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SEMIOTIC PECULIARITIES OF CONGRATULATIONS IN KYRGYZ CULTURE

КЫРГЫЗ МАДАНИЯТЫНДАГЫ КУТТУКТОО СӨЗДӨРҮНҮН СЕМИОТИКАЛЫК ӨЗГӨЧӨЛҮКТӨРҮ

СЕМИОТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПОЗДРАВЛЕНИЙ В КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЕ

Аннотациясы: Томонку статья кыргыз маданиятындагы куттуктоолордун өзгөчөлүктөрү жана анын семиотикалык анализи тууралуу.

Негизги сөздөр: өзгөчөлүк, куттуктоо, маданият, семиотика.

Аннотация: Данная статья рассматривает особенности поздравлений в кыргызской культуре и ее семиотический анализ.

Ключевые слова: Особенности, поздравления, культура, семиотика.

Abstract: This article considers the features of congratulations in the Kyrgyz culture and its semiotic analysis.

Key words: features, congratulations, culture, semiotic.

Introduction

Semiotic peculiarities of congratulations in kyrgyz culture.

Language - is a system of signs of any physical nature, performs cognitive and communicative function in the process of human activity. People can enjoy a variety of sign systems: Telegraph code, transcription, stenography, figures, gestures, signs, etc. Languages are divided into natural and artificial.

Natural language originated with man and developed naturally without man's influence. Artificial Languages are sign systems created by man to help people in different communicative purposes in areas where the use of natural language is difficult, impossible or ineffective. Ex: Esperanto, Ido, Interlingua.

Semiotics begins with two important references, the linguistics Swiss Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913) and the philosophy of the American Charles S. Peirce

(1839-1914). Saussure is one of the founding fathers of semiotics, which he called semiology. His concept of the sign/signifier/signified/referent forms the core of the field.)Equally crucial but often overlooked or misapplied is the dimension of the syntagmatic and paradigmatic axes of linguistic description.)

Instead of focusing his theory on the origins of language and its historical aspects, Saussure concentrated on the patterns and functions of language instead. Although the name has been changed to semiotics, his theory is still commonly used in today's society. Saussure developed a theory of language as a sign system whereby signs are to be understood as the relationship between sound and sense. According to Peirce, signs can represent everything that we perceive and imagine.

Semiotics is divided into four groups.

1) Biosemiotics is a part of semiotics, which studies signs and symbolic systems, which used by animals to convey the information.

Ex: The Smell of language, act of language, sound of language.

2) Etnosemiotics is a part of semiotics, which used in human language.

3) Semiotics of cinema is a part of semiotics considering film as a sign system, which must spell out by viewers.

4) Linguasemiotics is part of semiotics, considering the language as a sign system.

The founder of linguasemiotics is Ferdinand de Saussure.

We can notice different types of semiotic peculiarities in different cultures. We will consider semiotic peculiarities in Kyrgyz culture and analyze them.

“TUSHOO KESUU” (Cutting the strings of a young baby)

Tusho'o kesu'u is a Kyrgyz tradition, which is held when the child is one year old, and he just begins to walk. Wishing the child's future steps to be better and faster, or just wishing him a bright future, happiness and success in everything his parents cut a sheep devoting it to him and organize a big toi (party). They invite their relatives and neighbors.

The rule of the custom is as follows: after the guests have had a meal and given “bata” (blessing for the child) to the child, his parents invite the guests to the race competition for children. They tie up the child's legs with a white and black striped wool cord. The children race from a certain distance. The first and second winners have the right to cut the cord and walk with the child taking him by his arms. The first winner is usually given an expensive present and knife with which he has cut the cord. The second and third winners are also given presents. The other participants are given sweets, various toys etc. the children whose tusho'os (cords) are not cut are said to be unlucky in their future life. When we hear Tushoo kesuu we immediately imagine a little baby, children's race, cord, a lot of guests. I think these are semiotic signs. Every culture has its semiotic signs, which imagine with some holidays.

Bellow there is a wish for a baby with its translation into English.

Бобогунор кадамын таштай берсин,
Жакшылыктын эшигин аттай берсин.
Умутунор акталып ата-энеси,
Уйунорго кубаныч батбай келсин.

Тай бобоктуноор куну осо берсин,
Омурдун кок дайрасын кече берсин.
Куда суйгон ак журок адам болуп,
Тилегине ар дайым жете берсин.

Let you baby steps,
Let your doors open.
Live up to hope
The happiness will be full of your home.
Let your baby grows,
Let your baby live long
And let floating on river of life
And he will be the luckiest in his life
Achieve the goals and be happy!

This wish is about baby's first steps, his happiness, and success.

This wish is rich of alliteration “б”, “к”, “ж”, assonance “у”, “о” “а” etc. that have some semiotic meaning. The author of this wish used a number of stylistic devices:

Metaphors: акжурок, омурдун кок дайрасы, уйунорго кубаныч батбай келсин, тай бобок, умутун актоо.

Hyperbole: Омурдун кок дайрасын кече берсин.

Epithet: **ак журок.**

The word «тай» in Kyrgyz language means the animal, in English it will be “foal”. Kyrgyz people use pet names when they call babies, because our nation is close to animals, we like animals, therefore we use pet names for babies. Ex: жожом- chicken, козум- lamb. But when we translate these names from Kyrgyz into English we cannot word for word. I have translated the word “тайбобок” as a “little baby”.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we can say that Kyrgyz culture is rich, varied and different from other cultures. I did not translate word for word; I have searched synonyms of these words or paraphrase them and translated according to the function. There were many interesting semiotic peculiarities

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