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Kapysheva G.K.
Candidate of Philological Sciences, professor
East Kazakhstan State University named after S.Amanzholov
Shakerkhanova A.E.
2nd year master's student
East Kazakhstan State University named after S.Amanzholov
Rauleva A.D.
2nd year master's student
East Kazakhstan State University named after S.Amanzholov

COMPARATIVE STRUCTURAL-TYPOLOGICAL STUDY OF DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

Summary. Features of a comparative structural-typological study of various language systems
Key words: idiom, features of phraseology, linguistic field, comparative study.

Different nations are able equally divide, reflect and see the world. There are variety of reasons, among which should be noted, first of all the unity and similarity of the real world, lifestyle, needs and desires of the people, the identity of their biology, physiology, psychology and of course ascending of modern languages phraseological units to the general image-semantic prototype. The fact of similarity of idioms in different languages on various aspects of their linguistic nature, development and operation makes the study of comparative structural-typological principles necessary and relevant.

Comparative structural-typological study of different languages systems shows two patterns:

a) The existence of thought unity and mental operations in both processes of conceptualizing the world and idiom building;

b) Selectivity and national characteristics in the two types of cognitive and linguistic human activities.

Idioms are an essential constituent of any language. Between the maturity of language and phraseological system there is a direct relationship. In addition, visual-image thinking is higher level of human consciousness.

Idioms as a component of language are one of the most difficult elements in the study of foreign languages and language acquisition. Mostly it is connected with the complexity of linguistic nature. The most typical and categorical features of idioms are: multi-component, separately statefulness, phrase form, imagery, semantic integrity, stability in all aspects of its linguistic nature, belonging to the language and linguistic system, therefore, taking them out from of memory or dictionaries as a ready phrases, as much as one man does this with words. The typical and characteristic features of phraseology are their attribution not to the primary, but to the secondary language system. Primary linguistic systems make the language, on the one hand, the universal mean of communication and cognition, knowledge storage, identification and differentiation of real phenomena and expression of different relations between them, and, on the other hand, for the speech organization, communication and more complex language and speech formation.

This feature is that during learning and reflection man creates, first of all, ideal entities, and in one quality form, namely in the form of generalizations. These are concepts, with the help of which man organizes judgments, inferences, activity, speech and communication.

The world consists of communities, categories of different order, generalizations of objective order of various subject areas as material world phenomena and their cognitive-reflective categorical existence, not in the real world already, which, as such, exists always, but in the human mind. The most common and regular form of consolidation of knowledge about the world is a concept, which encompasses the essential features and functions of the objects and phenomena of the real world in a summarized form.

Comparative structural-typological study of idioms can effectively implement and provide interesting, valuable and useful scientific results under certain research conditions: the use of unified theory of methodology, a unified conceptual-terminological apparatus.

Characterization and comparison of idioms of different languages are carried out under different conditions, with different coverage of this system and, usually, at the level of the whole system, the definitions of categories, classes of stable phrases, specific and individual idioms. Among the most important research tasks of comparative study are, above all, such as the identification of deep-rooted intralanguage and extra-linguistic factors and causes of the similarities and differences of linguistic systems, idioms, and the picture of world of different languages, regularities and universals of various languages.

Idioms of the semantical field occupy in each system of compared languages an independent place

and certain proportion. The language is as a system structural organized and language units are closely connected. As they are different in quality structurally, semantically, functionally and practically, language units have only their own means and capabilities in communicative implementation of the language.

The existence of all language units in two forms and types and using them in speech are relevant to idioms too. In this case there is direct parallelism between the terms of linguistic system and other subsystems of the language, including the idioms of the language. The following terms are typical to the system of language in general: the language levels, different types of paradigmatic, syntagmatic, hierarchical, derivation relations. These traits, characteristics, relations are also typical to the idioms.

We can speak in the native language or in the foreign language without using idioms. But it is only theoretically, in reality it is not so, because when people communicate in their native language, they use a variety of types of set phrases like expressive and non-expressive, like imaginative and non-imaginative, like idiomatic and non-idiomatic. There is objective reason for it: in each language there is a developed system of idioms, which develops during all the history of formation and functioning of the language. There is not full language without idioms, because they perform their special functions. All the different problems, issues, which are connected with the role of idioms in the language, speech, communication, the peculiarities of their status is studied by the special field of linguistics. As the units of the whole language or separate levels of the language, idioms also make the system of heterogeneous, but connected by different relations and different degrees of proximity or remoteness from each other. Such relations between the units of each level are called paradigmatic, which are one of the system generating factors of the language. They are the base of nominative language systems or any sub-system's segmentation of the language, including idioms of the language to separate categories, classes, groups. In the scope of which there are relations and connections between their units. The base of unification of one or another unit of the language to a certain categories, including macro and micro fields, is always some generality, which is inherent to each unit of corresponding unification in different level and form. Such base, as a rule, is meaning, notion and function.

