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THE CONCEPT OF "JUSTICE" IN "ARHAT" BY K. AKMATOV

КАЗАТ АКМАТОВДУН "АРХАТ" ЧЫГАРМАСЫНДАГЫ "АДИЛЕТТҮҮЛҮК" КОНЦЕПТИ

КОНЦЕПТ "СПРАВЕДЛИВОСТИ" НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ РАБОТЫ К. АКМАТОВА "АРХАТ"

Abstarct: *The article is devoted to the analysis of the concept of "justice" in the novel "Arhat" by K. Akmatov which was later translated into English by Elizabeth Adams. The verbal representation of this concept is presented in terms of nucleus and periphery level. A comparison of these means makes it possible to identify similarities and differences in the consciousness of the collective and the individual. The examples for the analysis were selected from both original and translated texts. Along with study of the language picture of the world , the concept "justice" will be studied from linguacultural point of view and lexical semantic field will be revealed .*

Key words: *concept, language picture of the world ,cognitive linguistics, lexical semantic field, nucleus and periphery.*

Аннотация: *Бул макала Елизабет Адамс англис тилине которгон К. Акматовдун "Архат" романындагы "адилеттүүлүк" түшүнүгүн талдоого багытталган. Бул концепттин түпкү жана тектеш сөздөр менен сүрөттөлүп берилүү өзгөчөлүгү каралды. Аларды салыштыруунун негизинде жамааттык жана жеке аң-сезимдин окшоштуктары менен айырмачылыктары аныкталды.Талдоо жүргүзүү үчүн мисалдар чыгарманын кыргыз тилиндеги жана англис тилине которулган басылмаларынан тандалып алынды. Дүйнөнүн тилдик бейнесин чагылдыруу менен бирге лингва-маданий изилдөөнүн алкагында"адилеттуулук"концептинин лексикалык-семантикалык талаасы аныкталды.*

Түйүндүү сөздөр: *концепт, дүйнөнүн тилдик бейнеси, когнитивдик лингвистика, лексикалык семантикалыкталаа, түпкү жана тектеш сөздөр.*

Аннотация: *Статья посвящена анализу концепта "справедливость" в произведении К. Акматова "Архат", переведенная на аглийский язык Елизабетом Адамс. Вербальная репрезентация данных концептов представлена на уровне ядерно-периферийного описания. Сравнение этих средств позволяет выявить сходство и различие в сознании коллектива и индивидуума. Примеры для анализа были выбраны из исходного и переведенного текстов. Наряду с изучением языковой картины мира, концепт "справедливость" будет рассмотрен в рамках лингвокультурного аспекта и будет выявлено его лексико-семантическое поле.*

Ключевые слова: *концепт, языковая картина мира, когнитивная лингвистика, лексико-семантическое поле, ядро и периферия.*

The topic under the discussion today is more relevant than ever in modern society. The concept of "justice" that arose as a result of various kinds of relationships in society is reflected in the human mind to some extend . And this is not the first year that this phenomenon has been studied by various sciences, from psychology up to philosophy. Cognitive linguistics is not far behind in this regard. Since linguistic units are able to convey the feelings and thoughts of a person, by means of what it is possible to obtain the information about the lifestyle and cultural characteristics of a particular nation, the linguistic picture of the world is complemented. The number of linguists making research in this field is increasing day by day. Among kyrgyz scientists

S.Ibragimov is the founder of cognitive linguistics that got linguocultural recognition in Kyrgyzstan. He made the great and cultural contribution to the native linguistics. [7].

One of the best figures in Kyrgyz literature , a short-story writer, novelist and essayist Kazat Akmatov in his novel named "Архат", which was translated into English by Elizabeth Adams [1], described the life of Kyrgyz people to show their nature and understanding of justice . This is the material we want to make a research on and reveal the representation of concept "justice". Therefore it is considered to be the aim of the research. Since we are dealing with literature , translated into another language , along with study of the language picture of the world , the concept "justice" will be studied from linguacultural point of view and lexical semantic field of this concept will be revealed.

So what is concept ? According to some linguists , the concept is the main unit of culture , that represents a " plot of culture "in the human mind , as a means and method of linguistic conceptualization of the world [5].

Maslova claims that the concept is a structure that defines connotative, imaginative and associative character. In a process of description of the concept all of them should be taken into account. [5]. The concept is a block of thoughts. Whether the consciousness of a nation has some idea or knowledge as a concept or not , we define in the process of comparing different languages. For this reason, the importance of comparative studies of languages increases too. Because it is impossible to define the concept without its associative idea in human mind.

To reveal lexical semantic field of "justice" ,its notion or meaning , the nucleus basis should be studied first. For this reason , several dictionaries in the English and Kyrgyz languages were looked in . The most unique definitions were selected . In English "justice" is associated with fairness in the way that people are treated [2] . The Kyrgyz equivalent of this word is used in wider sense . "Адилеттулук" *(justice)* is formed by means of its morpheme like "адил", which is associated with doing the right thing regardless of one's personal interests. [3]

As for the methodological basis of the research , it is about making complex analysis to describe the nuclear elements of the concept; contextual analysis to identify the lexical semantic language means in the text; discourse analysis, revealing the content of concepts in the English and Kyrgyz language consciousness; interpretive analysis, which establishes the nature of the translation.

