

ABSTRACT

Title: «Features phraseological units with the keyword « mano / lə» (based on the Kabardian and Spanish)»

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Topical Importance: is due to the fact that in the framework of modern linguistic science research of phraseological units with somatic components, which reflect the characteristics of the national consciousness, is of great importance in the comparative analysis of multilingual lexicons, as well as in the study of phraseological units in certain lexical-semantic field.

Goals: this research is to identify the similarities and differences of Spanish and Kabardian phraseological units with component «mano» / «lə», to analyze and classify in terms of cross-language equivalence based on the study of their semantic and structural and grammatical features.

Tasks:

- to explore the theoretical foundations of the study of phraseological units and in particular somatic units;
- to examine and analyze phraseological units with the component «mano» / «lə»;
- to identify the criteria for classification of somatic phraseological units with dominant «mano» / «lə»;
- to classify these units for the selected criteria.

Theoretical value and practical applicability: Theoretical value of the study is determined by the materials and theoretical positions given in the work, which are of great interest in terms of comparative-typological study of unrelated languages, particularly Spanish and Kabardian. The practical applicability of the study is that generalizations and conclusions of the study reveal the relationship of linguistic and extralinguistic factors in the formation of values of somatic

phraseological units, you can create a universal classification of phraseological units on the semantic-communicative functional basis.

Results: The results of the analysis can be noted that somatic components «mano» / «lə» are very productive due to its broad semantic meaning, more frequently used among native speakers in phraseologisms and better compatibility with other parts of speech. In most cases there is a genetic link between the semantic structure of a component-noun semantics phraseologism. However, as a result set phrase occurs secondary nomination, the inner form which is much more complicated in structure than the motivation of individual tokens.

Recommendations: In this work we only made a modest attempt to study the peculiarities of the somatic component «mano» / «lə» in Spanish and Kabardinian phraseological units. Further research is seen in the perspective of the application of the information in the comparative typological study of unrelated languages, particularly Spanish and Kabardian.