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**АНГЛИС ЖАНА КЫРГЫЗ ТИЛДЕРИНИН ДҮЙНӨЛҮК
КӨРҮНҮШҮНДӨГҮ ИЙГИЛИК КОНЦЕПТИСИННИН БЕРИЛИШИ**
(макалдардын жана лакаптардын негизинде)

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**РЕАЛИЗАЦИЯ КОНЦЕПТА УСПЕХ В АНГЛИЙСКОЙ
И КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ ЯЗЫКОВОЙ КАРТИНЕ МИРА**
(на основе пословиц и поговорок)

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**INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPT OF
SUCCESS IN ENGLISH AND KYRGYZ VIEW OF THE WORLD**
(based on proverbs and sayings)

УДК: 81'42

Макалада *success/ийгилик* концептине англис жана кыргыз тилдеринин дүйнөлүк алкак деңгээлинде салыштырмалуу талдоо жүргүзүлгөн. Талдоо эки маданияттын макалдары менен лакаптарынын негизинде жүзөгө ашырылган. Англис жана кыргыз тилдериндеги 100 дөн ашуун макалдар жана лакаптар талдоого алынган, америкалык маданияттын макалдарынан 4 тематикалык топ, кыргыз маданиятынан 5 топ иштелип чыккан. Макал-лакаптар адамдардын образын, алардын аракет жана үмүттөрүн так жана ачык чагылдырат. Макал-лакаптар аркылуу ар түрдүү чөйрөдөгү, ар түрдүү улуттук ой-жүгүртүү тибиндеги, ар кайсы аймактардагы адамдардын жаашоо-шарттарынын аспектерин көрүүгө болот. Америкалыктар ийгиликке аракет, индивидуалдуулук, акча жана жол болуучулук аркылуу жетсе болот деп билишет, ал эми кыргыздар ийгиликти атак, даңк, бакыт, ынтымак, биримдик, кыймыл- аракет жана байлык деп билишет.

Негизги сөздөр: концепт, маданият, дүйнөгө көз караш, макалдар жана лакаптар, индивидуалдуулук, даңк, бакыт, биримдик, аракет, байлык.

В статье проводится сопоставительный анализ концепта *success/ийгилик* в английской и кыргызской языковой картине мира. Анализ основан на пословицах и поговорках двух культур. Было проанализировано более 100 пословиц и поговорок в английском и кыргызском языках, были выявлены 4 тематические группы пословиц в английской культуре и 5 в кыргызской культуре. Пословицы и поговорки ярко и правдиво отображают образ народа, его стремления и надежды. На примере пословиц и поговорок мы можем проследить аспекты жизни людей в разных сферах, различные национальные типы мышления. Американцы воспринимают успех через движение, индивидуализм, деньги и удачу, в то время как кыргызы воспринимают успех как славу, счастье, единство, действие, богатство.

Ключевые слова: концепт, культура, мировоззрение, пословицы и поговорки, индивидуализм, слава, счастье, единство, действие, богатство.

The article undertakes a comparative analysis of the concept of *success/ийгилик* in English and Kyrgyz view of the world. The analysis is based on the proverbs of two cultures. We have analyzed more than 100 proverbs and sayings in English and Kyrgyz languages, we found out four thematic groups of the proverbs for American and five for Kyrgyz cultures. Proverbs and sayings vividly and truthfully depict the image of the people, their aspirations and hopes. On the example of proverbs and

sayings, we can trace aspects of people's life in different spheres, different national types of thought. For American culture, success is perceived through movement, individualism, money and luck, Kyrgyz culture understands success/ийгилик through glory, happiness, unity, movement, wealth.

Key words: concept, culture, view of the world, proverbs and sayings, individualism, glory, happiness, unity, action, wealth.

The peculiarity of Kyrgyz linguistics is the study of concepts in a comparative aspect in order to understand the linguistic consciousness, the conceptsphere of carriers of different cultures, which allows linguists to understand the ways of intercultural communication and create effective teaching methods for another language.

A significant contribution to the development of cognitive linguistics in Kyrgyzstan was made by K.Z. Zulpukarov, M.J. Tagaev, Z.K. Derbisheva, M.I. Lazaridi, E.I. Zholamanova, E.T. Tolokova, B.S. Sagynbaeva and others.

The term “concept” has not yet unambiguous interpretation, it gained actuality, first of all, because of opportunity to analyze mindset and the ways of thinking of native speakers of the different languages. Routinely, the representatives of linguocultural community use the language, which has cultural information and hereditary passes from generation to generation.

The article undertakes a comparative analysis of the concept of *SUCCESS/ ИЙГИЛИК* in English and Kyrgyz view of the world. The analysis is based on the proverbs of two cultures, because through proverbs and saying one can understand people's view of the world, their culture. Proverbs and sayings are folk art. They are short but meaningful and transmitted from generation to generation. In all nations, proverbs were being created in peasant society. They originated as general judgements, conclusions of direct observation over the life, labor and household of the people, social and historical experience of their ancestors.

