

Lexical-Grammatical Analysis of the Phraseological Units with Antonymous Components in the Kazakh Language¹

Nurgul M. Tukeshova², Fanuza H. Tarasova³, & Irina N. Luzenina⁴

Abstract

Language is a multifunctional phenomenon, it is a means of communication between people. And phraseology, as a part of the language system, is a language unit with a structural-semantic character. Currently, phraseology collects new directions and aims. And in this article, the phraseological units with antonymous components in the Kazakh language are considered, their lexical and grammatical analysis is carried out. The phraseological units with antonymous components are understood the phrases or sentences formed on the contradictory values of the components. Basically, lexical antonyms-adjectives are found very often in the Kazakh language, the other parts of speech are found rarely. Therefore, we will try to identify the most and least used parts of speech as antonyms as a part of the phraseological units, and their grammatical structure on the basis of the phraseological dictionary of Kenesbayev I.K., the first of its kind dictionary of the phraseological units of the Kazakh language.

Keywords: Phraseology; Phraseological Units; Antonym; Lexis; Analysis.

1. Introduction

Phraseology is a unique language material containing very concentrated information about a nation and its consideration of a particular concept or object. Therefore, the meaning of the phraseological unit is not formed at the same time, but is formed together with the development of the language and its history (Spirina & Sakaeva, 2015). The semantics of phraseological units reflects the long process of cultural development of the nation, they fix and transmit cultural attitudes and stereotypes from generation to generation (Gimadeeva & Nurmieva, 2015).

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² Kazan Federal University, Kazan, Russia; tukeshova_nurgul@mail.ru

³ Kazan Federal University, Kazan, Russia.

⁴ Saratov Socio-Economic Institute.

Phraseological units being specific units of the language contain cultural information about the history, traditions and everyday life of the people speaking the language (Sakhbullina et al., 2018).

Kazakh language, like the other languages, is rich in phraseology. As Kenesbayev (1977) noted, phraseology is an integral part of our language, it has its own individuality, its meaning, its own stylistic character and features.

According to E. Khuzina, the phraseological unit is a peculiar unit of the language, as complex and contradictory as language and culture (Khuzina & Mukhtarova, 2018). As for the phraseology of the Kazakh language, its types and the main problems have not been fully studied yet, and there are many areas of its research. And in this research we will consider phraseological units with antonymous components.

As in other semantic groups, antonyms are often found in phraseology. Antonyms are words that are opposed to each other. For example, тастақ қараңғы – шайдай ашық (dark – bright, clear), ақ көңіл – қара жүрек (good-natured, kind – ruthless, merciless), еті тірі – өлі сүйек (enterprising, adventurous – inactive) (Aytbaiuly, 2006). In phraseology, antonyms can be compared with each other, that is, one phraseological unit is contrasted with another by its meaning. For example, сабыр ету – дегбірі қалмады (to be calm - to worry). Here, if we consider these phraseological units separately, they do not have antonyms in their parts, but only oppose each other by their meanings. Not all components of phraseological units undergo the process of abstraction from their lexical meaning, therefore, some phraseological units have a value that is derived from the meaning of the constituent parts (Arsenteva, 2017; Marbán & Mulenga, 2019). Phraseological units as a whole can enter into an antonymous relationship with each other. However, although they refer to qualitative concepts, they cannot capture all the characteristics of the opposite word (Sagyndykuly, 2003). The integrity of the meaning of phraseological units determines the creation of the system relations similar to the lexical unit, the antonym. Antonyms as a part of phraseological units have different thematic groups. Also we can classify different phraseological groups with antonyms about space, dimension, pleasant-unpleasant qualities of a person, as well as sensual actions (Smagulova, 2017). They are characterised by stability (lexical) (Arsenteva & Arsenteva, 2017).

The research has practical value, and can be used in the study and improvement of the Kazakh language and Kazakh phraseology.

