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İNGİLİS DİLİNDƏ "DƏNİZ" KOMPONENTLİ FRAZEOLOJİ VAHİDLƏRƏ DAİR

Xülasə

Məqalə "dəniz" komponenti olan frazeoloji vahidlərə həsr edilmişdir. İngilis dilində frazeoloji vahidlərin yaranma səbəbləri və işlənmə sahəsi nəzərdən keçirilir. Dəyişkən asılılığı olan sabit söz birləşmələri, o cümlədən frazeoloji vahidlər təhlil edilir. Frazeoloji vahidlərin tədqiqi dilçilikdə həmişə aktualdır. Onlar mənsub olduğu xalqın əhval-ruhiyyəsini, həyatını, hissərini ifadə edirlər. Bizi əhatə edən ətraf-mühit insan və təbiətin birləşdiyi vahid bir kosmosdur. Bu komponent əsrlər boyu etnosun sosial psixologiyasına təsir göstərmişdir. Hər deyim və ya frazeoloji vahidlər milli şüurda rol oynayır, xalqın zehniyyətini özündə cəmləşdirir, dünyanın dil mənzərəsini əks etdirir.

Açar sözlər: *termin, dilçilik, dəniz, frazeoloji vahidlər, dünyanın dil mənzərəsi*

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On the phraseological units with the "sea" component in English

Abstract

The article examines phraseological units with the component "sea". The reasons for the occurrence and scope of the use of phraseological units in the English language are considered. Phraseological units with constant-variable dependence are analyzed. The study of phraseological units is always relevant in linguistics. They can convey a mood, a way of life, a feeling. The national world is a single cosmos in which man and nature are merged. This component has been influencing the social psychology of an ethnic group for centuries. Each idiom or phraseological unit plays a role in the national consciousness, contains the mentality of the people, reflects the language picture of the world.

Keywords: *term, linguistic, sea, phraseological units, language picture of the world*

Introduction

Each language has its own rich structure and develops with its inherent components. English is one of these languages. Learning English is very important in our country. It is impossible to imagine any language without stable combinations, without phraseological units. Phraseological units are not translated literally into another language, they are simply given equivalents in one language or another.

Phraseological units have a huge potential for language and describe a linguistic picture of the world with an emotional coloring inherent only to this people. Only a person who knows a particular language well can fully use this in his speech and make the language rich and diverse. A versatile approach to the issue of the linguistic phenomenon makes it necessary to take away the main role of the national language, which affects the development and formation of a separate national culture, the composition of the nation's thinking, spiritual life. "Different national mentality can perceive the same situations differently. The national mentality often seems to make a person's perceptual organs see one thing and not notice the other" (Popova, 2002: 44).

Linguists believe that the appearance of stable combinations is associated with some specific facts, some situations. First, there is the content of phraseological units and this content decides the understanding of the context. The primary situation is important here. This affects the further use

and development of these combinations in a particular context. This is their inner form, that is, the main idea (Teliya, 1988: 37).

Many linguists have researched phraseological units. But for the first time Sh.Bally noted phraseological units as an independent part of lexicology. At the same time, a number of classifications of phraseological units were proposed. The great Russian linguist V.V.Vinogradov gave the classification of phraseological units. According to this classification, there are three groups of phraseological units: "1) phraseological splices, 2) phraseological units, 3) phraseological combinations. This division has not lost its significance even today. Only one group of phraseological units is added to them – phraseological phrases" (Vinogradov, 1986: 187).

Phraseological splices are considered from such phraseological units that there is a certain degree of independence between its constituent parts, and they are in some sense reminiscent of free combinations.

And in phraseological units, the reference word becomes relatively more independent. In addition to changing the suffixes, this word can also include different words between it and the word to which it belongs; for example. Such combinations differ from free ones only in that they express a figurative meaning.

Phraseological combinations are distinguished by their strong semantic attachment, indivisibility. In such phraseological units, the reference word remains grammatically unchanged, and not a single word can enter between its constituent parts (Vinogradov, 1986: 187).

E.V.Gorodetskaya in her work examines the nationally labeled concepts of the British linguistic worldview of the twentieth century. In her opinion, the isolated position of the state as an island contributed to the formation of individualism of the British and this led to the emergence of different concepts, idioms, phraseological units for understanding the British national character (Gorodetska, 2003: 13).

