

УДК 801.8

DOI 10.53473/16946324_2023_1

Жолдошбекова Махабат Канатбековна
ОИӨК “Кыргызстан эл аралык университети”,
колледж «Nomad»
ОИӨК “Кыргызстан эл аралык университетинин”
филология факультетинин докторанты
Жолдошбекова Махабат Канатбековна
УНПК «Международный университет Кыргызстана»,
колледж «Nomad»
Докторант факультета «Филология»,
Zholdoshbekova Makhabat Kanatbekovna
ERPC “International University of Kyrgyzstan”,
College “Nomad”
2nd year Ph.D student at Faculty of Philology, ERPC IUK
zhmakhabat@gmail.com, +996 770 727206

КЫРГЫЗ, ОРУС ЖАНА АНГЛИС ТИЛДЕРИНДЕГИ АКЫЛ / УМ / INTELLIGENCE КОНЦЕПТТЕРИНИН РЕПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯСЫ

РЕПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ КОНЦЕПТА АКЫЛ/УМ/INTELLIGENCE В КЫРГЫЗСКОМ, РУССКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

REPRESENTATION OF THE CONCEPT AKYL/UM/INTELLIGENCE IN KYRGYZ, RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH

Аннотациясы: Бул макала “акыл, ум, *intelligence*” концепттеринин кыргыз, орус жана англис тилдериндеги репрезентациясын талдоого арналган. Изилдөө азыркы тил илиминин лингвомаданият таануу, лингвостилистика жана лингвоконцептология сыяктуу багыттарынын негизинде жүргүзүлөт. Мындан тышкары, концептти репрезентациялоочу айрым каражаттардын салыштырма анализи сунушталуу менен, семантикасынын негизги дифференциялоочу элементтери каралат.

Негизги сөздөр: концепттин белгилери, акыл-эс, лингвокультурология, репрезентация, концепттин структурасы

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена анализу репрезентации концептов “акыл, ум, *intelligence*” в кыргызском, русском и английском языках. Исследование проводится с учетом принципов таких направлений современной лингвистики, как лингвокультурология, лингвостилистика и лингвоконцептология. В статье также представлен сравнительный анализ некоторых репрезентирующих средств концепта, а также рассматриваются основные дифференцирующие элементы семантики.

Ключевые слова: признаки концепта, ум, лингвокультурология, репрезентация, структура концепта

Abstract: This article is devoted to the analysis of the representation of the concepts “akyl, mind, *intelligence*” in the Kyrgyz, Russian and English languages. The study is carried out considering the principles of such areas of modern linguistics as linguoculturology, linguo-stylistics and linguo-conceptology. The article also presents a comparative analysis of some of the representative means of the concept, and also discusses the main differentiating elements of semantics.

Key words: signs of the concept, mind, linguoculturology, representation, structure of the concept

The object of our study is the word "intelligence" and its use in three languages. As well as their synonyms and interpretations.

Linguistics, more than any other science, advances mankind in the knowledge of the means by which our thinking succeeds in understanding its own actions more clearly. The only evidence of these achievements is the language, which is the object of our unique science and which verbalizes its own and foreign cultural concepts. Language is not only vocabulary, phonetics and grammar, it is also a system of representations of one's own cultural and foreign concepts and their emotional comprehension and experience. At the moment, the word "concept" is the most relevant and important unit of study of linguoculturology and lexicology.

The study of concepts is one of the most important directions in the development of modern linguistics. The emotional concept is a mental abstract unit that reflects the centuries-old experience of the people in the form of universal and culturally specific ideas about emotional experiences. From the point of view of linguistics, the expression of human emotions by language units and their reflection in oral and written speech is very significant for scientists.