The language exists and operates to fix and express the results of human's consciousness, linguistic and vocal sense, meaning, notion, which are existing in every linguistic sign, both in the language's unit and unit of the speech.

The scientists of this method considered, it is possible to study the language in the framework as a field, especially combining the words which express the same meaning or referring to the same conceptual space, or to the same semantic field.

One of the first lexical fields was the field of relationship, which describes the types of connections and relations that exist between the words in the given

field. The concept of linguistic field in their treatment had methodological meaning and theoretical significance. With the help of this tool, namely, the field, the language has a systematic device with a variety of paradigmatic relations. In addition, a research tool of the field was intended to confirm the theoretical postulate that not a single word has its own independent value, and it only gets the value in the field. The specific meaning of the word in this case depends on the neighbors - the words of one semantic, what other qualities surround it.

The volume, content, structure of linguistic field depends on many different factors. First of all, that serves as the basis of allocation of the field and unification of the members of the field: what type of linguistic meaning, concepts, language function, and what degree of generalization they have. In this case, there is onomasiological approach by the analysis of the language or its units an appropriate level. The point of linguistic analysis is to identify generalized meaning or concept or language category, function, and the goal is to build all the units and processes that focus on expression and representation.

Composition is quantitative and qualitative aspects by the representation of the field and depends not only of the hyper lexeme of the field, but also on the cognitive elaboration and evaluation of the corresponding space. The main task is to establish the structure of given field and the main types of semantic relations and connections between all units among the field. But in this case we are dealing with semasiological approach and analysis of the field, because we start to analyze the existence of linguistic units in the field and investigate the semantic features and semantic relations with other units in the field, the nature and quality of their semantic characteristics and relations. Such relations and connections are called paradigmatic relations and connections.

Every linguistic field has its own structure, namely: center, transitional zone. 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.

In many languages the real objective world is presented in perfect shape, but in many ways each language describes the world different, and each language devides the world in its own way. Among the variety of linguistic expressions, concepts and values in terms of linguistic fields, the units of words have been considered at first. Therefore, the first type of linguistic fields, which was operated by linguistics were lexical fields. However, each nation allocates in the real world their own "pieces" of reality and its various aspects, the moments in the phenomena of this slice of reality, so the experiences of people are very different. In the area of lexical and lexical-semantic fields are developed different ideas, methods and techniques of isolation and analysis [3]. They were then moved to different areas of human language, and the field approach is widely used in the study of a variety of language levels and types of linguistic units. For example, in connection with the study of grammatical semantics, grammatical categories, syntactic functions are widely used such linguistic terms as morphosemantic, grammar, functional semantic fields [4].

Also methodology of researches connected with the field of idiom researches, because the areas and and the stable phrases also reflect the reality, definite spheres and areas of real world. In this sense they are very different from grammatical and lexical system, but they also take part in the general process of conceptualization and categorization of the world. Idioms form independent their semantic fields. Under semantic field we mean a totality of stable combinations of a language that represent a particular concept or linguistic meaning and therefore related and belong to one and the same semantic field.

Among them structural-typological approach to the study of idioms in related and unrelated languages of different systems should be named using of basic theory of nomination, language modeling, field approach, descriptive linguistics, linguistic derivation and theory of motivation.

As any languages and language systems, the system of state phrases of different languages reveals the reality and relevance of universal linguistic patterns: similarities and differences between languages and their individual systems. Similarities are based on general linguistic laws and regularities of the human tongue.

Cross-language equivalents is one of the compelling evidence of unity, the great similarity of human languages.

Cross-language universals, therefore, are one of the main principles and the main proofs of the unity of language, their great similarity.

Object and purpose of the study can be similarities of idioms and differences at the same time.

Comparative study describes problems of the structural-typological and contrastive researches. The present study was carried out in the categories and concepts of structural and typological linguistics, universal linguistics and typological linguistics.

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