

В статье рассматриваются вопросы использования кратких существительных, появляющихся в современном каракалпакском языке. Проведён научный анализ кратких существительных, связанных с изменениями в науке и технике, а также в обществе. Одной из важных задач сегодня является научный анализ кратких существительных и их систематизация.

SUMMARY

The article deals with the issues of using short nouns which appear in the modern Karakalpak language. There has been made a scientific analysis of short nouns connected with changes in science and technology as well as in the society. One of the main tasks today is the scientific analysis of short nouns and their systematization.

DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF ENGLISH IDIOMS

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Таянч сўзлар: идиома, тил бирлиги, структура, фразеологик бирлик, маъно, инглиз тили луғат таркиби, идиомалар манбалари, идиомаларнинг характерли хусусиятлари, маданият, анъана ва урф-одатлар, оламнинг лисоний манзараси, оламнинг миллий манзараси.

Ключевые слова: идиома, языковая единица, структура, фразеологическая единица, значение, словарный состав английского языка, источник идиомы, характерные особенности идиом, культура, традиции и обычаи, языковая картина мира, национальная картина мира.

Key words: idiom, language unit, structure, phraseological unit, meaning, the vocabulary of the English language, source of an idiom, characteristic features of idioms, culture, traditions and customs, world language picture, national world picture.

Language is a living thing, a living system, that's why it grows and changes. Present-day English is also growing and changing, and these tendencies are not so easy to recognize. Since the general tendencies of present-day English are towards more idiomatic usage, it is important to study them in detail. What are idioms? Idioms are not a separate part of the language which one can choose either to use or to omit, but they form an essential part of the general vocabulary of English.

The term "idiom, idiomatic" was used by the famous American scientist Ch.Hockett as "lexical and syntactical units, the structure of which can't be explained" [4:44]. The original conception of idioms were given by W. Chafe, who considered the idioms to be the most important in the language usage and who was sure that they (idioms) should be studied and supplied with explanation [2].

Another linguist F. Householder finds idioms to be the main and elementary language units [5:15]. U.Veinreich defines the idioms as the compound expressions which meanings couldn't be explained without the definition of their components [9:56]. An idiom is a phrase (or phraseological unit) which means something different from the meanings of the separate words that are a part of it. Usually it cannot be understood by the literal interpretation of the words that make up the expression. Used together, the words convey a meaning that is often unrelated to the individual words in the idiom. Some idioms have become so well worn that they are also clichés: over used or commonplace expressions. Another definition given to an idiom: "a number of words which, taken together, mean something different from the individual words of the idiom when they stand alone [8:4]. An important fact which must be stressed is that idioms are not only colloquial expressions as many linguists and people believe. Idioms appear in formal style and in slang. The way in which the words are put together is often odd, illogical or even grammatically incorrect. These are the special features of some idioms. Other idioms are completely regular and logical in their grammar and vocabulary. Because of the special features of some idioms, we have to learn the idiom as a whole and we often cannot change any part of it. Modern English is very rich in idiomatic expressions. In fact, it is difficult to speak or write English without using idioms. A non-native learner makes the correct use of idiomatic English one of his main aims, and the fact that some idioms are illogical or grammatically incorrect causes him difficulty. Only careful study and exact learning will help him to use idioms correctly.

There are many different sources of idioms. The most important thing about idioms is their meaning. If the source of an idiom is known, it is sometimes easier to imagine its meaning. Many idiomatic phrases come from the every-day life of the English people, from home life, for example: *to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth; to make a clean sweep of smth; to hit the nail on the head*. There are many idioms which have to do with food and cooking: *to eat humble pie, out of the frying-pan into the fire, to be in the soup*. There are idioms connected with agricultural life: *to go to seed, to put one's hand to the plough, to lead someone up the garden path*. Nautical life and military life are the source of the following idioms: *when one's ship comes home, to be in deep waters, to sail under false colors, to crosswords with someone, to flight a pitched battle, to fight a losing/ winning battle* [3].

Many idioms include parts of the body, animals and colors. For example:

to keep someone at arm's length (to avoid becoming too friendly with him); *to do smth. behind someone's loach* (to do it without his knowledge); *to have a bee in one's bonnet* (to be continually occu-

pied with or obsessed by one idea); *to kill two birds with one stone* (to achieve two aims with only one effort); *to be black in the face* (to be angry); *in a blue mood* (to be sad or miserable), *a green room* (the room in a theatre where actors can spend time when they are not on stage).

Idioms take many different forms and structures. They can be very short or rather long. A large number of idioms consist of some combinations of noun and adjective, for example: *cold war, a dark horse, French leave, a snake in the grass*. Some idioms are expressed in long extended sentences: *to fish in troubled waters, to take the bull by the horns, to cut one's coat according to one's cloth*.

An idiom can have a regular, an irregular or even a grammatically incorrect structure. The idiom "I am good friends with him" is irregular or illogical in its grammatical structure. The correct form is: I am a good friend of his. This is an example of idiom where the form is irregular but the meaning is clear [6].