Currently, linguistics is actively studying the conceptual picture of the world, the value concepts of national culture through the prism of language. These studies are carried out at the intersection of linguistics, cognitive science, cultural studies. The key concept of cognitive linguistics is the concept. Concepts (views, frames, gestalts, etc.) help form the foundation knowledge reflect the picture of the world of the ethnos. The task of modern cognitive linguistics is the study of the basic concepts of the modern concept sphere. To such concepts the concept of the mind can also be attributed, since the mental abilities of a person plays an important role in human life. The concept Mind is one of the complex and important concepts in world culture.

There are many definitions of the word "concept" and different scientists, academicians interpret it differently. Yu.S.Stepanov interprets it as follows: "The concept is a phenomenon of the same order as the concept. According to their internal form in Russian, the words concept and notion are the same: the concept is a tracing paper from the Latin conceptus "concept", from the verb "concipere" "to conceive", i.e. means literally "the conception", and also "to seize, take ownership, take a woman as a wife" literally means, in general, the same thing. In scientific language, these two words also sometimes act as synonyms, one instead of the other. Since the topic of my article is related to the topic of the dissertation on which I am working hard at the moment, there are a lot of antonyms and synonyms for the word "mind, smart." According to the Oxford English dictionary, I managed to collect 66 words with the meaning of mind, smart. In the Kyrgyz language, according to the explanatory dictionary of the Kyrgyz language, I found 88 words. Moreover in Russian, according to S.I.Ozhegov dictionary, we've collected 123 words. This means that we mostly reuse one meaning, and do not show all the colorfulness of our languages.

The mind is the totality of the abilities for thinking, knowing, understanding, perceiving, remembering, summarizing, evaluating and planning by someone. The mind is determined by sensations, emotional processes, understanding, memory, desires, individual characteristics and motives, as well as the unconscious.

Each language uses its own suitable words to describe the mental capacity of a person. And we often hear these words in life. For example, in the Kyrgyz language there are many words that we use.

The concept of intelligence can be represented in a variety of ways, depending on the context and purpose of the representation. Here are a few examples:

Definition: Intelligence can be defined as the ability to learn, reason, solve problems, and adapt to new situations.

Tests: Intelligence can be measured using standardized tests such as the IQ test or the SAT. These tests typically assess a person's ability to solve problems, reason logically, and understand complex concepts.

Brain function: Intelligence can be associated with certain regions of the brain, such as the prefrontal cortex, which is involved in decision-making and problem-solving.

Traits: Intelligence can be viewed as a trait or characteristic of a person, along with other traits such as creativity, openness, and conscientiousness.

Types: Intelligence can be categorized into different types, such as verbal intelligence, spatial intelligence, and emotional intelligence, each of which involves different abilities and skills.

Evolutionary adaptation: Intelligence can be seen as an evolutionary adaptation that has allowed humans to survive and thrive in complex and changing environments.

Overall, the representation of intelligence depends on the context and perspective of the person or group doing the representing.

The description of the lexical concept "акыл" in the picture of the world of the Kyrgyz linguistic culture is based on the analysis of dictionary definitions and lexical compatibility of the key lexeme.

Below are some examples from the Kyrgyz language.

Акыл – адамдын ойлоо жөндөмдүүлүгү, эс	с.75
Акылдуу – эстүү, акылы бар, акылы толук	с.76
Акылдуулук – эстүүлүк, акылы бар	с.76
Акылдуурак – акылы көбүрөөк	с.76
Акылман – акылга жетик, көптү билген, даанышман	с.76
Акылмандык – акылдуулук, акылга жетиктик, акыл-эстүүлүк	с.76
Акылсыз – эси жок, кем акыл, эселек	с.76
Акылсыздык – эси жоктук, акылы жоктук, кем акылдык, эселектик	с.76
Акылчы – акыл айтуучу, кенеш берүүчү, акылдаш	с.76
Акылы тунук – өтө эстүү, көптү түшүнгөн, түшүнүктүү	с.77

The main word is "акыл" and if certain suffixes are added to it, then you can get multiple versions.

