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LINGUO-CULTURAL CONCEPT OF “LOVE” IN KAZAKH-ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

Zhexembi Diara Dyusenbekovna

diarazhexembi.17@gmail.com

L. N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Faculty of Philology, 3rd year student of Department of translation theory and practice, Astana, Kazakhstan
Scientific supervisor –Ph.D Zhumay Nurmira

One of the words with ethereal connotation is “love”, which is the most considered as one of the perpetual subjects. Distinguished meaning of “love” always referred to culture of countries and nations and perception of individuals. As it is known, the history of countries evolves in different trajectories. The different path chosen by close nations can fully change experiences, which lead further unlike viewpoints. By studying concept of love in two distinct languages and cultures will assist to shape our own vision.

Term of Concept. Term “concept” covers areas of cognitive, semantic and linguo-culture sciences. For instance, according to V.N. Teliya “concept” is structured knowledge that reflects characteristics of object’s nature [1, 96]. As interdisciplinary term “concept” has variety of definitions. Thus, in linguo-conceptology “concept” is designation of modeled national cognitive consciousness, which uses linguistic means. [2, 16].

Term of concept in linguo-cultural aspect. The “concept” in linguo-cultural texts is a verbalized cultural meaning. Linguo-concept is a semantic unit of the “language” of culture, expressed by not limited two-sided linguistic sign [3, 11]. Modern linguo-cultural studies the ways and means of cultural objects’ representation in the language, peculiarities of particular individuals’ mentality and value-semantic categories of culture [4, 11]. Consequently, it creates different comprehension of concept of “love”, because all listed ways and means of linguo-cultural impact on perception.

Love. Love – is individual emotional condition, which means every human being can express, recognize and accept. In order to fully discover this term, it is necessary to consider such terms as “emotion” and “feeling”. Emotion is a subjective attitude that a person has toward a particular object or phenomenon. An emotional state known as “feeling” is one that is characterized by duration and focus on a particular object. It is the sum of all the emotions that a person has ever been experienced. In order to determine the understanding of the phenomenon of “love” itself, it is logical to proceed from the position that love is a feeling, or a complex of emotions that differ in mental parameters (intensity, quality, duration, value, evaluation, etc.) [3, 138]. Love toward motherland, knowledge, money, another person, self-love, love in friendship is narrowed types of love. I would like to begin my research in concept of “love” in two different languages.

It is obvious that Kazakh and English are unrelated languages. The origin of languages is differ as well by territorial location and historical events, which creates linguistic family.

Table 1. Linguistic families

Language family	Language group	Language
Altaic linguistic family	Turkic group	Kazakh language
Indo-european linguistic family	Germanic group	English language

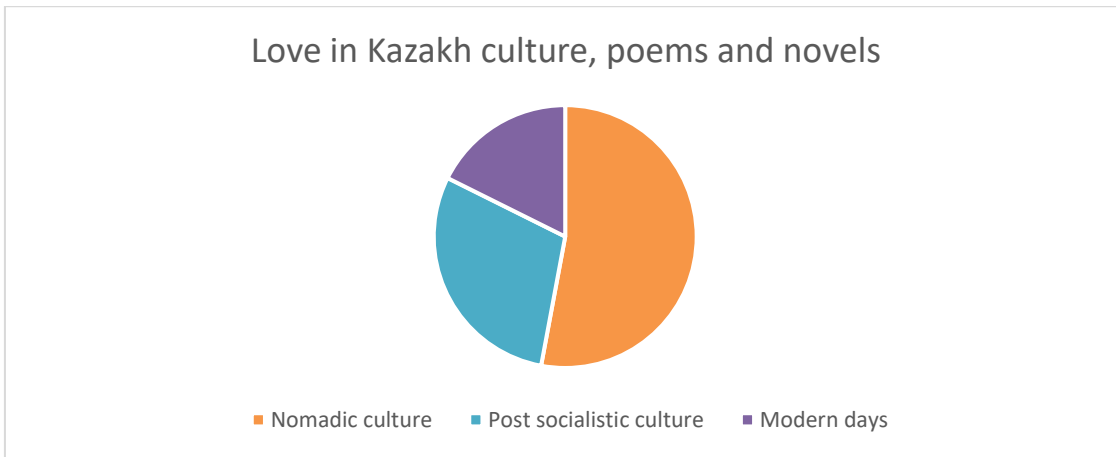
According to the table 1, geographically Altaic linguistic family locates in Northern and Central part of Asia [5], while Indo-European covers Western Europe, North America, Southern Africa, Asia (India), Australia, New Zealand [6]. Each language is a symbol system that has preserved in itself the history of the nation, its original culture, knowledge and understanding, character and consciousness, profession and customs, traditions and wisdom.