Navigation and shipping have always played an important role in the life of the English people. The development of any field is necessarily accompanied by the development of the corresponding language area, therefore, the analysis of marine terminology in general and phraseological units related to the sea and navigation in particular allows native English speakers to get information about the world picture. The large number of marine terminology is explained, first of all, by the social significance and relevance of navigation in the United Kingdom. The activities of states and international organizations in international relations cover not only politics and economics, but also the cultural sphere. Today, in the time of globalization, when all peoples, cultures, languages of the world interact with each other, the English language fulfills a primary task – a means of communication between peoples. For example, in her book "Some aspects and features of intercultural communication in the process of globalization" Nigar Valieva explains the development of relations between language, thinking, culture and intercultural communication in the process of globalization in the modern world, analyzes the problems of modern education, especially in the process of learning foreign languages, various aspects of multicultural communication. She classifies transnational processes of the late 20th – early 21st century (Valiyeva, 2011: 9).

In this context, the terms related to the sea should be highlighted. It should be noted that phraseological units related to the sea are particularly developed in the English language. Today, linguists face an important and urgent problem to investigate them from the point of view of functioning in speech. In turn, many researchers have addressed this problem. Among them, we can mention such scientists as others: Edward Levis Attwood, Charles Desmond, Raquel Varela, Hag Murphy, Marcel van der Lin, Frederick Chapin Lane, Blanche D.Koll. Despite this, there are no fundamental works on this topic. We are particularly interested in the cognitive-semantic aspect of phraseological units in this issue. English phraseological units with this semantics represent a kind of fusion of man with nature, and the roots of this kind of folk-mythological views go back centuries.

Professional vocabulary begins to live in the language of the people next to proverbs, sayings and other stable combinations of words, representing the expressive richness of the national language and replenishing its idiomatic stock.

Everyone knows that Great Britain is a country connected with the sea. This island is surrounded by seas on all sides. Phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring in modern English have a dynamic character. There are different idioms that have specific meanings in English:

Be in the same boat – Biri ilə eyni vəziyyətdə olmaq.

Push the boat out – Çox miqdarda pul xərcləmək

Be (*all*) *at sea* – Çaşqın/çıxılmaz vəziyyətdə olmaq, köməksiz olmaq

Be plain sailing – Çox sadə, bəsit.

Sail close to the wind – Təhlükənin astanasında olmaq; qənaətlə yaşamaq, hər şeyi bir qəpiyə hesablamaq.

They indicate that in English linguistics on the topic of navigation in different epochs, the corresponding phraseological units were formed and then became common place. Most linguists especially note the four main components of connotation: evaluative, emotive, expressive, functional-stylistic.

There are a number of phraseological units on the topic of "the sea" in English, which express some events:

All at sea – the helplessness of a man lost at sea. The history of this phraseology goes back to the 12th century, when sailors encounter various incidents. Ships of small size were blown away by the wind at sea. If the captain of the ship could not control the ship, then the situation was difficult. The ship was in the middle of the sea and it was difficult to get to the shore. Therefore, in such a difficult situation, they began to use this phraseology.

To be loose end – it means "to be in a neglected state, to remain idle, without a certain job", i.e. to remain at the broken trough. Here we are talking about the ropes that equipped the ship.

Sometimes it happens that often the components of stable combinations retain the meaning of a word from a free phrase. Deactualization of their meaning, and thus such components affect the phraseological meaning. The phraseological system, which has the complexity of the existing connections and relationships between the components of a phraseological unit, has attracted the interest of linguists for many years. It is associated with the emergence and development of the theory of semantic fields, which is one of the manifestations of the lexical and phraseological semantic system.

