

## WORD- SUBSTITUTES IN ENGLISH AND KYRGYZ LANGUAGES

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*Бул макалада кыргыз жана англис тилдериндеги орунсуз кайталоону болтурбоонун жолдору, башкача айтканда кайра-кайра колдонулган сөздөрдү кайсы сөз менен алмаштырууга мүмкүн экендиги каралат.*

*В этой статье рассматриваются способы избежания неуместной тавтологии и всевозможные пути их замены другими семантически близкими словами в кыргызском и английском языках.*

*This given article shows the substitutions of the repeated words, how not to make impermissible reiteration and the ways of substitution in Kyrgyz and English languages.*

There are so many nations and languages all over the universal. As everybody knows, every nation, every country, even every person, and of course every language cannot exist or improve itself without others, that is they are closely connected with each other.

If the active words are not enough or there is a decrease of lexical objects of a language it will increase the problem with a word reiteration. Many people discuss which language is the richest one from others? What the richness of the speech is? It is the broad usage of language opportunities and no appropriateness of word repetitions. (Мусаев С. Кептин маселелери, 28-бет)

**Word reiteration** is the repetition of one word more than two or three times in a text. Especially students have a deal with this problem when they speak in English, and do this kind of mistakes when they write an essay. But we have two kinds of word reiteration in both languages: **impermissible and permissible**.

For instance: «Менин кожоюнумдун да өзүнүн кожоюну боло турган. Аябай зоболосу зор адам эле. Ал менин кожоюнумду өзүнө кошуп алды. Кожоюн болсо кичинекей иним Хо экөөбүздү ала келди. Чоң кожоюн менен менин кожоюнумду мында келээри менен муздап салышты»...

(Каар заман) - **Impermissible reiteration**

«I liked to read what they liked to read: what they enjoyed, delighted me; what they improved, I revered». (Jane Eyre) - **Impermissible reiteration**

Келээринде дүнүйө,  
Аргымак минип ойнойсуң.  
Кетээринде дүнүйө,  
Айланып учкан торгойсуң.  
Келээринде дүнүйө,  
Ай менен күндөй жарыксың.  
Кетээринде дүнүйө,  
Таманы түшкөн чарыксың.

(Каар заман) – **permissible reiteration**

«Pity, Jane, from some people, is a noxious and insulting sort of the tribute, which one is justified in hurling back in the teeth of those who offer it: but that is the sort of pity native callous selfish hearts; it is a hybrid, egoistical pain at hearing of woes, crossed with ignorant contempt for those who have endured them. But that is not your pity, Jane; Your pity, my darling is the suffering mother of love».

(Jane Eyre) - **permissible reiteration**

From these examples we should make a reveal that sometimes it is necessary to repeat one word more than two times to give exact meaning, but sometimes by repeating of words our speech, and our written works will not be interesting and it will lose its value.

As you know nowadays reiteration of words is the biggest problem in linguistics. Because to repeat one word more than two or three times influences a communicative function of the language, decreases the esthetical beauty of speech, and prevents to give your idea clearly, understandable, substantially, artistically, and also exactly. (Мусаев, «Кептин маселелери», 29-бет) That's why we use word substitutes which are used as in English, in Kyrgyz, too. In translation there are different kinds of substitutes. Let's list them:

**1. Substitutes of the part of speech** is a popular morphological transformation. Usually such kind of substitutes called by different usage of words and the different combinative norms in English and Kyrgyz.

1.1. The most simple kind of them is an initial language's transformation of pronoun to noun, that is own name of transferred language is changed to pronoun or on the contrary.

For example: Compare: a) "Could you lend me your hairdryer?" - "Sorry, I have not got one."

"Мага фенинди берип тура аласыңбы?" - "Кечир, менде фен жок."

b) "Could you lend me your hairdryer?" - "Sorry, I need it."

"Мага фенинди берип тура аласыңбы?" - "Кечир, ал өзүмө керек."

c) Jumbo the elephant is one of the most famous animals that ever lived. He was the biggest elephant of the British Crown.

Жамбо пили качандыр бир кезде жашаган эң белгилүү жаныбар. Ал Британия падышачылыгындагы абдан чоң пил болгон.

1.2 . In English language we substitute a noun to adjectives or to adverbs.

**Example:** 1) "Жакшыга жанаш, жамандан адаш".

"Be close to a good man, be further from bad one"

In Kyrgyz variant the words жакшыга, жамандан answer to the questions (кимге? кимден? - барыш жана жатыш жөндөмөсүнүн суроолору) of noun, that's why we do not use nouns. But in English variant we use nouns with adjectives because without them we could not give the right meaning of this proverb.

2) «Өтө кызыл бат өчөт, өтө ысык бат муздайт».

"The reddest thing fades its color fast, the hottest relationship freezes quickly"

As you see in this proverb the adjectives are given in the superlative degree. In English to make superlative degree of adjective we should add the ending –est, and also put nouns, such as: **thing** and **relationship**. Because without nouns we could not give full meaning of this sentences.

We change the word **бат- бат** to the synonym adverbs **fast- quickly**. Because in Kyrgyz language the word **бат** has only one meaning, in English language the words **fast** and **quickly** in spite of have similar meaning we use them in different positions.

1.3. The name of statesman in English we use not only to give the names of professions, also we can use for the action characteristic (not to professionals).

**Example:** He is a **poor swimmer**. - Ал **жакшы сүзө албайт**. (Ал жаман сүзгүч.)

When we change English noun to Kyrgyz verb we always use adjective or adverb, before noun or verb like: poor and жакшы.

1.4. According to linguists word- formation transformation is concerned to a classical grammar transformation. Amount formation of affixes in English is highly used than in Kyrgyz language. Suffix –able is the more productive way to make from verb an adjective.

**Example:** The sea was rough and **unswimmable**. Дениз каттуу толкуп **сүзүүгө мүмкүн эмес** болчу.

1.If the word repeats more than one time we can substitute it to “**one**” in singular, and “**ones**” in plural.

**Example:** This **book** is bad. What about that (book) **one**?- Бул **китеп** жаман экен. **Тигиниси** кандай? I have already read this **book**, I am going to get a **new one**.- Мен бул **китепти** окуп бүттүм. Эми **башка жаңысын** сатып алганы жатам.

You can see from these examples in English “one” means бир, but in translation we can not translate it word for word. Because “one” is a substitutional word.

During the writing this article I learned myself many things which I did not know before. We use words – substitutes in order not repeat one word more then too or three times in a text. If we repeat them the text will be not effective, interesting. At the end of my work I would like to say that we should use words substitutes, synonyms because nowadays reiteration of words is the biggest problem in linguistics. I hope that this work will help the students when they write an essay in Kyrgyz and also in English languages to an exchange programs to a foreign countries.

The list of literature:

1. Мусаев С.Ж. Кеп маданиятынын маселелери. - Бишкек, 1993.

2. Петрова А.В. Самоучитель английского языка. - Москва, 1996.