2. Methods

The phraseological units with antonymous components are clearly defined, quite productive and unique group not only in the phraseology of the language under study, but also in the phraseology of many other languages, which is explained, first of all, by the penetration of the category of opposition into phraseology (Polkina,

2003). Analysis is of great importance in finding culture-bound items and events in the history of the language bearers (Arsenteva & Med, 2017; Tosheva, 2016).

Proceeding from this, the purpose of this article is to conduct the lexical and grammatical analysis of phraseological units with antonymous components in the Kazakh language and to identify the most common parts of speech in the antonymous components in the phraseological units of the Kazakh language. The method of continuous selection was used for conducting the lexical and grammatical analysis and collecting information on phraseological units with antonymous components. The phraseological units of the Kazakh language with the antonymous components were taken from the dictionary of I.K. Kenesbayev "Phraseological dictionary of the Kazakh language" by the method of continuous selection (Kenesbayev, 1977). For this purpose, we set the following tasks:

- to study the notion of the phraseological units and antonyms;
- to collect phraseological units with the antonymous components using the "Phraseological dictionary of the Kazakh language" by I.K. Kenesbaev;
- to make an analysis of the grammatical structure of phraseological units with the antonymous components in the Kazakh language.

3. Results and Discussion

One of the main issues is the classification of phraseological units in parts of speech. However, it is impossible to conclude that there are well-formed parts of speech in phraseological units. And also the phraseological units close to the function of parts of speech exist (Kenesbayev, 1977). The attitude of the phraseological units to the parts of speech can be determined by using them in the form of stable sentences instead of the individual words, and having considered its function as a clause element of the sentence (Kaliev & Bolganbaev, 2003). For example, if we consider the composition of the phraseologism "сырбермеді" (keep it together) separately, then they cannot be attributed to one part of speech, but in the form of a phraseological unit they refer to a verb. Since antonyms are a clear contrast, their relationship to each part of speech is not exactly the same, but different. One part of speech is rich in antonyms, while at the same time there may be few of them in other parts of speech.

In the lexical and grammatical meaning, the collected and analyzed phraseological units of the Kazakh language with antonymous components can be divided into the following:

1) phraseological units with the antonymous component-verb. This group includes the phraseological units, in which verbs are antonyms. In the phraseological units we analyzed, verb-antonyms are found both in the shape of the stem and in the shape of the derived stem. For example:

- Ішінен кіріп, сыртына шықты– to cheer up, to adulate, to flatter, to please (Kenesbayev, 1977, с. 586).
- Жерден алып, жерге салды–to curse, to scold, to swear (Kenesbayev, 1977, p. 199).
- Үйрек ұшып, қаз қонды– land with the abundant water, free life (Kenesbayev, 1977, p. 547).
- Апыкіріп, күпі шықты –to rush, to hurry, to be puzzled, (Kenesbayev, 1977, p. 43).
- Ашса алақанында, жұмса жұдырығында ұстады– to command, to subjugate (Kenesbayev, 1977, p. 73).

Antonyms as part of the phraseological units are: “кіріп – шықты, алып – салды, ұшып – қонды, ашса – жұмса”. In these antonyms, “кіріп, алып, ұшып” (going in, taking, flying) are a participle (in Kazakh “көсемше”), formed from affixes “-іп, -ып”, and “шықты, салды, қонды” (left, laid, landed) are the verbs of the obvious past tense (in Kazakh “жедел өткен шақ”), formed by adding suffixes to the stem of the verb “-ты, -ды”. And the verbs-antonyms “ашса - жұмса” are in the conditional mood of the verb (in Kazakh “етістіктің шартты райы”), formed from the ending “-са”.

In the considered phraseological units with an antonymous component-verb often contains the following: “кіру-шығу” (enter-exit), “ұшу – қону” (to fly-to land), “өлу – тірілу” (to die - to come to life).