An idiom *to have a bee in one's bonnet* has a regular form, but it's meaning is not obvious. It means in fact, that one is obsessed by an idea. There is a third group in which both form and meaning are irregular.

We found out that most idioms belong to the second group, where the form is regular, but the meaning is unclear. For example, we can guess the meaning of the idiom *to give someone the green light* even though we may never have heard it before. If we associate *the green light* with traffic lights where green means "Go!" we can imagine that the idiom means "to give someone permission to start something".

Other idioms can be guessed if we hear them in context, that is, when we know how they are used in a particular situation. For example, let's take the idiom *to be at the top of the tree*. If we hear the sentence "John is at the top of the tree now", we are not sure what this is saying about John. Perhaps it means that he is in a dangerous position or that he is hiding. But if we hear the phrase in the context, the meaning becomes clear to us: Ten years ago John joined the company, and now he's the general manager! Yes, he's really *at the top of the tree*! The idiom means "to be at the top of one's profession, to be successful".

However, some idioms are too difficult to guess correctly because they have no association with the original meaning of the individual words. Here are some examples: *to tell someone where to get off*, *to bring the house down*, and *to take it out on someone*. The learner will have great difficulty here unless he has heard the idioms before. Even when they are used in context, it is not easy to detect the meaning exactly [1]. We shall take a closer look at the first of these examples. An idiom "to get off" usually appears together with "bus" or "bicycle", as in this sentence: Mary didn't know her way round town, so Jane took her to the bus stop and told her where *to get off*. But in its idiomatic sense *to tell someone where to get off* means "to tell someone rudely and openly what you think of him".

The idioms which cannot be changed at all are called *fixed idioms*. Some idioms are fixed in some of their parts but not in others. Some idioms allow only limited changes in the parts which are not fixed. Let's take the idiom *to give someone the cold shoulder*. Which changes are possible? The idiom means "to treat someone in a cold or unfriendly way". It is not possible to say "to give someone the "cool" or "warm" shoulder or "to give someone a cold shoulder".

We must accept the idiomatic peculiarities of the language and learn to handle them. There are idioms which are not fixed, we can change some parts. For example: *to come to a bad (nasty, sticky,*

untimely) end; to keep a sharp (careful, watchful, professional) eye on someone.

We should know in which situations and when to use idioms. One of the main difficulties is that the learner does not know in which situations it is correct to use an idiom. It's necessary to know the level of style, whether an idiom can be used in a formal or in an informal situation. Idioms may have formal, informal and neutral charge. Choice of words depends on the person one is speaking to and on the situation or place at the time. If the person is a friend and the situation is private, we may use informal or even slang expressions. In a formal situation, when we don't know the person we are speaking to very well or the occasion is public, we choose words much more carefully. Formal expressions-idioms are found in written more than in spoken English and are used to show a distant relationship between the speakers. Such expressions would be used for example: when making a formal speech to a large audience. Idioms used in formal speech are those idioms which are used in political speeches, in debates of the Parliament, at the meetings, in reports or scientific works. Informal expressions-idioms are used in every-day spoken English and in personal letters. Slang expressions are used in very informal situations between good friends.

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Мақола инглиз тили идиомаларининг характерли хусусиятларини ўрганишга бағишланган. Мақолада таъкидланадики, идиомалар маданиятни, анъана ва урф-одатларни акс эттиради, шу сабабли ҳам уларни яхши ўзлаштириш учун ижтимоий-маданий ва маданиятлараро маданий компетенцияга эга бўлиш зарур. Идиомаларни билиш ва уларнинг нутқда қўлланилишини англаш нутқнинг ифодалилигини, эмоционал ва таъсирчанлигини оширади, шунингдек, инглиз, тилини ўрганаётган ўқувчиларнинг сўз бойлигини оширади.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Статья посвящается изучению характерных особенностей идиом в английском языке. В статье подчёркивается, что идиомы отражают культуру, традиции и обычаи народа, поэтому для лучшего их усвоения необходимо владеть социокультурной и межкультурной компетенцией. Знание идиом и их использование в речи делает её более экспрессивной, эмоциональной и воздействующей, а также способствует обогащению словарного запаса изучающих английский язык учащихся.

РЕЗЮМЕ

The article deals with the characteristic features of English idioms. It is emphasized that idioms reflect the culture, traditions and customs of the people, that's why it is necessary for learners to have sociocultural and intercultural competence to understand them better. The knowledge of idioms and their use in speech makes it more expressive, emotional and persuasive, it also promotes to enriching the English vocabulary of learners.

SUMMARY

Адебиётнам

ХІХ ҲСІР ҚАРАҚАЛПАҚ ӘДЕБИЯТЫНДА ТАРИЙХЫЙ ШЫҒАРМАЛАР

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Таянч сўзлар: тарих, адабиёт тарихи, Россия империяси, Ажиниёз шоир ижоди, ватанпарварлик гоялари.

Ключевые слова: история, история литературы, Российская империя, творчество поэта Ажинияза, патриотические идеи.

