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*Мақалада Булаковский Л. С. классификациясы бойынша орыс тілінің ұлттық корпусының галлицизмдердің (фразаларды жасаудың француз модельдері) мысалдары келтірілген.*

*In the XIX century, French prevailed in the high society of the Russian state, and of course, it exerted a great influence on the Russian literary language, since the writers belonged to the nobility, which literally heard and absorbed French from the birth.*

*This article discusses the examples from the works of Russian writers in the early XIX century, in which traces of French influence are clearly visible. Karamzin was one of the founders of the new Russian language, ridding it of the heavy constructions of the old Slavonic and trying to make the French model easier and more elegant.*

*The paper gives the examples of gallicisms (French models of constructing phrases) of the Russian language national corpus according to the classification of L. A. Bulakhovsky, which are most often found in works of that period.*

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## **SEMANTIC AND STRUCTURAL TYPOLOGY OF «BODY IDIOMS» IN ENGLISH**

*This article is devoted to the semantic and structural typology of English idioms in terms of their morphological and semantic correspondence. It explores the idiomatic expressions relating to the human body, focusing on features of the body idioms that contain a head. Mastery of idioms facilitates communication and promotes an innovative environment of social interaction. Since idioms quickly convey meaning and allow language users to express themselves more effectively, they must be integrated into the process of learning and teaching foreign languages. Nowadays this theme is rather contemporary as every learner must be ready to meet the challenge simply because idioms occur so frequently in the spoken and written English.*

*Keywords: semantics, structural typology, English, idioms, expression, body idiom, interaction, spoken and written language.*

### INTRODUCTION

Idiom is semantic is one that is indivisible in its entirety chains, which are absolutely different from the main, nominative meaning of the clans. Idiom – literally does not have any relation to the lexical-semantic meaning of each other, but it is quite different. English is also rich in idiom like circuits such as the Kazakh language, and they are widely used. One of the most remarkable facts in English is the idiom not only in language but also in language in the form of formal style, slang, poetry or in the Shakespeare language and in the Bible. Known linguist J. A. Shafrin: «idiom is a series of words used together and implying meaning to this series, not matching the meaning of each word idioms taken one by one» [1].

According to Gläser 1998 «a phraseological unit is a group of two or more words lexicalized, reproducible and in common use which is relatively stable syntactically and semantically, and can be idiomatized, have connotations and have an emphatic or intensifying function in a text». This which distinguishes

semantic and pragmatic units from each other is that these the latter designate complete states of affairs in extralinguistic reality and are in general complete sentences, while semantic units designate between other phenomena, objects and actions and function rather as parts of the speech. Semantic units can be roughly divided into idioms and collocations, the most important distinguishing features being the non-compositionality and figurativity of idioms.

The word idiom comes from ancient Greek, the word *idiōma* which means «own character» Svensson quotes several linguists to define the notion of idiom. According to Fraser after Svensson an idiom is «a constituent or series of constituents whose semantic interpretation can not be derived from of which he is composed».

The English dictionary Cobuild Dictionary of Idioms also mentions the metaphorical character of idioms.

An idiom is a special kind of phrase. It is a group of words which have a different meaning when used together from the one it would have if the meaning of each word were taken individually [1]. Idioms are typically metaphorical: they are effectively metaphors which have become ‘fixed’ or ‘fossilized’.

The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language relates to an idiom as an expression the meaning of which «cannot be deduced by examining the meanings of the constituent lexemes «the expression being both grammatically and lexically fixed.

The cross linguistic comparison of idioms can involve risks. Although an idiom of one language has a lexically and structurally identical equivalent in another language, there is no guarantee that these two idioms have the same meaning [2].

Idioms, whose lexical constituents and mental images are the same but the meaning in the two languages is different, are called idiomatic «false friends». For example the English idiom to throw dust in / into someone’s eyes and the Russian idiom *puskat ‘pyl’ v glaza komu-to* are «false friends». If we know the meaning of one of these idioms, we could easily believe that the other has the same meaning too, but in truth these two expressions have quite different meanings.

The «same» idiom also exists in French language, to throw powder in the eyes of someone, whose meaning could be considered more or less equivalent to the meaning of the Russian idiom.