2) phraseological units with the antonymous component-noun. This group includes phraseological units, in which nouns are antonyms. Nouns are found in the form of non-derivative and derivative stems. For example:

- Аға өлсе, іні мұра - levirate (Kenesbayev, 1977, p. 10).
- Досы сүйініп, дұшпаны күйінді–to live interesting and fun (Kenesbayev, 1977, p. 149).
- Жанды мен жансызға арыз айтты–to complain (Kenesbayev, 1977, p. 182).
- Аяғымен жер тіреп, маңдайымен көк тіреп– to do something diligently (Kenesbayev, 1977, p. 76).
- Бірі күн, бірі ай- and two are beautiful (Kenesbayev, 1977, p. 137).

Antonyms: “аға-іні” (older brother - younger brother), “досы – дұшпаны”(friend - enemy), “жанды – жансыз”(alive - dead), “жер-көк”(the earth –the sky), “күн-ай”(the sun –the moon). Here, “аға – іні, жер-көк, күн-ай”are simple common nouns, "досы – дұшпаны" are in the possessive case of 3-person singular, and "жанды – жансыз" have undergone partial substantivization of the adjective.

In the considered phraseological units with the antonym component-noun, often found such antonyms-nouns as “дос - дұшпан” (friend - enemy), “күн – ай” (the sun –the moon), “өң – түс” (reality - sleep).

3) phraseological units with an antonymous component-adjective. This group includes phraseological units, in which adjectives are antonyms. Adjective-antonyms are found as a stem, and in the form of a derivative stem. For example:

- Ұзын елдің үйіріне, қысқа елдің қиырына кетті– became public, became known to all (Kenesbayev, 1977, p. 541).
- Парқы аспан мен жердей– too big difference (Kenesbayev, 1977, p. 440).
- Ақ теріні қара тері қылды– always replace something (Kenesbayev, 1977, p. 27).
- Ақ сақал, қара сақал– adult — young (Kenesbayev, 1977, p. 25).
- Кең дүние тар болды– losing taste for life (Kenesbayev, 1977, p. 247).

Antonyms: “ұзын – қысқа”(long - short), “аспан мен жердей”(like chalk and cheese), “ақ – қара”(white - black), “кең – тар”(wide - narrow). Here “ұзын – қысқа, ақ – қара, кең – тар” are the qualitative adjectives, “аспан мен жердей” is an adjective, derived from the noun.

In the considered phraseological units with the antonymous adjective component are prevalent, such adjectives as “ақ - қара” (white – black), which are used to denote correctness and incorrectness, good and bad. "Жердей – көктей" (like chalk and cheese), which are used to denote the difference between subjects or objects.

4) phraseological units with an antonymous component-adverb. This group includes the phraseological units, in which adverbs are antonyms. For example:

- Күндіз күлкі, түнде ұйқы бұзылды–nonstop, without respite (Kenesbayev, 1977, p. 291).
- Алдына келгенін тістеп, артына келгенін тепті– do not let anyone close (Kenesbayev, 1977, p. 34).
- Сырты бүтін, іші түтін- outwardly good, but inside bad (Kenesbayev, 1977, p. 481).
- Іші – алтын, сырты – күміс– a person with a good character (Kenesbayev, 1977, p. 584).

Antonyms: “күндіз – түнде” (by day – at night), “алдына – артына” (forward - backward), “сырты – іші”(outside - inside). “Күндіз - түнде” are adverbs of time, “алдына – артына, сырты - іші” are adverbs of place.