CONCEPT OF LOVE IN KAZAKH CULTURE. Love in Kazakh expresses in such cultural elements as mythology, religion, philosophy, ethics, music, poetry. It is known that the concept of “love” has its own long history of the Kazakh traditional worldview. Young generation of Kazakh nation since their childhood hear different stories, fairy-tales, poetries about love and during the school period they read various love novels of Kazakh writers. It leads to further formation of concept of “love” in Kazakh society and culture. In Kazakh culture the qualities of women as female beauty, the ability to love, and education are glorified, in particular in poems, novels and sagas. Kazakh men, who values and cherishes love has the same characteristics. In most Kazakh novels, such characters are joined and face hardships in life. The epic “Kozy Korpesh-Bayan Sulu” reveals the spiritual, moral, socio-cultural foundations of the theme of love in the Kazakh worldview. Poems demonstrate condition of society and its drawbacks. For instance, the epic “Kyz Zhibek” is a real hymn to love for Kazakh people. During the process of its transformation into a real work of art, the Kazakh society of the XVI-XVIII centuries was driven by the customs of the old tribal times in relation to marriage and family. There was a domination of such customs as *ежеқабыл* (ezheqabil – the ritual of children matchmaking at an early age or before birth), dowry, and polygyny.

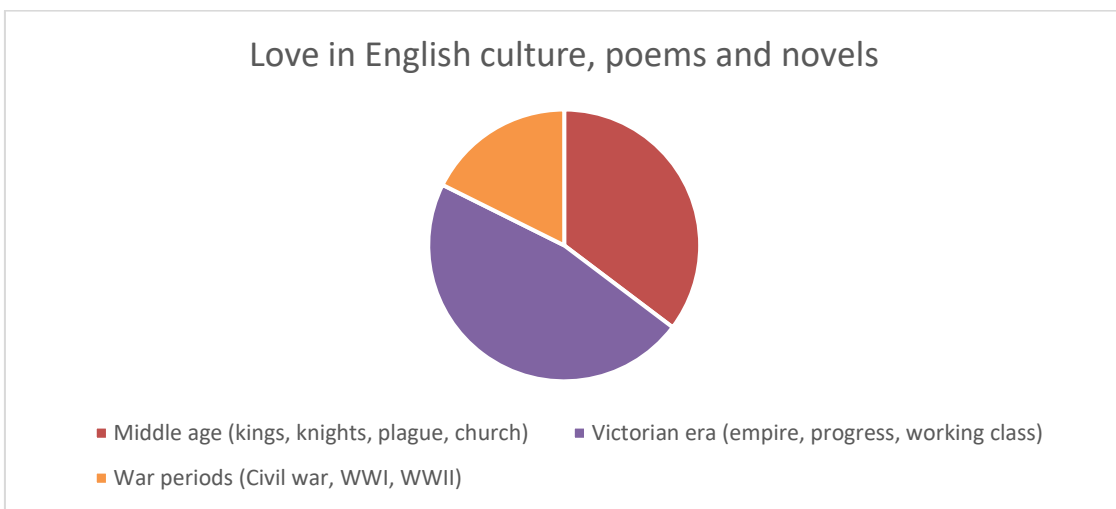
The question of freedom of personality, feelings and “love” was not openly expressed at such a level. The demonstration of social hurdles can be “Baqytsyz Jamal” (Unhappy Zhamal) of Mirzhakip Dulatuly [7]. The main character Zhamal was only one child, daughter of her father. Because of that, she was raised as a boy, which means she was spoiled, had rights to education, literate and versatile girl. However, father driven by passion to have an authority, have arranged marriage of convenience between his daughter and person, who ensured to give him power. She was in love with another man, but end up dying in blizzard astray because of death of her loved one.