During the research Kyrgyz proverbs and sayings were taken from the Kyrgyz dictionary (Кыргыз макалы-лакап, учкул сөздөрү 10551- Мухамед Ибрагимов, Карабалта 2005) and English proverbs and sayings were taken from various sites in the Internet such as

<http://quotationsbook.com/quotes/tag/individuality/>,
<https://www.phrases.org.uk/meanings/proverbs.html>,
<https://blog.oup.com/2009/11/proverbs/>.

In the process of pinpointing the thematic groups of proverbs about success, we outlined many groups such as *happiness, individualism, time, aim, movement, career, luck, destiny, money, family*, etc. in the English language. We have combined them into the main four groups. In considering the concept “ийгилик” in Kyrgyz language we elicited many thematic groups as well, they are *бакыт, атак, данк, кыймыл-аракет, тилек, максат, ынтымак, эмгек, тагдыр, байлык, үй-бүлө*, as these notions have something in common, we have shortened the list of themes and outlined 5 thematic groups, further we will explain them.

In American mindset, **Success is MONEY.**

Representation of success as welfare, wealth, richness, money, profit are regarded as a traditional evidence in western cultures, especially in America. It can be seen in the following sayings:

Money does not grow on trees.

Money makes the world go round.

Money talks.

You pay your money and you take your choice.

A penny saved is a penny earned.

Cash is king.

Money has no smell.

Money makes a man.

Money makes money.

The frequency of word use indicates on conventional nature of these conformities. Success is voiced not only in material welfare of an individual, but also companies, enterprises and economical well-being of citizens and successful development of businesses, stability of economic system and so on.

In Kyrgyz mindset **success as money** conveys negative messages:

Акча сүйүп турган жерде, адилеттик ыйлап турат.

Акча сүйлөгөндө, акыйкат унчукпай турат.

Акчасы болсо, акмак да төрө.

Байлык адамды эсиртет, эсирген адамдын кесури көпкө тийет.

Акча колдун кири.

All of these Kyrgyz proverbs give negative connotations not similarly to American positive perception.

For Kyrgyz people,

Ийгилик – бул БАЙЛЫК.

Yes, even though “байлык” is translated as wealth, but Kyrgyz people understand it in a completely different way. Wealth for our society is not material owning of valuable things but wealth is in family, children, bright mind, the soil fertility etc., and according to our proverbs, the last thing which care Kyrgyz people is money.

Акыл байлыгы – тозбос байлык.

Алтын байлык эмес, акыл – байлык.

Байлык – байлык эмес, бирдик – байлык.

Байлык мүлттө эмес – талантта.

Байлыктын атасы – эмгек, энеси – жер.

Байлыктын баарысы жаакшы, барктуусу билим

Биринчи байлык – ден-соолук, экинчи байлык – ак жоолук.

Success is a MOVEMENT in American perception.

According to the assertion of Lakoff and Johnson of theory of metaphorical modeling, orientational metaphors of spatial (horizontal or vertical) movement as front-behind, up-down, are agreed with basic values, accepted in American society [Lakoff, Johnson; 1980]. Really existing and deeply ingrained cultural and social priorities are mirrored in the system of orientational metaphors, the most significant of which are “Good is up”, “More is up”. Described social stereotypes are represented in proverbs and sayings, in the texts of mass-media as well are reflected in the structure of concept of “success”, presenting as achievement of success as movement towards up, as improvement of quality, enhancement of quantity. In this regard, aspiration to be successful, achievement of success actualizes positive meanings and is connected with movement to up.

Keep your chin up.

See a pin and pick it up, all the day you'll have good luck; see a pin and let it lie, bad luck you'll have all day.

Verbalization of success as happiness is also the part of English linguistic picture of the world and finds place in expressions as *That boosted my spirits; You're in high spirits; I'm feeling up; My spirits rose; Thinking about her always gives me a lift.*

Movement in a vertical way, especially ‘forth, ahead’ has a positive evaluative meaning in the system of American values and finds a place in their language: *March winds and April showers bring forth May flowers. Better days ahead!*

If Americans have positive ideas about orientational metaphors, Kyrgyz people mostly associate it negatively. Let's have some examples:

Ары карап ыйлап, бери карап күлгөн жаман.

Өйдө карап түкүрсөң, кайтып түшөр өзүңө.

All previously mentioned examples have negative interpretations. Thus, we see the difference between apprehensions of two nations to one and the same notion of orientational expressions.

Ийгилик – бул АРАКЕТ.

If Americans perceive success as movement, Kyrgyz people perceive success as ACTION, because for Kyrgyz people success is gained not only through movement, but also through hard work, action and labour:

Кыймылдаган кыр ашат.