The sea is a symbol of the people, therefore, changes in weather conditions at sea, actions related to ship management, in phraseology express public sentiment, rebellious spirit, the ability to both defend their own opinion and change it under public pressure:

bring a storm about one's ears 'fırtınaya səbəb olmaq (inciklik, etiraz)';

calm (or lull) before the storm 'fırtınadan əvvəl sakitlik';

tidal wave 'sosial hisslərin partlaması';

nail one's colours to the mast 'öz fikrini, inancını, baxışlarını açıq şəkildə müdafiə etmək; israrlı olmaq, mövqeyində dayanmaq, mövqeyindən əl çəkməmək';

a sea change 'a definite and important change in a situation or in people's opinion'; back water '1) əks istiqamətdə avar çəkmək 2) geri çəkilmək"; bow before the storm 'ictimai etirazın təzyiqi altında təslim olmaq; təzyiqə boyun əymək' (Chernobay, 2012: 181).

Shipping, navigation and shipbuilding occupied a predominant place in the life of the English people. Guides to the sea, sailors used vivid expressions during the trip. These expressions were related to their activities. These words subsequently had specific meanings and began to be used in speech.

They acquired a metaphorical meaning and entered the general literary language. In the works of British authors, terms related to the sea began to be used more often. They also began to be used in oral speech.

Researcher A.V.Kunin gives a certain batch of phraseological units used as follows:

an old salt – köhnə dəniz canavarı;

fair-weather sailor – təcrübəsiz dənizçi;

a flag of distress (fəlakət bayrağı) – xəbərdarlıq işarəsi;

on the windy side (külək tərəfində) – əlçatmaz, toxunulmaz;

the full team (tam komanda) – istedadlı insan;

trial trip (gəminin dəniz sınaqları) – təcrübə;

These phraseological units are characterized with constant dependence.

The next group consists of phraseological units with constant-variant dependence. These components form the following phraseological units:

to go / run on the rocks (qayalara getmək) – dağılmaq;

to go / row against stream (cərəyana qarşı avar) – əlverişsiz şəraitdə işləmək;

to take the bottom / ground – çox çətin vəziyyətdə olmaq;

to hoist / make sail (поднять парус) – getmək, yola düşmək;

rats desert / leave the sinking ship – batan gəmidən siçovullar kimi qaçmaq;

The third group is phraseological units with a constant variable dependence of components:

to give somebody more rope – başladığı işə davam etmək, qarışmamaq;

to throw a rope to somebody (kiməsə ip atmaq) – kiməsə kömək etmək;

to show somebody the ropes (kiməsə ip göstərmək) – işin gedişatına daxil olmaq;

to trim one's sail to the wind (küləkdə yelkənlər qoymaq) – burnunu küləkdə saxlamaq;

when one's ship comes home – xoşbəxtlik üzünə güləndə;

to show one's true colors – əsl üzünüzü göstərmək;

to make shipwreck of something – dağıtmaq;

to lose one's ballast (tarazlığı itirmək) – lovğalanmaq (Kunin, 2006: 7).

The main feature of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring is their expressiveness, emotionality, intensity, imagery and expressiveness.

Many statements from literary works are used from time to time as phraseological units, but they never become them, or remain halfway between a quote and a proverb. These include, for example, such as: *tea and buns all round – uğura aparan əməliyyat; kill two seagulls with one holystone – bir səylə ikiqat nəticə əldə etmək; know where the shovels are kept – çətin işdən qorxmamaq; suck a fish's tit - qeyri-mümkün olanı etməyə çalışmaq* (Hayrullina, 2019: 118).

"The "marine" component is the main semantic component of English phraseological units, united by a common communicative sphere – the navigation sphere. From a structural point of view, it can be nominal or verb and is usually terminological in nature. Phraseological units containing this component are characterized by the presence of a "living" internal form, variability and partial division of its composition" (Avakova, 2020: 65).

Conclusion

Stable combinations, idioms which are based on marine terms, are very numerous in the English language. The study of phraseological units in the English language that arose as a result of the use of marine terms shows that professional speech, work related to the sea, expressions used during a trip on a sea voyage are the basis for their appearance. Then these stable combinations acquire meaning and reinterpretation. During reinterpretation, phraseological units with emotional coloring appear. Each epoch plays an important role in the development of the linguistic and cultural community, social groups. The geographical factor is important for the development of the national conceptual sphere of peoples. The perception of the world, ideology, life experience, traditions, religion, and views of people depend on where a particular ethnic community is located, which, in turn, affects their national consciousness and linguistic composition. The national conceptual sphere is also marked by the level of socialization of the individual. This refers to the social status and position of a person in society.

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