any language for various reasons: it is in demand of the system inside, by outer linguistic factors and functionally. Not only the features of the language nature of phraseological units itself, but also of other levels of the language system, as well as

universal and national peculiarities of different languages and their speakers are reflected in phraseological system and its units called phraseological ones.

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Abstract definitions also reflect the object and its properties.. It clearly follows out of this that between adequate universal definitions and linguistic universals there is almost no difference. Universals are a general category of language and thus eliminate the incompleteness and partiality, but it does not affect the identity of linguistic universals and universal definition, if they adequately reflect the nature of language, its effects and features. It is finds confirmation in the following generalization: «This classifies reflectance activities based on real-life signs and, in particular, identical symptoms manifesting themselves in different objects. Signs themselves, which are fixed in the scientific definitions, act like a kind of conceptual scope for real-life elements - properties of language. Consequently, the notion of universals in the form of a scientific definition or as a method of scientific cognition adjusts to the real existence of universals, act like sites of relevant scientific definitions. From this point of view,

universals are both a product of logical thought in a form of scientific definitions of reality and particular order, and the inherent language as a uniquely human phenomenon and it manifests itself in different languages. Special kind of implicational universals are universals or universal implication. Implication determines the need, availability of mandatory dependent relationship between the two phenomena. In their structure, the universal implications consist of two simple, so-called absolute universals, related to each other by the implicative conjunction "if".

This kind of language universals is harder on their linguistic nature than absolute, since they reflect certain relationships, according to the language. It is much more important than the identification of separate, independent linguistic grounds, the element that is common to all languages. Linguistic universals' goal is not so much to identify the individual or those universals, but to create a single system, a picture of universal regularities in language or between languages. The priority and importance of this type of universals is indicated by different scholars.

Only on this basis comparative and typological studies and important information of qualitative and quantitative nature of the similarities and differences and typological features of different languages can be deeper and more thoroughly conducted.

In other words, the quantitative implications are very important in linguistics universals and typological linguistics. It's true, that linguists point out those attempts to establish dependent implicative relations between all languages. The development of universal implication or otherwise typological universals provides a framework for modeling of language types. In this point, the method of universal implications, establishing implicative universals is qualified as one of the most important methods in the field of typological research. For typological linguistics and language typology it is an important thesis based on a set of specific implications, which can be derived from the general pattern of generalized ideas, language universals, universal implications, hierarchical dependencies and relationships.

Connection and relationship between language universals and universal implications indicates the location and status of linguistic universals in linguistics. In linguistic researches and linguistic science it determined by two different research tasks. The first is the need for a universal model of human language, and the second is the need for the study of the modifications and variations, which find their realization of universal categories, attributes and properties.

Structural typology is defined as a branch of linguistics dealing with comparative study of languages for systematically defined characteristics of a language and linguistic phenomena. The ultimate goal of structural typology is defined as the identification of language structures universal features, universal structural characters and the nature of language. Researches of phraseology of related and unrelated languages from structural and typological positions identified universals in English, Russian and

Kazakh languages.

Phraseological unit "black sheep" has its equivalents in many languages. The degree of interlingual phraseological equivalence of this phraseological unit in different languages is very high. The definition of this phraseological unit is "white among black."

The phraseological unit in English language "black swan" has also equivalents and the same meaning in different related and unrelated languages, for example in Bulgarian language – cheren isryk, in German language schwarzer Schwan. Contrastive research helps to identify ethnic and cultural differences of phraseological units, uniqueness, the similarities and contrasts.

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ТЕРГЕУ ӘРЕКЕТІН ЖҮРГІЗУ БАРЫСЫНДА КРИМИНАЛИСТИКАЛЫҚ СУРЕТТІ ҚОЛДАНУДЫҢ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ

Тергеу әрекетін жүргізу барысында фототүсірілімдер өте жиі қолданылады. Суретке түсіру объектілеріне: оқиға болған жердің жалпы жағдайы мен оның бөлігі, мәйіт, іздер және басқа да заттай дәлелдемелер жатады. Оқиға болған жерді түсіру келесідей әдіс түрлері арқылы жүзеге асырылады: бағдарлап, шолып, түйінді және детальды түсіру әдістері.

Түйін сөздер: криминалистикалық сурет: бағдарлап түсіру, шолып түсіру, негізгі түсіру, бөлшектеп түсіру.