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## © ORT Publishing

<b>Section 10. Psychology</b>	<b>115</b>
<i>Akimov Sergey</i>	
Peculiarities of Internet addicts' subjective control (for example of Ukrainian students)	115
<i>Anisimova Ksenia Anatolievna, Gardanova Robertovna Jeanne</i>	
Especially memory and cognitive status in pregnancy with hypertensive complications.	117
<i>Anisimova Ksenia Anatolievna</i>	
Especially some cognitive function in pregnant women with hypertensive complications	119
<i>Barysheva Tatyana Dmitrievna</i>	
Architectonics of psychology as an academic subject	121
<i>Iskakova Mira Sadvakasovna</i>	
The psychological factors defining mental development of pupils with the general underdevelopment of speech	122
<i>Kora Natalia Alekseevna</i>	
Personal safety of student's youth as object of research of psychology-pedagogical sciences	124
<i>Makhmudova Nigora Mansurjanovna</i>	
Investigation of the features of interpersonal relationships and the level of social intelligence in adolescents with disorders of the musculoskeletal system	127
<i>Shaposhnyk Darya Olegovna</i>	
Features of middle-aged women and men's self-efficacy	128
<b>Section 11. Regional studies and socio-economic geography</b>	<b>133</b>
<i>Shvets Alexandra Borisovna</i>	
The geographical aspect of the study of restitution in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea	133
<b>Section 12. Religious studies</b>	<b>136</b>
<i>Stumpf Svetlana Petrowna</i>	
Christlich-orthodoxe Überlieferung: die Ursprünge der Geistigkeit.	136
<b>Section 13. Philology and linguistics</b>	<b>139</b>
<i>Abduraxmanova Nilufar Ibodovna</i>	
Study of morphemic structure of the literal uzbek language in the 20–30s of XX century	139
<i>Abiyeva Zhulduz Zhumabayevna,</i>	
Semantic features of the concept of "labour" in the synonymous rows of English and Kazakh languages	141
<i>Babina Lyudmila Vladimirovna, Parshina Ekaterina Olegovna</i>	
Cognitive basis of appellatives formed from proper names (toponyms)	144
<i>Berezhnaja Julia Viktorovna</i>	
The expression of modal values in mononuclear sentences	148
<i>Bojtschuk Aljona Romaniwna</i>	
Moderne Rezeption «der Fliege-Zokotuha» von Kornej Tschukowskyj (Text — Animation — Computerspiel).	150
<i>Glushchuk-Oleia Anna Igorevna</i>	
Reasons of interaction between the categories of evaluation and negation	152
<i>Dmitrieva Marianna Wadimovna</i>	
Die Einwirkung der Anglizismen auf die deutsche Sprache	154
<i>Zhamankozova Arilana Tulendievna</i>	
Problem of slavish consciousness and its decision in the Kazakh literature.	156
<i>Zhatkin Dmitriy Nikolayevich, Kruglova Tatyana Sergeevna</i>	
Early translations of the English romantic poetry from intermediary languages (1820–1830).	159
<i>Lapteva Natalia Vasilievna</i>	
Semantic features of precedent texts in modern French language (based on the use of phraseological units in the titles print media).	162
<b>Section 14. Philosophy</b>	<b>164</b>
<i>Dorozhko Irina Ivanovna</i>	
Philosophical studios: family upbringing in the late modernity society	164
<i>Zhurba Mykola</i>	
Cultural deformation of homo virtualis.	166
<i>Larina Tamara Anisimovna</i>	
L. Feuerbach: «To Be Means to Have a Drive-to-Happiness» (Feuerbach's Ethics).	169
<i>Pluzhnikova Natalia Nikolaevna</i>	
Non-classical Conception of Consciousness in Modern Cognitive Sciences.	170
<i>Tsvyk Irina Vyacheslavovna</i>	
The concept of the transcendental monism in the Russian ecclesiastical-academic philosophy of the XIX century.	171
<i>Shilovtsev Andrey Vladimirovich</i>	
Formal principals of the category of «social person sufetiness».	173



Термин спрягающие использовался в соответствующем самому значению «спрягающие слова в одной грамматической категории». Этот термин использовался в одном значении с термином «формы соотношения» (муносабат шакллари).

Частицы — ми, — чи, — ок, — ёк, — я, — ла, — да, — а, — у, — ю, — эй, которые в современных учебниках по языкознанию, рассматриваются как, служебные части речи. Даже в этих учебниках, остаётся спорным вопрос по отношению разделения этих единиц как, аффиксы или служебные части речи.

Опираясь на вышеуказанные факты можно сделать вывод, что 20–30 годы XX века является периодом активного формирования и развития терминологии узбекского языкознания.

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### Semantic features of the concept of “labour” in the synonymous rows of English and Kazakh languages

#### Семантические особенности концепта «труд» в синонимических рядах английского и казахского языков

The choice of the concept of “labour” in the synonymous rows of English and Kazakh languages as the object of study in this paper due to the fact that, first, synonymy is an important way reflect the conceptualization of reality, and secondly, a comparative study reveals specific and universal features of different languages. The purpose of this study — to identify the content of the fragment “labour” in the linguistic world of the Kazakh and English languages and related analysis allows us to define and extend the understanding of human activity.

