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Жолдошбекова Махабат Канатбековна
ОИӨК “Кыргызстан эл аралык университети”,
колледж «Nomad»

Жолдошбекова Махабат Канатбековна
УНПК «Международный университет Кыргызстана»,
колледж «Nomad»

Докторант факультета «Филология»
Zholdoshbekova Makhabat Kanatbekovna
ERPC “International University of Kyrgyzstan”,
College “Nomad”

Ph.D student of Philology Faculty, ERPC IUK
zhmakhabat@gmail.com, +996 770 727206

**АНГЛИС ТИЛИНДЕГИ АДАМДАРДЫН АКЫЛ ЖӨНДӨМДҮҮЛҮГҮН
СҮРӨТТӨӨЧҮ ИДИОМАЛАР ЖАНА ФРАЗЛАР**

**ИДИОМЫ И ФРАЗЫ ДЛЯ ОПИСАНИЯ УМСТВЕННЫХ СПОСОБНОСТЕЙ
ЧЕЛОВЕКА НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

**IDIOMS AND PHRASES TO DESCRIBE THE MENTAL ABILITIES OF A PERSON IN
ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

Аннотациясы: Бул макалада англис жана орус тилдеринде адамдын акыл-эс жөндөмүн сүрөттөө үчүн фразеологиялык бирдиктер менен идиомалардын колдонулушу талкууланат. Жана ошондой эле алардын аныктамасы берилген, кээ бир ыкмаларын англис тилинде кантип колдонсо болот, орус тилинде кандай берилиши мүмкүн. Тактап айтканда, «бааш» жана «акыл» сөздөрүнүн мисалдары каралат. Бул макала котормочуларга, лингвисттерге, филологдорго, жогорку окуу жайлардын жана колледждердин окутуучуларына, ошондой эле педагогикалык жана филология факультеттеринин студенттерине пайдалуу болушу мүмкүн.

Негизги сөздөр: фразеологиялык бирдиктер, идиомалар, бааш жана акыл.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается использование фразеологизмов и идиом для описание ментальных способностей человека в английском и русском языках. А также даны их определение, как можно использовать определенные приемы в английском языке, можно передать на русском языке. В особенности рассмотрены примеры слов "голова" и "ум". Данная статья может быть полезна переводчикам, лингвистам, филологам, преподавателям вузов и колледжов, а также студентам педагогического и филологического факультетов.

Ключевые слова: фразеологизмы, идиомы, голова и ум.

Abstract: This article discusses the use of phraseological units and idioms to describe the mental abilities of a person in English and Russian. Moreover, their definition is given, how certain techniques can be used in English, can be transmitted in Russian. In particular, examples of the words "head" and "mind" are considered. This article may be useful to translators, linguists, philologists, teachers of universities and colleges, as well as students of pedagogical and philological faculties.

Key words: phraseological units, idioms, head and mind.

While creating a linguistic picture of the world, such an object of study of linguistics as phraseology and idioms plays a special role. The nature of its meaning is closely intertwined with

the background knowledge of native speakers, with cultural and historical traditions of the people speaking this language. In this article, the originality of the phraseological unit of the idiom as a linguistic sign will be explored through its linguoculturological aspect, that is, through the way the "language" of culture is woven into its content. Linguoculturology as direction in phraseology and in modern linguistics in general is going through the stage of its formation; subject of her research, basic concepts, theoretical principles and scientific methods - all these forms a circle issues that need to be fully considered.

Phraseological units and idioms are the treasury of any language. The English language has a thousand-year history. During this time, it has accumulated a large number of expressions that people found successful, well-aimed and beautiful. Thus, arose stable expressions that have an independent meaning. The study of English is widespread in our country. A good level of English is impossible without knowledge of its phraseological units. Understanding such units makes it easier to read nonfiction and fiction, and makes it possible to communicate with native speakers.

While translating phraseological units, certain difficulties arise, it is important to convey its meaning and reflect its figurativeness, finding a similar expression in Russian and not losing sight of the stylistic function of phraseological units. If there is no equivalent of the phraseological unit being translated in Russian, the translator needs to find an "approximate match".

A phraseological unit or idioms is a phrase that is stable in composition and structure, lexically indivisible and integral in meaning, performing the function of a separate lexeme. The main purpose of phraseological units is to give speech a special expressiveness, unique originality, accuracy and imagery. Using such combinations in English, we give our story emotionality, aphorism and even metaphor. The aesthetic role of phraseological means is determined by the author's ability to select the necessary material and introduce it into the text. Such use of phraseological units enriches speech, serves as an "antidote" against speech clichés. Let's say we say that she prefers to be alone. It will sound normal. And if we imagine, she is dried - fish, then it sounds different. The second option makes it possible to present the image more emotionally. Phraseological units are characterized by emotional expressiveness. They can not only name the characteristics of a person, but also convey the attitude of the speaker. The emotionality and imagery of phraseological units are not always noticed by speakers, but the comparison of phraseological units with words and phrases enlivens their emotionality and imagery. To make speech bright, figurative, and sometimes accessible, a person uses phraseological units. This speaks of knowledge of the language, its history, the ability to use speech capabilities, emphasizes its originality, individuality. The speech of a person, in which phraseological units are found, is brighter, more emotional, reveals the character of the interlocutor, attracts listeners, makes communication more interesting, lively. Thus, English phraseological units with the mention of different things can give us a clue to understanding the character of an English speaker.

According to Cambridge Dictionary an idiom is a group of words used together with a meaning that you cannot guess from the meanings of the separate words. (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english-russian/idiom>)

The linguistic image of a person in terms of intellectual abilities is of particular interest from a linguistic point of view. The concept of "human intelligence" includes many concepts: "mind", "stupidity", "intellectual activity".

