

<https://doi.org/10.62837/2024.9.228>

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MÜXTƏLİF SİSTEMLİ DİLLƏRDƏ İDİOMLARIN STİLİSTİK XÜSUSİYƏTLƏRİ

Xülasə

Məqalədə müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə idiomların işlənməsindən bəhs olunur. Öz guruluş və semantikasına görə mürəkkəb sözlərə daha yaxın olan bu dil vahidləri həm ədəbi, həm də şifahi dildə çox geniş istifadə olunur. İdiomlar bu və ya digər sözün ekvivalenti, məcazi mənada verilən sinonimi kimi özünü göstərir. Maraqlıdır ki, müxtəlif sistemli dillərə aid olsalar da bəzi idiomlar demək olar ki, eyni ya da bir-birinə çox yaxın olan sözlərin birləşməsindən əmələ gəlir.

Məqalədə qeyd olunduğu kimi xüsusi mətnlərin bir dildən başqa dilə çevrilməsi zamanı idiomatik ifadələrin mənasını düzgün anlamaq tərcüməçidən böyük məharət tələb edir. İdiomatik ifadələr həm hərfi, həm də məcazi mənada işləyə bilər. Bu məsələyə də xüsusi diqqət yetirilməlidir. Sözlərin öz aralarındakı əlaqə formalarına görə idiomlar əsasən iki qrupa ayrılır- leksik idiomlar və sintaktik idiomlar.

Açar sözlər: idiom, semantika, ekvivalent, məcazi, arxaik, sintaktik.

ГАРИБА МАММАД МАММАДОВА

СТИЛИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ИДИОМОВ В РАЗНОСИСТЕМНЫХ ЯЗЫКАХ

РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье говорится об использовании идиомов на языках с разными системами. По структуре и семантике являясь очень близкими к сложным словам эти сочетания широко употребляются в литературе и в устной речи. Идиомы показывают себя как эквиваленты или синонимы к другим словам с переносным значением. Интересным является тот факт что несмотря на принадлежность к языкам с разными системами некоторые идиомы образуются с сочетанием одних и тех же слов или же слов с очень близкими значениями. Следует особо иметь в виду и этот вопрос. В зависимости от форм связи между

собой идиомы в основном делятся в две группы- лексические идиомы и синтаксические идиомы.

Как отмечается в статье при переводе текста с одного языка на другой требуется тонкое знание переводчиком значений идиоматических сочетаний в обоих языках. Идиоматические выражения могут употребляться с буквальным а также переносным значениями. Ключевые слова: идиом, семантика, эквивалент, переносный, архаический, синтаксический.

QARIBA MAMMAD, MAMMADOVA **STYLISTIC PECULARITIES OF IDIOMS IN DIFFERENT SYSTEM** **LANGUAGES**

SUMMARY

The article deals with the usage of idioms in different system languages. Being very close to the compound words for their structure and semantics these word combinations are very frequently used in literature and oral speech. Idioms show themselves as equivalents or synonyms to other words with metaphoric meanings. In spite belonging to languages with different systems some of the idioms are formed by joining the same words or the words very close to each other for their meanings. It is important to be very careful in this question. According to the forms of connection between each other idioms may be lexical and syntactic.

As it is said in the article the translator has to be very attentive during the translation with the meanings of idioms in both languages. Idiomatic expression can be used with literal and metaphoric meanings as well.

Key words: Idiom, semantics, equivalent, metaphorical, archaic, syntactical

Idioms are groups of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words. For their structure and semantics they are close to compound word units but different for some peculiarities. Compared with other word combinations idioms are more concrete and may act as synonym with metaphoric meaning to a definite word. For example: əl uzatmaq (kömək etmək), to give a hand (to help), подать руку (помочь): eşqə düşmək (sevmək), to fall for someone (to love), влюбиться (любить) və s.(3 97).

Researchers have different approaches to the matter. Some of them include here phraseological word combinations and units as well, the others in general look through it as idiomatic expressions out of phraseological units, the third group of linguists consider them as phraseologisms completely aside from their initial meanings or as idiomatic expressions having some relation with their initial meaning.

Idiomatic expressions carry out national peculiarities and they are formed in connection with the social life and the history of the given nation but with the same

meaning in different languages. Let's have a look to the use of the same idiomatic phrase in different languages. Azerbaijani *üz-üzə*, Russian *с глазу на глаз*, French *tete a tete*, English *face to face*, German *unter vier Augen* (among for eyes) actually express the same meaning.

Here general sign for all the phrases is the inseparability of the parts and in all languages

existence of two talking people is meant and in Azerbaijani "*üz*", in English "*face*", in Russian "*глаз*" in German "*four eyes*", in French "*head*" is used.

