

активизации познавательных интересов учащихся, что становится возможным при разрешении возникающих противоречий, создании проблемных ситуаций на уроке. В преодолении посильных трудностей у учащихся возникает постоянная потребность в овладении новыми знаниями, новыми способами действий, умениями и навыками. Создание проблемных ситуаций на уроках - это один из способов развития творческого мышления младших школьников.

Элементы технологии проблемного обучения можно применять на уроках, создавая проблемную ситуацию на любом этапе урока.

*Информационно-коммуникативные технологии.* В работе начального звена ИКТ считается неотъемлемой частью урока т.к. урок становится более эффективным в получении и усвоении знаний, а улучшается уровень наглядности на уроке. Повышение эффективности урока за счет наглядности. Конечно, достигнуть этого можно и другими методами (плакаты, карты, таблицы, записи на доске), но компьютерные технологии, бесспорно, создают гораздо более высокий уровень наглядности.

*Технология проектного обучения.* Применяем и приемы проектной деятельности, так как данный метод стимулирует самостоятельность учащихся, их стремление к самовыражению, формирует активное отношение к окружающему миру, сопереживание и сопричастность к нему, развивает коммуникативные качества.

*Здоровьесберегающие технологии.* Данные технологии применяются нами как в урочной деятельности, так и во внеклассной работе. Эти технологии формируют у детей ответственное отношение к своему здоровью – необходимое условие успешности современного человека.

Педагогические технологии это своего рода уникальные подсказки, которые помогают педагогу построить последовательный и целостный урок для достижения поставленных целей. Мы считаем, что главным признаком качественного обучения должно стать не освоение учениками определенного объема знаний, умений и навыков, а умение детей учиться самостоятельно, добывать знания и уметь их перерабатывать, отбирать нужное, прочно их запоминать, связывать с другими. Мы считаем, что благодаря инновационным технологиям мы добьемся лучших результатов.

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## **TYPES AND FUNCTIONS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS**

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Abstract: The English language has a thousand-year history. During this time, a large number of expressions accumulated in it, which people found successful, accurate and beautiful. And so a special layer of the language arose - phraseology, a set of stable expressions that have independent significance. The article is devoted to the study of the types and functions of phraseological units and phraseology as a science.

Түйіндеме: Ағылшын тілі мың жылдық тарихы бар. Осы уақыт ішінде адамдар табысты, дәл және әдемі деп тапқан көптеген сөз тіркестерін жинақтады. Осылайша тілдің

ерекше қабаты пайда болды - фразеологизмдер, тәуелсіз мағынасы бар тұрақты тіркестер жиынтығы. Мақала ғылым ретінде фразеологиялық бірліктер мен фразеологизмдердің түрлері мен функцияларын зерттеуге арналған.

Аннотация: Английский язык имеет тысячелетнюю историю. За это время накопилось огромное количество выражений, которые люди нашли успешными, точными и красивыми. Так возник особый слой языка - фразеология, набор устойчивых выражений, имеющих самостоятельное значение. Статья посвящена изучению типов и функций фразеологизмов и фразеологии как науки.

Index terms: phraseology, phraseological units, types of phraseological units, functions of phraseological units.

Learning English is widespread in our country. A good knowledge of the language, including English, is impossible without knowledge of its phraseology. The knowledge of phraseology extremely facilitates the reading of both journalistic and fiction. The wise use of idioms makes speech more idiomatic. With the help of phraseological expressions, which are not translated literally, but are rethought, the aesthetic aspect of the language is enhanced. [5, 36]

Using phraseological expressions that are not interpreted verbatim, but are re-interpreted, the aesthetic aspect of the language is enhanced. "Using idioms, like using different shades of colors, the informational aspect of language is supplemented by a sensually intuitive description of our world, our life» [6, 119]

In phraseological units, the lexical meanings of individual words are only manifested in combination with other words, that is, the meanings of words are realized depending on the context, on the situation. [3, 121]