For the same reason we follow Sternin I.A: In his work "Методика исследования концепта" Sternin claims that: "Concepts are organised internally on field basis – nucleus, nearest, farthest and outer periphery, the structure of concept includes imaginary point, information content and interpretative field. Interpretative field of concept includes cognitive features which interpret information content of concept. [6] Thus it was decided to reveal imaginative , connotative and interpretative (associative)

features of "justice" based on original and translated texts of "Arkhat" by K. Akmatov [4] .

"Arhat" is the last novel by K. Akmatov, published originally in Kyrgyz in 2005. Right after publication the novel fell under the hot discussion due to readers' and critics' different religious ideas. Actually the author pursued the goal to point out one of the most serious problems of the modern society like chasing the happiness and welfare in a foreign country . It is not far a secret that Kyrgyz people consider themselves as not well-treated nation by top officials. Therefore most of them have to leave Motherland looking for justice . The main character faced injustice right after being born :

Бирок эртеси күтүлбөгөн жерден эле мэриянын комиссиясынын атынан миллионунчу жаран деп телеэкрандан *таптакыр башка* баланын аты аталды. [4,6]

But the next day, when the television announced the names of the millionth resident's parents, the names were *different.* [1,6]

The connotative meaning of justice in the English and Kyrgyz cultures seem slightly different due to the translation:

Ошентип эне-бала №3чү төрөт үйүнөн чыгаар менен *нааразы* болгон туугандары, достору, коңшулары баланын женсек тоюна чогулуп отуруп мындай бүтүмгө келишти: «Төрөлбөй жатып *адилетсиздикке* туш болгон баланын аты «Адилет» болсун!» [4,6]

Since all of them *were furious at* the underhanded officials who had stripped their baby of his title as "one millionth resident of the capital," they soon reached a unanimous decision: the boy, who had been subjected to *injustice* at the very moment of his birth, would bear the name Adilet *(justice).*[1,6]

The imaginative semantic core of the concept under the research is built on the basis of the notions like "good" and "evil":

– Уулум! Сенин акылың канча экенин билбейм, бирок кол күрөшкө мыкты өнөрүң бар экен. Сен эми ушул өнөрүңдү *жамандыкка эмес,* дайыма *жакшылыкка* жумшап жүр. Мына бул балдар өтө тентек эле, эми сага эч убакта катылбайт. Бирок булар башкаларды *кордошу* мүмкүн. [4,57]

"Son, I don't know how smart you are, but you've got a real talent for fighting. From now on, only use your talent for *good* and never to do *evil.* Those boys won't *bother* you anymore, but they may go after others. If they keep acting up, teach them another lesson. Justice will be on your side." [1,58]

The negative notion of "justice" expressed by "killer", "prison", and "cruelty" had bigger chance to reflect the associative meaning rather than positive ones.

-Адилеттик деген жок нерсе го! Билесиң да баягы *мыкаачы* агаңдычы. [4,109]

I agree with him. Justice is just an empty word people say! You remember that relative of ours, *the killer?* [1,108]

As well as making an attempt to reveal the lexical-semantic field of "justice", it was decided to emphasize it's negative equivalent or antonym like "injustice" too . Overall analysis is illustrated in the table below:

	"justice"		"injustice"	
	nucleus	*periphery*	*nucleus*	*periphery*
connotative				
	туура- right;	*ыраазы болуу-to be grateful; боору ооруу,ичи-койну жылуу- understand;*	*адилетсиз-wrong;*	*нааразы-to be furious; талашып –тартышуу- spar;*
imaginative				
	жакшы- good;	*досундай кылып- Like long-lost friend;*	*жаман-evil;*	*мыкаачы -the killer;*
associative				
	жакшылык – kindness;	*максат-goal; жакшылык кылуу-support;*	*ырайымсыз-cruelty;*	*кордоо- bother;кыжыры кайноо- to be angry; жазасын алуу- hand over; турмого кесуу- rot;жылаан олту-руу- to kill a snake; таптакыр башка-different;*
Total	8		12	

As the analysis shows, we could find 8 lexemes on connotative, imaginative and associative meaning of "justice" and 12 lexemes on "injustice" The nuclear basis of the concept "justice" *(адилеттүүлүк)* is associated with positiveness, kindness and love whereas "injustice" *(адилетсиздик)* is about being cruel, unfair and rude. The periphery is also rich of lexical units characterizing the feelings and thoughts of the main characters, the information about the lifestyle and cultural characteristics of a particular nation, complementing the linguistic picture of the world. Therefore it is not surprising that the novel made people's hearts sink.

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