An important feature of phraseological units with the "human mind" component is the evaluative connotation. From this point of view, phraseological units can be divided into two large groups:

Phraseological units with a positive assessment;

Phraseological units with a negative assessment.

The evaluative connotation is realized in the opposition "smart-stupid". Since phraseology refers to colloquial speech, the concept of stupidity is most often realized in the lexeme "fool". However, in the systems of the English and Russian languages, there are different lexical units to indicate the level of intellectual abilities. For instant:

умный – smart

дурак – fool
гений – genius
умник – a wise guy
пустомеля – a bag of wind
тугодум - a slow coach.

A smart person is characterized by positive connotations: "tenacious mind", "to have one's head screwed on the right way", "smart as paint", "mind like a steel trap". Accordingly, a person who does not have a high level of mental abilities does not command respect: "chicken brains", "the brain of a pigeon", "someone is a feather - brain". At the same time, the mind is often perceived as the result of hard work and self-development, while stupidity is presented as a phenomenon, akin to a natural disaster: "fools do not reap, they do not sow - they themselves are born", "the law is not written for fools", "fools grow without watering"; "fools rush in where angels fear to tread". Phraseological units characterized by a negative connotation are distinguished by a brighter emotional coloring, and are firmly fixed in the language. Therefore, in both English and Russian, there are much more phraseological units that mark stupidity than those that characterize a smart person.

The analysis of phraseological units in two language systems shows the presence of constructions similar in composition and structure:

"be out of one's mind" - «выскочить из головы»;
"into one's mind (to cross one's mind)" - «прийти на ум, в голову»;
"have a head on one's shoulders" - «иметь голову на плечах»;
"read somebody's mind" - «читать чужие мысли»;
"listen to reason" - «прислушиваться к голосу разума»;
"go out of one's mind" - «сойти с ума»;
"poison somebody's mind" - «отравить чьё-либо сознание, ум»;
"not to have a brain in one's head" - «не иметь ничего в голове»;
"be fooled" - «оставаться в дураках».
"have one's feet on the ground" - обладать здравым смыслом.

The words *mind* and *head* have a special place in linguistic usage, and there are many idioms with these words. It is impossible to study these meanings in a narrow sense. They have extensive meanings and ways to use them. Such words are found not only in scientific studies but are also widely used in everyday use both in films and social networks. Here are some examples of these words:

Idioms with the keyword "head" (голова):

To have your head screwed on — Иметь привинченную голову (быть разумным).
To have a head for heights — Иметь голову для высот (не страдать от головокружения, находясь на высоте).
To have a head like a sieve — Иметь голову как решето (иметь плохую память).
To have a good head for figures — Иметь хорошую голову для цифр (быть сильным в математике).
To have your head in the clouds — Иметь голову в облаках (не осознавать реальности — витать в облаках).
To be head and shoulders above someone — Быть головой и плечами над кем-то (быть намного лучше кого-то).
To bury your head in the sand — Хоронить голову в песке (прятать голову в песок, делать вид что не замечаешь проблемы).
To beat it into your head – вбить себе в голову
To go over somebody's head - быть выше чьего-либо понимания
To **have a good head on one's shoulders** - иметь хорошую, умную голову на плечах; быть умным, смысленным
It's over my head - это выше моего понимания

Idioms with the keyword "mind" (ум):

To be out of mind - быть не в своем уме
To be in twenty minds – быть в
нерешительности To be in one's right
mind – быть в здравом уме To have a
high mind – великодушие
To know one's own mind – твёрдо знать что-либо
To have a good mind to – быть склонным (что-либо
сделать) To a brilliant mind – блестящий ум
To stand out for one's mind –
отличаться умом To go out of one's
mind - лишиться рассудка Turn of
mind - склад ума
Narrow-minded – недалекий
Not in your right mind - не в своем уме

Comparative analysis of English and Russian phraseological units with the “human mind” component allows us to identify similarities and differences. The similarity is manifested in the commonality of structure and semantics, the use of vocabulary with the designation of head or mind, the opposition of mind and stupidity. The difference between English and Russian phraseology is manifested in the use of various types of precedent phenomena, the difference in grammatical structure.

In addition, a large number of English phraseological units, which include the “Irish” component, have a negative connotation and serve as a reflection of ethnic negative stereotypes.

In the view of native speakers, each ethnonym implies a certain set of stereotypes that reflects the character traits, features of intellectual and cultural development inherent in this ethnic group (objectively or from the point of view of the people - native speakers). So, the ethnonym acquires a whole set of additional connotations, which contributes to the emergence of new figurative meanings - it becomes possible to function as part of phraseological units.

Most considered the Irish to be an "uncivilized tribe": unbridled, intemperate, primitive creatures, and, accordingly, the only correct political attitude towards them was the seizure of territory. Such an attitude had a pronounced subjective assessment, and the idea of the ethnic group was distorted. The reason for this approach lays in the perception of the Irish as "alien", incomprehensible, beyond the decent. For instant,

“Irish compliment” - комплимент с сарказмом, колкость, неуклюжий комплимент; “Irish funnies” - намёк на безграмотность Ирландцев;
“Irish hint” - прозрачный намёк
“Irish bull” - чушь, ерунда, полный абсурд

In this work, the theme of phraseological units in Russian and English was studied. The topic was considered in a narrower aspect - the functioning of phraseological units in modern speech. This understanding of the topic determined the formulation of the tasks that were solved in the course of the study. The concepts of phraseology and phraseological units are considered. Its results allow us to conclude that the linguistic picture of the world, with its objectivity and integrity, is not just a mirror image of the world, but its interpretation, which varies from language to language, thus confirming the idea of the predominance of a nationally specific vision of the world.

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