Key words: history, history of literature, Russian empire, the creation of the poet Ajiniyaz, the ideas of patriotism.

ХІХ Һсир қарақалпақ класикалық әдебияты хәр қыйлы тематикаға бай. Оның үлкен бир бөлегин тарийхый шығармалар қурайды. Бул дәўирде тарийхый шығармаларды дәретиўде Әженияз Қосыбай улы хәм Бердақ Ғарғабай улы жетекшилиқ еткен. Бул классиклеримиздиң дәретпелери көркем шығарма болса да, тек қылдан алып жазылған емес ал, олардағы тарийхый мағлыўматлар сол өзлери жасаған заманның тарийхый, қыян-кески ўақыяларынан алып жазылған.

Қарақалпақ классикалық әдебиятында қарақалпақ халқының ХVІІІ-ХІХ Һсирдеги тарийхый ўақыяларын сөз ететуғын Әженияздың «Бозатаў» шығармасы, Бердақтың «Айдос бий», «Ерназар бий», «Амангелди» дәстанлары белгилі.

Әженияздың «Бозатаў» шығармасы, тийкарынан, қарақалпақлардың Хийўа ханларының зулымлығына қарсы 1858-59-жыллардағы көтерілісниниң аянышлы ақыбетлерине байланыслы дөреген тарийхый шығарма. Бул көтерілисті тарийхшы илимпаз академик С.Камалов: «...Қоңырат халықлары, яғный қарақалпақлар, өзбеклер, казаклар Хийўа ханына хәм оның Қоңыраттағы хәкими хәм баска да хәмел-дарларға қарсы көтерілис шығарды» - деп жазады [1:39].

Тарийхый мағлыўматларға қарағанда, көтерілис-шлер Араллы өзбеклердиң хәкими хәм Айдостың заманласы болған Төремурат (хәқыйқый аты Мурат ал, «Төре» оның титулы болған. Б.Д.) [4:166] суўпының жийени Мухаммед Фенаны хан көтергени менен, ол халықтың исениминен шықпайды. Сол себепли көтерілисшилердиң арасында ала аўызлық келип шығып, халықтың бир бөлегі Бозатаў деген

There are idioms which are neutral in style and can be used in any situation. Another difficulty is that the learner does not know if an idiom is natural or appropriate in certain situation. This can only be learnt by careful listening to native speakers or careful reading of English texts which contain idioms. The learners should study idioms in typical situations and many examples to use them correctly. It's very important to take into account the general slant of the conversation, context or situation when we use idioms.

The correct use of idiomatic English should be the aim of every learner. Mastery of idioms comes only slowly, through careful study and observation, through practice and experience. We should follow the proverbs: 1. *Practice makes perfect.* 2. *All things are difficult before they are easy.*

Thus, idioms are a special layer of the English vocabulary, they enrich our speech, make it more expressive, emotional and persuading. Idioms express the culture of the country, that's why teaching English we should take into consideration sociocultural and intercultural competence, which means to know well the world language picture, conceptual and national world pictures, the history, culture, traditions and customs of the country the language of which we are learning.

жерге көшип барып қорған салады. Бул туўралы Әженияз шайыр өзиниң «Бозатаў» шығармасында:

Жер хәм ел билендур, ел хәм жер билен,

Жерсиз елдиң күни дәрбә-дәр билен,

Өмири өтер жүректеги шер билен,

Қәдириң сенің бизге өгги, Бозатаў.-деп жазады [2:118-122].

Мухаммед Фена дәслеп Оренбург генерал-губернаторына, Россия мәмлекетиниң бас шегара баслығына "...бизге ийелік етсеңіз..." мазмунындағы хат [5:28.] жазса да Қоңыратты Хийўа ханы қамалынан 1859-жылы 24-июнь күни [4:238.] азат еткен рус флотилиясынан дурыс пайдаланбай, капитан А.Бутаковқа орынланыўы мүмкин емес шәртлерди Хийўа ханлығын жаўлап алыў ушын жәрдем сорады. Хийўа ханлығы бойынша Россия-Англия қарама-қарсылығы шийеленискенликтен Россия патшасы бул мәселеде оған жәрдем бере алмайды [5:29]. Мухаммед Фенаның аўқамласы Атамурат хан да Англичанлардың тәсирине берилип, Қоңырат-Россия келисимине қарсы шығады [4:238]. Буннан кейин Рус флотилиясы қайтып кетиўге мәжбүр болды.

1859-жылы август айында Мухаммед Фена өлтирилип, Қоңырат көтерілисі бастырылады. Көтерілистің ойламаған жерде бундай түс алып кетиўин Мухаммед Фенаның алып барған сиясатының дурыс емеслигинде еди. Бул жағдайға Әженияз шайырдың өзи де ашынады:

Қала басы болдың сен молла Пирим

Өзиң тәлип-илим, көңлинде кириң,

Қоңырат баланды алса, ол хәм өз бирин,

Хош аман бол, бизден қалдың Бозатаў. - деп жазады.