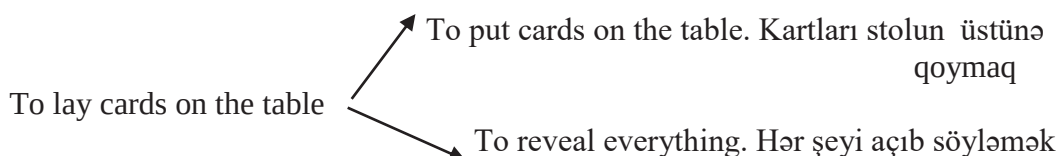
The translator's perfect knowledge of all peculiarities of the idiomatic phrases in both languages is very important for correct translation. F. Engels in his time found out the big mistake done by the journalist of German newspaper "*Kölnische Zeitung*". Not knowing the exact meaning of the idiomatic phrase "*to catch a crab*" (unskillful downcast of the oar into the water) he translated it literally as "*to catch crabs*" which was very funny for the given article. Engels

Some researchers see the idiomatic phrases as word units not submitting to the rules of modern syntactic relations, keeping their archaic grammatical forms with old components (7. 510-515).

The expression "*на какой рожон*" used in Russian as a simple everyday unit with the meaning "*why*" "*for what reason*" seems as inseparable combination. However they have found that the word "*рожон*" means "*wedge forced in a slope situation*". So the meaning of the idiom "*лезть на рожон*" means "*лезть в опасное дело*" in English "*to have bad times*" in Azerbaijani "*pəza keçmək*". So the meaning of this idiom becomes clear thanks to the meaning of the old word "*рожон*".

According to the expression of general meanings i.e. abstract meanings peculiar for the language idioms may be lexical or syntactical.

Word combinations equal to the word combination with general meaning differing from the meanings of various words in it are lexical idioms. Lexical idioms get enriched as a result of their expression meanings different from the individual meanings of different components. The expression "*to be in the balance*" as a free word combination means "*tarazlıqda olmaq*" and as a phraseological unit it means "*tükdən asılı olmaq*". As a free unit a dog's life means "*itin həyatı*" as a phraseological unit it means "*it həyatı*".



Here are some other examples: Catch forty winks- *gözünün acısını almaq*, fly the coop-yoxa çıxmaq, aradan çıxmaq, down to the mouth- *qaş-qabaqlı olmaq*,(qaş-

qabağı yer süpürür), come out of (one's) shell- utancaqlığın daşını atmaq, cream of the crop- (nəyinsə) qaymağı olmaq, crocodile's tears- timsah göz yaşları- крокодиловые слезы, catch (someone) red handed-(kimisə) iş üstündə (isti izlərlə) yaxalamaq, chew (something) over- (nəyisə) götür-qoy etmək.

Richard is so attached to his daughter that he would do anything for her. She is the apple of his eye.

There's a little time before lunch. I think I'm going to lie down for a while and catch forty winks.

Jeff has been down in the mouth since he lost his job.

The man promised the judge that he was finished with his life of crime and that he was ready to turn over a new leaf.(In the Loop.)

Places of the words within the phraseological units may change. General psycholinguistic basis of the fact is so that they are kept in the memory not as individual words but stable units in whole. And they exist in the memory as abstract schemes. Here not the meanings of different

Word combinations and constructions of simple and compound sentences, components of which are impossible to divide into forms, are syntactical idioms. In these units general construction the scheme is of idiomatic character but object and subjects may change. Syntactical idioms are very often used as sentences and act as synonyms of free syntactic units. For example: The bottom drops out of smth. Business is business.

Syntactical idioms kept the signs of old syntactical relations more than the other units. For example: The fewer the better -Az olsun saz olsun, The more the merrier- Nə qədər çox olsa yaxşıdır.

Play with fire- odla oynamaq , loose (one's) temper- səbr kasası daşmaq, get a hold of oneself- özünü ələ almaq, out of a clear blue sky- göydən düşmə, stick (one's) nose in- burnunu soxmaq, tighten (one's) belt- kəmərinə sıxmaq, mind own business-öz işi ilə məşğul olmaq. (In the Loop)

Spenser hadn't sent his resume out, so when somebody called him for a job interview, the offer came out of a clear blue eye.

The boys threw rocks at the old man's windows, When he came out of the house to chase them away, they took off.

Patty has been sitting on the couch by herself since she arrived. Why don't go over and start a conversation with her? See if you can get her to come out of her shell.

The two men dropped the stolen goods when they heard the police car sirens. They didn't want to get caught red handed. (In the Loop.)

So there is not any correspondence between the content and the formal expression of different elements in the idioms.

Idioms are the most frequently used, the richest parts of the language than the other units. Though they express definite notions metaphorically, occupy unlimited, larger field in the language. We can meet them more often in the literature.

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Redaksiyaya daxil olma tarixi: 19.09.2024

Çapa qəbul olunma tarixi: 30.09.2024

**Rəyçi: f.e.d. dosent Könül Abdürrəhmanova
tərəfindən çapa tövsiyə olunmuşdur**