Idiomatic expressions are often found in magazines, newspapers, films or television shows. They are used in everyday speech and to a certain extent form part of the core values of culture. Mastery of idioms facilitates communication and promotes an innovative environment of social interaction. Since idioms quickly convey meaning and allow language users to express themselves more effectively, they must be integrated into the process of learning and teaching foreign languages.

The ready-made production of these figurative expressions contributes to fluency, allowing the speaker to concentrate more on the message to be delivered than on forming a sentence with a long literal explanation [3].

It is assumed that human-oriented idiomatic expressions are a significant source of phraseology in both languages and that they are very often used in everyday written and spoken language. With regard to the similar cultural heritage of these two languages, the purpose of this comparative study is to prove that the idioms of the human body are an important part of the basic vocabulary in both English and French and show that the body idioms of both languages are similar in sense, structure and using. Despite numerous linguistic works that have been written on idioms, there is no general agreement on the exact definition of idiomatic expressions.

One of the interesting things about idioms is that they are anomalies of language, mavericks of the linguistic world. The very word idiom comes from the Greek *idioms* – «peculiar, strange». The best examples of idioms are fixed grammatically and it is impossible to guess their meaning from the sense of the words that constitute them.

Idioms are a class of multi-word units which pose a challenge to our understanding of grammar and lexis that has not yet been fully met. They are commonly believed to be qualitatively different from ‘normal’ language, but the precise nature of this difference can be elusive. Even amongst idiom scholars, it is difficult to find a consensus as to what precisely is, or is not, an idiom, because of the heterogeneity of the class.

An *idiom* is a phrase or expression that has a meaning different from what the words suggest in their usual meaning. All idioms have some sort of meaning behind them such as «*Butterflies in my stomach*». The meaning is a feeling caused by nervousness. Idioms can be really funny but some are really tricky [4].

*Idiom* (noun) – an expression conforming or appropriate to the peculiar structural form of a language; in extend use, an expression sanctioned by usage, having a sense peculiar to itself and not agreeing with the logical sense of its structural form; The term red *herring*, an idiom meaning ‘false trail’, is used of something which is neither read nor a herring [5].

They can express human emotions and feelings or traits of human character. With regard to the language functions, human body idioms can acquire different (both positive and negative) semantic connotations. As such they can be divided into several thematic groups [5]:

- **Human emotions and feelings.** Body idioms can be very emotional, they can express emotions such as laughter, cry, moaning as well as delight, happiness, joy (*carry sb of his feet, to rub one’s hands*), love or passion (*to win sb’s hand, to offer sb one’s hand*). On the other hand, body idioms can display a strong

resentment, desolation and hopelessness (*My foot!, wring one's hand*) or feeling of exhaustion and tiredness (*to be dead on one's feet, sb's legs are giving away*)

• **Traits of human character.** These body idioms are based on positive and negative features of human nature. The concept of laziness can be expressed by *folding one's hands*, cowardice can be mocked at by an expression such as *get cold feet*, while bravery can be admired by *to get oneself in hand*. The ability to react quickly while being permanently active can be highlighted by expressions such as *think on one's feet or be a firm hand*. To show psychological stability, an idiom such as *to find one's feet or to be on one's feet* can be used. Similarly, special professional skills or experience can be rendered by somatisms such as *be an old hand, a fresh hand or be all thumbs*.

• **Features of different phenomena.** This group of somatisms covers various aspects of life as well as cognitive approach to personal and impersonal relationships and situations. For example, a concept of unity and peace may be expressed by *be at loggerheads with sb*, challenge and concession can involve expressions such as *gain the upper hand, every man's hand against one, hand it to sb*, attempt and violence can be rendered by *to fight hand in hand, lay violent hands on sb*, for power and influence can be used *to have long hands, to be in sb's hands or a hidden hand*, the notion of success can be represented by *to win hands down*, while that of failure by *to fall on one's feet*.

The fact that idioms can be subject to a certain variation indicates that idioms have an internal structure. We fill in suggesting that the structure of idioms is related to the structure of their non-idiomatic counterparts. He finds the rationale for this idea in the concept of possible variability in passivation and modification. Thus, it makes a distinction between transparent idioms, the syntactic structure of which coincides with their counterparts and opaque, the syntactic structure of which is different. He further argues that since all idoms have an internal structure, no idiom can be considered fixed. However, the behavior of idioms depends on how the structure relates to their non-idiomatic counterparts.

