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General patterns of phrase-building models in Turkic and Mongolian languages (On the example of phraseological units with the verb *хан-* 'to be satisfied')

Abstract

The article aims to perform a comparative description and identification of the structural and semantic properties of the phraseological nest with the verbal component *хан-* 'to be satisfied' in the Turkic and Mongolian languages. Structural-semantic analysis was used to divide the phraseological units into two semantic types: 1) phraseological units expressing person's physiological needs; 2) phraseological units expressing the mental experiences of a subject. It was found that in the semantics of the phraseological units of the second type, both positive (to receive satisfaction / pleasure) and negative (to gloat) aspects dominate. Also, they are superimposed on expressive-evaluative coloring, therefore they are characterized by the logical impossibility of using in the first person. Presumably, the phraseological unit *маха хан / мага хан- / мака кан- / бах ханах-* common in the Siberian Turkic and Mongolian languages is of Mongolian origin. In the Oguz and Kypchak languages of the Turkic language family, the verb *хан- / кан- / ханаха- / han- / qan-* 'to be satisfied' functions as an independent verb and has wide semantic compatibility and word building possibilities. However, no phraseological correspondences were found in these languages.

Keywords: turkic languages, mongolian languages, phraseology, verb, structure, semantics

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