Studies in the field of phraseology show that the word "phraseology" has several meanings. As the linguistic term, it is used to denote a special branch of linguistics, which studies "stable phrases with complicated semantics that are not formed by generating structural-semantic models of variable combinations" [12, 56]

The term "phraseology" is derived from two Greek words: phrasis - "expression, speech turnover" and logos - "teaching". [14, 8]

Turning to the etymology of the term, phraseology is defined as the "science of the phrase", although more often it does not mean the science itself, but rather its material. The phraseology studies include only phraseological units. [8, 26]

Phraseological units fill the gaps in the lexical system of the language, which is not can fully provide the name of the new parties to reality, and in many cases are the only designations of objects, properties, processes, states, situations, etc.[3, 4] It is expedient to give an accurate definition to the notion of phraseological unit proposed by Kunin : "Phraseological units are separable combinability of words with the analyzed meaning and a definite stability at a phraseological level " [10,2]

It means that a character, which is above the word level, stability and changed meanings of words in the combination are criteria of phraseological units together with other linguistic units, which define their special status in the language structure.[11,3]

The French linguist P. Gyro gives the following succinct definition of a phraseological unit: "an expression consisting of several words that make up syntactic and lexicological unity" [4, 53]

By definition, A.G. Nazaryan, "phraseology is a" separately formed "unit with full or partial semantic transformation" [9,119]

For phraseological units, stability is generally not characteristic, but stability at the phraseological level, regular dependencies of verbal components and structural-semantic unmodeling.

The classification of phraseological units is one of the urgent problems of phraseology. V.V. Vinogradov developed the classification of phraseological units according to the degree of semantic cohesion. According to the degree of semantic cohesion, he identified three types: phraseological mergers, phraseological unity and phraseological combinations.

Phraseological phrases always represent a single semantic whole, but the ratio of the semantics of phraseological units as a whole and the values of its components may be different. On this basis, three groups can be distinguished: phraseological coalitions, unities, and expressions. The first two groups are semantically indivisible turns. They are equivalent in terms of their meaning to a word or phrase. The third group is already semantically articulated turns. Their meaning is equivalent to the semantics of their components. [15,15]

1. Phraseological conjunctions are those semantically indivisible phraseological units in which the integral meaning is completely incompatible with the individual meanings of the words that compose them. The meaning of such phraseological turns is as unmotivated and completely arbitrary as the semantics of words with a non-derivative basis, in which the attribute underlying the name is no longer felt. This sign can be revealed only from an etymological point of view. In the fusion of words with their independent meanings, there is essentially no, these are the equivalents of words, brought under certain grammatical categories as single, absolutely indecomposable semantic units. The highest degree of semantic cohesion arises and is supported by the following facts:

- the presence within the union of obsolete and therefore incomprehensible words
- the presence within the fusion of grammatical archaisms
- the absence within the fusion of a living syntactic connection between components, the presence of syntactic disorder and indifference. [15,10]

2. Phraseological unity is also integral and indivisible, however, in them, unlike mergers, their integral semantics is already motivated by the individual meanings of the words that make up them. The indecomposable meaning of unities arises as a result of the merging of the meanings of the individual constituent parts in a single generalized-portable semantics of the whole. Unities are similar to words with a derivative basis, but here the productivity is not direct, but indirect.

The presence of a really existing imagery is the main property of unities.

The parts that make up the unity can be separated from each other by inserts of other words, and this property sharply distinguishes unity not only from splices, but also from combinations and expressions. Phraseological fusion and unity, most often acting as equivalents of words, are often combined into one group - idioms. [15,11]

3 Phraseological expressions are phraseological units that are stable in their composition and use, which are not only semantically members, but also consist entirely of words with free meanings. They differ from combinations in that they do not have words with limited compatibility and their components cannot have synonymous substitutions. The main specific feature that distinguishes them from free phrases is that in the process of communication they are not formed by the speaker, but are reproduced as ready-made units with a constant composition and meaning, they are extracted from the whole memory. [15,11]

In addition to the general semantic features, the basis for the classification of phraseological units can serve as their structure.