From the point of view of their construction, idioms can be divided into phrasal and sentence idioms [6]. Phrasal idioms have a structure of phrases of different types and are further subdivided into verbal (semi-advertising idioms) and non-verbal idioms, while sentence idioms have the complete structure of a sentence (s). The most common patterns of verbal idioms can be as follows:

Table 1 – Structures of verbal idioms

Structures of verbal idioms	Examples of idioms
V + (Adj) + N (+N)	<i>foot the bill</i>
V + (sb's) N + Inf (+N)	<i>have an axe to grind</i>
V + Prep + N	<i>play to the gallery</i>

V + Adj	<i>come clean</i>
V + Adv (+Prep)	<i>put up with</i>
V + and + V	<i>chop and change</i>
V + like + (Adj/-ed) + N	<i>sell like hot cakes</i>
V + sb/sth/N + adjunct/compl	<i>catch sb. napping, paint the town red</i>
V + Adv (+Prep)	<i>take off, put up with</i>
V + Adv (+ Prep) + N	<i>make up one's mind</i>
V + N + Prep + N	<i>have the ball at someone's feet</i>
V + sb/sth + Prep + N	<i>hand sth on the plate</i>
V + N + subordinate clause	<i>bite the hand that feeds you</i>

Non-verbal idioms have different syntagmatic structure and function as word classes representing nominal, adjectival or adverbial idiom [6]. As far as nominal idioms are concerned, these can take the following forms:

Table 2 – Structures of non-verbal idioms

Structures of non-verbal idioms	Examples of idioms
Adj/-ed/-ing + N	<i>blind alley, forbidden fruit</i>
N + N	<i>cupboard love</i>
N's + N	<i>bull's eye</i>
(Adj+) N + Prep + N	<i>storm in a tea cup</i>
N + -ed/-ing + Compl	<i>voice crying in the wilderness</i>
N + and + N	<i>part and parcel</i>

Adjectival idioms, on the other hand, can be structured as:

Table 3 – Structures of adjectival idioms

Structures of adjectival idioms	Examples of idioms
(as) + Adj + as + N	<i>as fit as a fiddle</i>
Adj + and + Adj/-ed/-ing	<i>high and mighty</i>
Adj + Prep + N	<i>wet to the skin</i>
nice/good + and + Adj	<i>nice and easy, good and angry</i>

The last group of adverbial idioms consists of the structures such as (Kvetko, Frazeológia 40):



Table 4 – Structures of adverbial idioms

Structures of adverbial idioms	Examples of idioms
N + N + and + N	<i>hook, line and sinker</i>
Adv + and + Adv	<i>back and forth</i>
Adv + Prep (+Adj) + N	<i>once in a blue moon</i>
Prep + N + Prep + N	<i>from rags to riches</i>
Prep + Adj + N	<i>in the long run</i>
Prep + N's + N	<i>within the stone's throw</i>
N + Prep + N	<i>step by step</i>
Prep + N + Prep + N	<i>from time to time</i>

Indeed, idiomatic expressions belong to the field of what is called the «Wisdom of Nations». To understand an idiomatic expression is to recognize the cultural content» is to take note of the fact that every language carries a philosophy of the world, an imaginary and even utopias that are inscribed in the fabric of his grammar, in the structure of his words and the organization of his sentences «. Folklore, literature, popular etymologies, cultural and historical facts are among the phraseological constructions, as we will see later.

The knowledge of this kind of units is a sign of a good cultural base that is more and more studied. Some specific historical aspects of a people or culture live today in the memory of people through idiomatic expressions, which are transmitted from generation to generation. These phraseological units inform us about the history or the old manners. I will present some examples of expressions idioms used today, but whose cultural content is difficult to understand, because their origin goes back to the Middle Ages and even before [6].

**English – French idioms**

This group includes English head idioms that have no idiomatic equivalents in French. Firstly, the meaning of the English idiom (M) is given. For this purpose *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary of English* has been used. Secondly, the literal translation of the French expression (FT) is included. The non-equivalent paraphrased counterparts of the English idioms have been found in the electronic version of *Collins French-English Dictionary*.

be head and shoulders above (3)	dépasser les autres d'une tête	Біреуден әдеқайда асып түсу
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M: to be far superior to someone else.