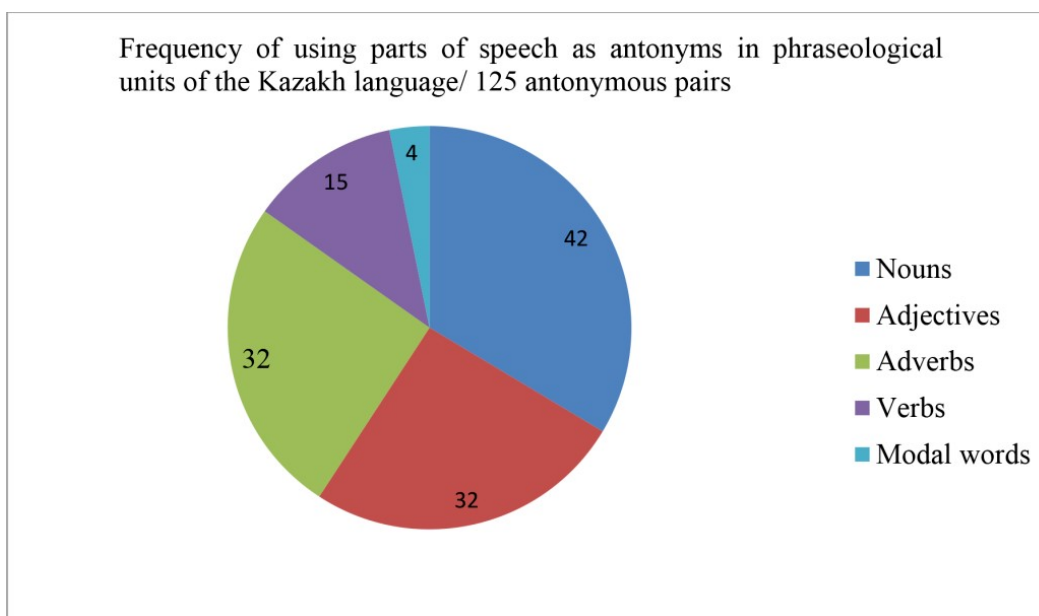
In the considered phraseological units with an antonym component-adverb often found adverbs, such as “алды-арты” (forward - backward), “үсті – асты” (top - bottom), “іші – сырты” (inside - outside).

5) phraseological units with the antonymous component-modal word. This group includes phraseological units, in which the modal words are antonyms. For example:

- Күркіреуі бар да, жауары жоқ– a blatant, rude, impolite person (Kenesbayev, 1977, p. 294).

- Тілге бар да, дінге жоқ–just in words (Kenesbayev, 1977, p. 532).

Antonyms: бар – жоқ (there is – there is not). In the considered phraseological units, 4 phraseological units with the antonymous component-modal verb were found, and all four are “бар – жоқ” (there is – there is not).



As Kaliev observes, antonyms are mostly adjectives in the Kazakh language, and then only less often from verbs, nouns and adverbs. And formed from the other parts of speech are very rare, and may not be at all (Kaliev & Bolganbaev, 2003, p. 118). Also, Akhanov (1973) claims that, antonyms-nouns are rare in the Kazakh language (p. 166). However, we can see by analyzing the phraseological dictionary that the most frequently used among the parts of speech represented in phraseological units with the antonymous components is the noun, and the least common are modal words.

4. Summary

In this work, we conducted a lexical and grammatical analysis of phraseological units with antonymous components in the Kazakh language. The results of the analysis allow us to conclude that the antonyms as a part of the phraseological units can be expressed by different parts of speech. The analysis has shown that in the studied phraseological units, the antonyms expressed by the noun, verb, adverb, adjective were identified. To carry out this research, 109 phraseological units with antonymous components from the "Phraseological dictionary of the Kazakh language" of Kenesbayev were found and reviewed, of which 125 pairs of antonyms belonging to different parts of speech were found. 42 of the antonyms are nouns, 32 are adjectives, 32 are adverbs, 15 are verbs, and 4 of them are modal words. In our results, we see that phraseological units with the antonym-noun occur much more than others, followed by adjectives and adverbs in equal amounts, then only verbs and modal words.

5. Conclusions

The Kazakh language has an extensive list of the phraseological units, including phraseological units with antonymous components. Although phraseological antonyms are very often found in phraseology as a whole, we have considered phraseological units with antonymous components. Analyzing the phraseological units with antonymous components, we have seen that the antonyms as a part of the phraseological units are found very often, and they can be formed from nouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs and modal words. They also have different meanings, it is associated with different stylistic uses in the language.

We would also like to note that the phenomenon of antonymy in the field of phraseology is an acute problem that needs to be studied in detail, and it requires identifying its features. The interest of linguistics, scientists to the study of the phraseology of the Kazakh language, or other languages will not decrease.

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