So, N.M.Shansky distinguishes two groups:

- nominative - phraseological units calling this or that phenomenon of reality
- communicative - phraseological units, which are whole sentences [13,46]

A.V. Kunin, in turn, distinguishes between two large groups of phraseological units: nominative-communicative and interceptive.

Nominative-communicative phraseological units, according to A.V. Kunin, perform the function of the name of an action; the main component is the verb: carry the day, play with fire - [1, 8].

The second group includes interjectional phraseological units expressing emotions: by the Lord Harry, by George [1, 8].

Phraseological units perform a set of specific functions that are predetermined by their essence.

Some functions are constant inherent in all phraseological units in any conditions of their use, while others are variable, characteristic only of certain types of phraseological units. Constants include communicative, cognitive, and nominative functions. [7, 212]

Communicative function - the purpose of serving as a means of communication or communication. Communication involves a mutual exchange of statements, and the message - the transfer of information without feedback from the reader or listener [2, 42].

Cognitive (or cognitive) function is a mediated by consciousness socially determined reflection of objects of the real world, contributing to their knowledge [2, 50] Social determinism is manifested in the fact that although individual individuals create potential phraseological units, these individuals are part of society, and their cognitive function is possible only on the basis of previous knowledge.

A nominative function is the correlation of phraseological units with objects of the real world, including situations, as well as the replacement of these objects in speech activity with their phraseological names [2, 62]. An example is the phraseological unit of brown paper. The nominative function of phraseological units is characterized by the filling of gaps in the lexical system of the language. This is characteristic of most phraseological units, since they do not have lexical synonyms.

A.V. Kunin considers deictic and effective functions as variative functions [10, 5].

A deictic function is realized in indicating spatial or temporal localization of an action, phenomenon, event relative to a reference point relevant in the framework of a particular speech situation [10,5].

The resultant function is to identify the cause that caused the action or condition, which is expressed by phraseologism [10,6]

The most important function of any unit of the language, including the phraseological, is a pragmatic function, i.e. purposeful impact of the language mark on the recipient [2, 81]. A pragmatic orientation is characteristic of any text, any statement, which affects the phraseological units used in them. Phraseologisms strengthen the pragmatic orientation of the text or its part - the context.

The study of phraseological units deserves special attention and is practically significant, since, as noted by a number of linguists, knowledge of a foreign language involves both knowledge of its phraseology and the ability to use “stable units, units of the phraseological structure” in speech.

Knowing English phraseological units, proverbs and sayings enriches students' vocabulary and helps them to realize figurative system of English, lambent English humor and broadens their lingua cultural competence. Phraseological units are an integral part of any language or culture and knowing these units and appropriate interpretation of them is an evidence of appropriate translation of the whole expression or a work of art.

The role of phraseological units as specific structures in forming vocabulary and linguacultural competence of students is very significant because they encapsulate a national, country's cultural outlook. [11,1]

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## ӘЛ-ФАРАБИДІҢ ШЫҒАРМАЛАРЫНДАҒЫ РУХАНИ, ІЗГІЛІК ТУРАЛЫ ОЙЛАР

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Аннотация. Мақалада заманының ұлы данышпан-ойшылы, ғұлама, ғылымның әр саласынан күні бүгінге дейін өзінің құндылығын жоғалтпаған саралы еңбектер қалдырған Әл-Фарабидің нақыл сөздері, олардың негізгі идеялары, яғни, адамгершілік, ізгілік пен қайырымдылық мәселелері жөніндегі көзқарастары қарастырылған.

Түйінді сөздер: адам, қайырымдылық, ізгілік, тәрбие.

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены высказывания аль-Фараби, оставленные великим мудрым мыслителем времени не потерявшим своей ценности от разных областей науки до наших дней, основные идеи Аль-Фараби, их взгляды по вопросам нравственности, гуманизма и милосердия.

Ключевые слова: человек, благотворительность, гуманизм, воспитание.

Annotation. The article examines the statements of al-Farabi, left by the great wise thinker of the time who has not lost its value from various fields of science to the present day, the main ideas of al-Farabi, their views on issues of morality, humanism and charity.