FT: to surpass the others by a head

be over one's head (7)	passer au-dessus la tête de qu'un	Біреудің түсінігінен артық болу
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M: to be beyond someone's comprehension.

FT: to pass over the head of someone

be weak in the head (8)	être faible d'esprit	Ой-өрісі төмен болу
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M: be stupid.

FT: be weak of spirit

come to a head (10)	devenir critique	Сыйайтын жасқа келу
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M: to reach a critical or crucial stage.

FT: to become critical

fall head over heels in love with someone (12)	devenir follement amoureux de qu'un	Көзсіз ғашық болу
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M: be completely in love

FT: to become fully in love of someone

have a head start (18)	avoir une longueur d'avance	Басы мықты жасайтын болу
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M: to have an advantage that makes someone more likely to succeed

FT: to have a length in advance

have old head on young shoulders (20)	être mûr avant l'âge	Жас болса да бас болу, ақылы өзінен үлкен
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M: to be mature in the young age

FT: to be mature before age

have rocks in one's head (22)	être cinglé	Ойланбай әрекет жасау
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M: to act with a lack of intelligence

FT: to be crazy

hold a gun to one's head (27)	presser un pistolet contre la tête de qu'un	Біреуді қорқыты, қоқан лоқы жасау
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M: to use threats to force someone to do what one wants

FT: to press a pistol against someone's head

knock sth on the head (30)	mettre fin à qch	Доғару, аяқтау
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M: to stop doing something

FT: to put end to something

put one's head above the parapet (35)	oser s'exposer à la critique	Өз пікірін қорғау, сөзінде тұру
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M: to be brave enough to state someone's own opinion

FT: to dare to expose oneself to the critique

scratch one's head (37)	se gratter la tête	Бірнәрсені түсінбеу, қиындықпен түсіну
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M: to have difficulty understanding something

FT: to scratch the head

talk through the back of one's head (39)	dire des bêtises	Көп сөйлеу, аузына келгенін айту
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*M: to talk nonsense*

*FT: to talk nonsense*

### French – English

Since the meaning of the French idioms is given by means of the paraphrased non-idiomatic English expressions, only the literal translation of the French idioms is supplied.

ne rien avoir dans la tête	be stupid	Басында түк жоқ
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*LT: to have nothing in the head*

avoir la tête comme un seau	be overloaded	Басы шарадай болу
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*LT: to have the head like a bucket*

avoir tête ailleurs	think of other things	Ойы басқада болу
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*LT: to have head elsewhere*

être un tête en l'air	be a distraction	Ауада қалықтау
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*LT: to be a head in the air*

à tue-tête	at the top of one's voice	басы ауырғанша, миы шаршағанша
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*LT: until tired head*

la tête près du bonnet	get easily angry	Ашулану, убас киімін лақтыру
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*LT: the head near the hat (this expression originates from the situation when a person that loses temper throws their hat away)*

la tête sur le billot	claim something with certainty	Айтқанынан қайтпау
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*LT: the head on the block*

faire la tête	turn one's nose up at	Ойлап табу
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*LT: to make head*

se creuser la tête	think really hard	Қабырғасымен кеңесу
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*LT: to dig into the head*

se casser la tête	get into a trouble	Басын жоғалту, қиындыққа тап болу
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*LT: to break the head*

avoir la situation en main	have sth under control	Өз тағдыры өз қолында болу
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*LT: to have the situation in hand*

en mettre sa main à couper	be certain of sth	Өз жолын өзі кесу
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*LT: put your hand to be cut*

The method of this comparative analysis was based on the concept of equivalence between the idioms of the source and target language. According to the level of equivalence, the idioms were divided into four categories ranging from absolute to close, partial and non-equivalent idioms. These categories were further divided into subcategories that specify more closely the particular deviations that may arise between English and French idioms.

In conclusion we would like to say that English and French share a similar cultural legacy, including the influence of Latin religion and secular literature, and thus it is likely that they also share many metaphorical idiomatic expressions.

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**Ағылшын тіліндегі «Дене идиом» семантикалық және құрылымдық типологиясы**

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**Семантическая и структурная типология «идиом тела» в английском языке**

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