The online dictionary of synonyms of the Russian language gives the following synonyms for the word "intelligence": ум, рассудок, разум, голова, нус, мозги, умственные способности, мыслительные способности. Of these, we select concepts consisting of one word, having a definition of at least in three explanatory dictionaries out of five, which are widely used in Russian and have a neutral color. Thus, we do not include in our analysis the concepts of "mental abilities" and "thinking abilities" due to the fact that they consist of two components and, as consequently, are too narrow. More examples from the Russian language:

1. Ум - способность человека мыслить, основа сознательной, разумной жизни
2. Умник - умный человек
3. Умница - умный, способный человек
4. Умный - обладающий умом, разумный

The word intelligence in the dictionaries we use is represented by a large number of different values. Webster's New Dictionary of Synonyms gives the following synonyms for this word: in addition to the already mentioned intellect and mentality, these are also the words brain, mind, soul, psyche, wit. In addition, the authors of dictionaries give similar words with a more distant meaning: sense, judgment, wisdom, gumption, discernment, penetration, insight, acumen, sagacity, perspicacity, astuteness, shrewdness.

More examples from English:

1. Brain - the ability to think clearly, intelligence. p.89
2. Brain - dead unable to think clearly, stupid. p.89
3. Brainless - very silly, stupid. p.89
4. Brainy - intelligent. p.89
5. Broad-minded - happy to accept beliefs and ways of life that are different from your own. p.94
6. Clever - able to learn, understand or do something quickly and easily, intelligent. p.136
7. Intelligence - the ability to understand, learn and think. p.387
8. Intelligent - having or showing the ability to understand, learn and think; clever p.387

The keyword of the nominative field of intelligence is word intelligence. Lexeme intelligence

/ smart - the most common, generalized in its semantics, stylistically neutral, non-judgmental, polysemantic word. This lexeme is also a substantive.

We can conclude that the semantic scope of the lexeme intelligence in Kyrgyz and English is much wider than in Russian. The word smart can have an exact translation in all three languages. *Умный* in Russian, *акылдуу* in Kyrgyz, *intelligent* in English. However, there are also words that can be used as an antonym. And during the study, it was found that there are more antonyms in the Kyrgyz and Russian languages than in English.

The concept of "Intelligence" is defined in the explanatory dictionaries of the Russian language as the mental abilities of a person, his mental beginning, reason and level of mental development. In Russian proverbs and speech, intelligence is highly valued and stupidity is condemned. At the same time, a fatalistic attitude towards the mind is noticeable: they do not become smart, but are born. The concept of "Intelligence" is mainly associated with a non-constant measurable quantity. At the same time, the attitude towards high intelligence as something elitist and the respondents' low assessment of their own abilities are noticeable. English and Kyrgyz languages are represented by a large number of concepts synonymous with the concept of Intelligence, in comparison with the Russian "Intelligence".

Mental ability is opposed to the moral qualities of a person. The formed conceptual field differs from the system of ideas about this concept in a modern person, but as a spiritual and moral category it forms the core of the concept "акыл / mind / intelligence", which is transmitted in the phenomena of spiritual culture.

This article deals only with the concept of the mind, but in itself this topic is very broad and it is possible to continue the study of this concept in other variations. For example, there are a lot of phrases, idioms, phraseological units or proverbs related to the mental abilities of a person.

The problem of the connection between languages, culture and human thinking, the reconstruction of the linguistic picture of the world and the national character of the people is one of the key problems in modern linguistics. In the modern world everything the trend towards globalization becomes more noticeable, and mutual understanding between peoples is the most important condition for successful cooperation in various fields and solving global problems. One of the keys to understanding the culture of a particular people is to study the elements of its language in comparison with others. In the present study, linguistic and cultural analysis of the concept "Intelligence" on the material of Russian, Kyrgyz and English languages.

In this study, the components of the concept of "Intelligence", characteristic of native speakers of Russian and English, were identified. This was done by analyzing the dictionary definitions of the concepts "Intelligence" and Intelligence, as well as their synonyms.

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