CONCEPT OF LOVE IN ENGLISH CULTURE. Besides that, English “love” concept stance socio-political situation of time, it depict how the same feeling “love” can differ in English culture. The classic poetry and *The Most Excellent and Lamentable Tragedie* of “Romeo and Juliet” narrate that exact social issue of rival families and its consequences [8]. The bright example of women inequality, marriage of convenience and social classes is “Pride and Prejudice” of Jane Austen [9]. Women of XIX century had to marry to wealthy person, someone who is a great catch. Mostly women in poverty try to tackle family problems by marriage. However, the novel reveals how it might be hard to find a husband, regardless, wealthy or not. The reason of this is social classes, where rich individuals make match only with rich ones. As a result, it paved the way of pride and prejudice, which made it problematic to bring two loving hearts together. Another example of reflection of XIX century society is “Vanity Fair” of William Thackeray [10]. One of the main characters Becky is an orphan and poor. The novel demonstrates how she uses all means and ways to step up her social status, manipulate and lie to her partner in life to become a part of high society.

Even “love” novels, poems, tragedies are alike in English and Kazakh, when we talk about Kazakh love literature, we imagine nomadic valley and people wearing national clothes, living in yurts. Whereas, when it comes to English “love” poetry, people visualize castles, Victorian time and women wearing long dresses with crochet and handing fan. Survey was conducted among 17 high-school students about their vision of “love” in Kazakh culture. The first question was “What time period do you imagine while reading Kazakh classic love novels (poetry)?”. 9 students (53%) have answered “nomadic culture”, while 5 students “Post-socialistic culture” and 3 students “modern days” [11].



The next question was about perception of English “love” literature. Major (8) numbers of students have answered as Victorian era is representation period of most English “love” poetry.



The last question was an open question “What words associate with English or Kazakh concept of love?” Students who chose to describe concept of love in Kazakh culture have answered “lovers, traditions, star-crossed lovers, customs, yurts, Kozy Korpesh-Bayan Sulu, national values”. While, those who described English, have answered “arranged marriage, balls, affair, drama, true love, knights”. There were additional comments about distinguishing two cultures. According to their approach, English “love” is overblown, when Kazakh “love” is restrained and reserved. The survey has shown distinction of cultures and perceptions of Kazakh and English concept of “love”.

KAZAKH-ENGLISH CONCEPT OF “LOVE” IN ABAI’S WORK. The 45th Word of Abai in his “The Book of Words” in English translation of Lena Leneshmidt has a line, which demonstrates that all moral qualities, faith, conscience, satisfaction are born from “love”: “The source of humanity is love and justice. They are omnipresent and decide everything. They are the crown of Divine Creation” [12]. Abai is the person who reveals real authentic Kazakh “love” and whose works should be translated further. In today’s world, his works were translated in more than 10 languages and himself was a translator. Thus, his work “Közimniñ qarası (Black of my eye)” is a great example to demonstrate and analyze distinction of Kazakh-English “love” [13].

There are two translations of this work:

Table 2. Translations of “Közimniñ qarası (Black of my eye)”

Original	1) Translated by Irina Zheleznova	2) Translated by allpoetry.com	Literal translation
Latin: <i>Közimniñ qarası</i>	Eye of my eye, I beg, Give ear to this I say:	Black of my eye Frame of my mind	The black of my eye(s) The consciousness of my

<i>Köñilimniñ sanası</i> <i>Bitpeydi iştegi</i> <i>Ğaşıqtıq jarası</i> [14] Kazakh: Көзімнің қарасы, Көңілімнің санасы, Бітпейді ішімде, Ғашықтың жарасы.	For love of thee, dear heart, I slowly waste away. [15, 108]	Drink never dry Love of my Life [16]	mood/desire A love wound inside doesn't heal [14]
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The song in original about first “love” of man, which is beautiful girl. His “love” described as heart palpating thoughts of his interrupts his own confession of “love”. “Love” feelings are deep heart wounds that are difficult to heal, which was shown in 3rd and 4th lines of original version.

1) The first line *Közimniñ qarası* was translated in the 1st translation as “eye of my eye”, which confuses readers. Because in Kazakh culture people compare their loved ones to black and main part of eye, which is responsible for vision. Therefore, I consider the original idea there must remain and translated as “black of my eye”, which was held in the 2nd translation.

