

ENGLISH COLLOCATIONS OF THE VERBS “TO BE” AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS IN GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN LANGUAGES: LINGUISTIC–CULTURAL ASPECT

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***Annotation:** The article analyses to find out conceptual characteristics of English, German, French, Italian languages world image. The subject of this paper is English collocations with the verbs “to be” and their equivalents in this languages. The practical result of the research can be a cross-cultural collocation dictionary of some languages. Such a dictionary is important for linguists, translators and people studying foreign languages.*

***Keywords:** collocations, synlexis, linguistic world image, German, French, Italian languages, verbal semantics of activity.*

Introduction. The linguistic world image study is one of fundamental directions of linguistic and cultural studies [1]. It unites these sciences in cultural linguistics analysis of a big number of nominative units, when language is considered as a national mentality reflection. In the linguistic world image study the research of synlexes is of current interest. «Synlexis» (from ancient Greek «syn» – «together with» and «lexis» – «word») is a term coined by G. I. Klimovskaya, the professor of Tomsk State University: «By synlexes within the synlexis theory constant (in composition and order of components) word groups having no complicated nominative function, on principle not figural (or having eliminated figurality), having no units similar in meanings in the word part as such of nominative language body and different from «words as such» only by morphologic composition and grammar separability and graphical separability of elements are understood». In her works, particularly, in the article «Case over Synlexis (on the Question about Functional Approach to Nominative Language Material)» G. I.

Klimovskaya bases significance and the necessity to study such word groups as without taking into account them «not only nominative part of a language but “Her Majesty” Linguistic World Image can’t be deemed to be complete – both by numerical composition and by many structural, semantic and peculiarly cognitive characteristics». Synlexis groups study is represented by a number of scientific works and is currently important in linguistic and cultural researches devoted to concepts and the linguistic world image. The works by G. I. Klimovskaya have made the **theoretical base** of our research the aim of which is to find out conceptual special characteristics of English, German, French and Italian linguistic world image reflected in such word groups of these languages. The main method of our research is **the comparative analysis** of separate synlexis groups. In Russian works devoted to such units they are mostly studied on Russian language material. The synlexis groups comparative analysis of German (English, German) and Roman (French, Italian) languages allow finding out the world view characteristics reflected in them. G. I. Klimovskaya distinguishes the following synlexis groups according to their components and nominative function: «**substantive-attributive** and **substantive-substantive** (as distinct from nouns), **adjectives** (as distinct from adjectives), **verbals** (as distinct from verbs), **adverbals** (as distinct from adverbs)». (Emphasis added by the author – A. P.) In the PhD thesis by S. V. Lobaniva the completed definition of the verbal synlexis and Russian examples are given: «Compound (as a rule, two-member), constant (by the composition and order of elements) language units of action semantics, being functional analogue of verbs as such and manifesting the whole verbal grammar paradigm and syntactic combinative formula, characterized by normative evocative style neutrality ... and having not complicated evocative nominative function are understood by verbal synlexes » [2]. English collocations such as «to be hungry», «to have breakfast», «to take a break» are mainly translated in other languages by the same word groups (i. e. independent, indivisible, possessing their own nomination), but their components can be various. It concerns the verb being in the Centre of a collocation group. The analysis of verbal collocation groups allow finding out the semantic significance of certain verbal lexical items for a language

and as a next step to consider these items in linguistic-cultural aspect that open **prospects** for the further national world view study.

The practical result of our research can be a cross-cultural collocation dictionary of some languages. Such a dictionary is important for linguists, translators and people studying foreign languages. In this article we will consider the examples of three English language verbal groups and their translation in above-noted languages in terms of comparison. Collocations of the verb «to be» and their equivalents in German, French and Italian languages.

English	German	French	Italian
To be hungry	Hunger haben / hungrig sein, where haben – to have sein – to be	Avoir faim, where avoir – to have	Avere fame, where avere – to have
To be thirsty	Durst haben / dursten / durstig sein, where sein – to be	Avoir soif	Avere sete
To be sleepy / want to sleep/ feel sleepy	schläfrig sein / wollen schlafen, where wollen – to want	Avoir sommeil	Avere sonno
To be lucky	Glück haben	Avoir de la chance	avere fortuna in / con // essere fortunato in, where essere – to be
To be old ... years old	Alt (old) sein (Wie alt ist...)	Avoir (age, an) (Quel age avez-vous? Vous avez quell age?)	Avere ... anni

Conclusion. Collocations or synlexis word groups represent big volume of nominative items in all languages. The comparative analysis of some of these items has shown the consistent tendency of the certain verbal items use which allows considering collocations in terms of linguistic-cultural study: as a national world image and mentality reflection. In this work we can see a different degree of actionality in verbal semantics

when translating English collocations in German, French and Italian languages. Collocations and impersonal constructions in Italian and French languages have higher actionality in verbal semantics than English and German ones have. Since the verbal actionality implies subject activity, it is possible to talk about emphasis on person significance and activity more in Roman culture (represented by French and Italian languages) compared with English and German one.

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