Аракет кылсаң – берекет.

Аракетсиз үмүт – мөмөсүз дарактай.

Адам кааласа таитан суу, такырдан гүл чыгарат.

Эмгектен арыктаган, түшүмүнөн семирет.

Кыйналып табылган ырыскы – баалуу.

This proverbs show that Kyrgyz people think that the way to success lies through the hard work and that people can hope for wellness only with showing efforts.

Success is INDIVIDUALISM.

As we all know America is the country where freedom is immensely loved and individuality plays a great role in it. Their individualism is the way they open and

present themselves. Being successful means being an independent individual with personal views and values. Following the crowd is not good at all in the USA, the evidences are below:

Never follow the crowd. - Bernard Baruch [http://quotationsbook.com/quotes/tag/individuality].

Each man must have his I; it is more necessary to him than bread; and if he does not find scope for it within the existing institutions he will be likely to make trouble. - Charles Cooley [http://quotationsbook.com/quotes/tag/individuality].

In Kyrgyzstan, the situation is vice versa; the individualism does not suit to our culture, our customs and our history, there are proverbs such as:

Бөлүнгөндү бөрү жейт.

Жалгыз аттын чаңы чыкпайт, чаңы чыкса да, даңкы чыкпайт, жалгыз эрдин аты чыкпайт, аты чыкса да, даңкы чыкпайт.

Жалгыз дарак токой болбойт, жалгыз таруу ботко болбойт.

Since Kyrgyz people are collectivists since ancient times, so individualism is accepted as loneliness, shown in earlier given proverbs.

Ийгилик – бул ЫНТЫМАК.

One of the main components of concept of “ийгилик” is unanimity, friendship, unity and collectivism of the nation from the outlook of Kyrgyz men.

Ынтымак түбү – ийгилик, тирдиктин түбү – бирдик.

Ынтымактан айрылсаң, колуңдагы иш кетет.

Ынтымагың бар болсо, айылың менен журтка тең болоорсуң, ынтымагың болбосо, ит менен кушка жем болоорсуң.

Ынтымак болсо калкыңда, душманыңдан тартынба.

Ынтымак достордун жолун ачат, ынтымак болбосо, ырысың качат.

Ынтымак жакшы ырк жакшы, ынтымактуу журт жакшы.

Ынтымаксыз атадан алтоо болсоң – оңбоссуң.

Адам – эли менен, өрдөк – көлү менен.

Collectivism plays a great role in our culture, from ancient times, Kyrgyz society is collectivistic and being single causes the feeling of loneliness and depression, that is why we prefer to be in a group, and we feel comfortable being in a crowd unlike Americans.

Success is LUCK.

Americans admit luck as irregular, unpredictable phenomenon, which is not dependent on a person.

It is better to be born lucky than rich.

Third time lucky.

He who does not venture has no luck.

Cowards have no luck.

Good luck comes in slender currents, misfortune in a rolling tide.

To wait for luck is the same as waiting for death.

In Kyrgyz worldview luck is also unpredictable:

Ажал айтып келбейт.

Башка түшкөндө, көз көрөр.

Кырсык аяк астынан табылгандай, бакыт да айттырып келбейт.

Ийгилик – бул БАКЫТ.

Kyrgyz mindset says that happiness is more important than money. Happiness is reflected in several aspects: the taste of happiness after hardships is sweeter, money does not give happiness, happiness needs work, personal happiness is in the happiness of the members of one's family, children and community in general:

Азапты көрбөгөн, бакыттын баркын билбейт.

Байлык бакыт эмес.

Бакыт жерде, эринбей эңкейип ал.

Бакыт эмгектен жаралат.

Максат менен соккон жүрөк, бакыт менен өмүр сүрөт

Балаңды элиң мактаса, андан ашкан бакыт жок.

Ийгилик – бул АТАК, ДАҢК.

If for Americans, the most important is material wealth, for Kyrgyz people the most important thing is *fame, popularity, and public encouragement*. It can be explained by culture of the nation and its values.

Азамат болсоң шаңдуу бол, “Атың ким?” деп сурасын.

Адам өлөт, атак өлбөйт.

Адам эмгеги менен даңктуу (таанылат).

Азаматтын даңкын чыгарган – эмгек, арамзанын жанын чыгарган – эрмек

Акыл – тирүүдө урмат, өлгөндө – даңк

The examples given before are proof of national values, because for Kyrgyz people it is important to be famous, but only for positive merits, being known negatively was shameful for our people.

Proverbs and sayings vividly and truthfully depict the image of the people, their aspirations and hopes. The folklore is of striking subtlety of artistic decoration. On the example of proverbs and sayings, we can trace topics, aspects of people's life in different spheres, different national types of thought. If for some, a brief form of thought was part of education or culture, for others - only the quintessence of reflection, the final formula that best expresses the attitude to a particular life phenomenon.

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