2) In the line *Köñilimniñ sanası*, “köñilimniñ” means “mood or desire” and “sanası” is “reason or consciousness”, which literally translates as “the mood of my reason”. Kazakh speaking people understand this line as “you are the core of my feelings, you can impact on my feelings easily or you have control over me”. However, there is no meaning about “frame of my mind” as it was in the 2nd translation. The 1st translation does not have the translation of this line and translates 3rd and 4th lines in 3 lines, which I assume is wrong.

3) In *Bitpeydi iştegi Ğaşıqtıq jarası* lines translation were added “Give ear to this I say” as a beginning of 3rd and 4th lines instead of 2nd line’s translation. The actual translation of lines was exaggerated, because original says about the non-healing wound of love, while in translation person in “love” is going to “waste away”. At the same time, 2nd translation represents infinity love, that is wrong translation of meaning. The 2nd translator tried to reach rhyme and save poetry style, however transferring inaccurate context.

In consonance with survey results, we apparently can mention the “restrained” concept of “love” in Kazakh culture and “magnified” concept of “love” in English culture in translation.

CONCLUSION. It is significant to study linguo-cultural concept of languages, as it is the answer of problems of reaching an accurate translation. It was identified, that varied nations, cultures, mentality, life-style, history evolvement structures linguo-cultural concept. It on its own is a foundation in learning new language and translation studies. By researching the concept of “love”, It has determined that linguo-culture is matter in translation and that not every connotation of word can be the same in different languages. Thus, translator as constructor of bridge between two nations and countries should entirely understand the diversity.

The diverse meaning of “love” in Kazakh and English languages in linguo-cultural aspect, in particular considering the connection between culture and language was proven. Studying the concept of “love” and linguistics are the efficient ways of learning the Kazakh language and its cultural peculiarities. Learning another abstract meaning of the concept “love” in the Kazakh language will encourage in expanding worldview of the readers.

We all might have seen the movie “Pride and Prejudice” and made some viewpoint about “true love” concept in English culture. In order to extend Kazakh “true love” concept, Kazakh translators should work hard, translate the best examples of “love” representation and attract people read Kazakh novels in English, and then in Kazakh origin. Because, Kazakh nation has akyns, zhyraus and writers who can totally open not only the core idea of “love”, but also connect and express our culture. I hope my work will pave the way of subsequent examination of this field and I have reached my purpose in broadening the worldview of individuals of different nations about differential attitude of “love”. I believe, in the long term, I can make an extensive work and evolve this research.

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6.7 Инновационные технологии в системе иноязычного образования

УДК 364.14

ОРТА МЕКТЕПТЕ АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛІ САБАҚТАРЫНДА СҰХБАТ АЛУ ӘДІСІН ҚОЛДАНУ

Абляш Фариза Жанабеқызы

fablyash@mail.ru

«Шетел тілі: екі шетел тілі» мамандығы бойынша Ә.Марғұлан атындағы Павлодар педагогикалық университетінің 4-курс студенті, Павлодар, Қазақстан
Ғылыми жетекші – Ә.Қ. Жетпісбай

Кіріспе

Коммуникативті тәсіл-бұл қарым-қатынас арқылы ағылшын тілін үйренуге мүмкіндік беретін әдіс. Оның негізінде сөйлеу практикасының көп мөлшері және минималды теория бар. Мұндай курстардағы сабақтар студент пен оқытушы сабақтың алғашқы минуттарынан бастап ағылшын тілінде сөйлесетіндей етіп құрылған. Бұл тіл үйренушілердің жиі кездесетін проблемасын болдырмауға көмектеседі – «білемін, бірақ айта алмаймын».

Оқытушымен қарым – қатынаста студент психологиялық тосқауылдан өтеді-ағылшын тілінде сөйлеуге деген қорқыныш пен тығыздық. Ол сұхбаттасушының сөзін естиді, әртүрлі екпіндерді тыңдауды үйренеді, грамматикалық құрылымдар мен олардың логикасын есте сақтайды, кейінірек оларды өзі қолданады. Ережелер мен сөздердің ешқайсысы жоқ – мұның бәрін коммуникативті тәсіл тірі диалог арқылы үйретеді.