Synonyms are treated as the words of one part of speech, which have common semantic component, showing that these lexical items, have partial interchangeability in the language and in the speech, wholly or partially coincides with all of semantic structures<sup>1</sup>. And in the Kazakh linguistics the well-known author of Kazakh synonymy dictionary Akhanov K. treats synonyms as similar words which have differences in their meanings; also he thinks that synonymous words may have stylistic differences in their usage: «Синонимдес сөздер өзара мәндес сөздер болғанмен, олардың мағыналық жақтан қалай да бір айырмашылығы болады. Екіншіден синонимдес сөздердің бір-бірінен өзара айырмашылығы қолданылу ыңғайына қатысты стильдік айырмашылық түрінде ғана болуы мүмкін. Синонимдес сөздердің мұндай жақтары стильде түрлендіре ажыратылып, айқындалады»<sup>2</sup>.

*Synonymic row* — is a nonclosed association of synonymous lexical units, which has a hierarchy, is formed around a mikrotheme and based on a set of integrated and distinctive features. Labeled substandard elements complicate the structure and number of synonymous rows indirectly reflect the social stratification of society. Synonymic rows have another feature: it can be considered both in terms of similarity, and from the point of view of identifying the various features. The presence of uneven distribution of similar and distinctive semantic features that are in dialectical unity, characteristic of a number of synonymous rows<sup>3</sup>.

Different scholars take as a basis a number of different formation of synonymous rows and properties of synonyms. Y.D. Apresyan defines synonymic rows as the historical group of words which is systemic<sup>4</sup>. For V. G. Vilyuman conceptual similarity and common denotation are optional features of synonymous rows. He considers the semantic similarities and partial interchangeability as a necessary feature<sup>5</sup>. In determining synonymous rows the number of closeness and generality of denotation are fundamental to many researchers.

In describing the semantics of the language the term “concept” is widely used, the value of linguistic units and expressions is equal to oploschennym, objectified in them concepts, the concept in this case can be understood as correlated with the value of words and meaning of the word, in its turn, the concept is recognized as a “caught sign”. In our point of view, it is legitimate linguistic interpretation of the concept

<sup>1</sup> Моисеенко А. В. Некоторые лингвосоциологические особенности субстандартной синонимии в английском и русском языках. С. 65.

<sup>2</sup> Бегалиева Л. Б. Синонимдік қатарлардың жасалуы және когнитивтік мәні. автореферат. А.: 2010. С. 6.

<sup>3</sup> Моисеенко А. В. Некоторые лингвосоциологические особенности субстандартной синонимии в английском и русском языках. С. 65.

<sup>4</sup> Апресян Ю. Д. Лексическая семантика. Синонимические средства языка. - М.: Изд-во «Наука», 1974. - 366 с.

<sup>5</sup> Вильюман В. Г. Английская синонимика. - М.: 1980. С. 41.



as an element of the semantic system of the language, and the very linguistic meaning can be regarded as a conceptual meaning including different contents, different reference relatedness as their components<sup>1</sup>.

Analysis of concepts, implemented using scientific apparatus of linguistics and the study of the conceptual apparatus of natural language provides a fairly accurate, reliable information about the features of the universal and idioethnic worldview of any nation, that is, information on this unique phenomenon, which is called the spirit of the people<sup>2</sup>. Currently, due to the rise of cognitive linguistics and intercultural communication the description of the basic concepts becomes particularly relevant. The concept of "labour" in English and in Kazakh languages, as well as, in many other languages, is one of the basic ones.

According to V. A. Maslova, there is a core in the structure of the concept (cognitive-propositional structure is an important concept), co-nuclear zone (other lexical representation of an important concept, its synonyms, etc.) and peripherals (associative-type representations)<sup>3</sup>. In our study we attempt to consider the core zone and co-nuclear parts of the concept of "labour" in the English language as in the examples of synonymous nouns, such as work, labor, job, occupation, employment, business, pursuit, calling, toil, travail, grind, drudgery and in the Kazakh language as in the example of synonymous nouns, such as, іс, еңбек, жұмыс, қызмет, шаруа, қарақат. In our opinion, two of the above synonyms, *work* and *labor*, form the core of the concept of "labor" in the English language. In most dictionaries their interpretation of one through the other is observed. "Any activity becomes work when it is directed by accomplishment of a definite material result, and it is labor only as the activities are onerous, undergone as mere means by which to secure a result — John Dewey." This kind of comparison of concepts is given in the dictionary of Webster's Third New International Dictionary<sup>4</sup>. The remaining synonymous nouns (job, occupation, employment, etc.) are form co-nuclear zone of the concept of "labor".

According to the Y. D. Апресян's classification it should be noted that all the nouns that represent the concept of "labor" in the English language are kvazasyonyms<sup>5</sup>. In Webster's dictionary all synonymous nouns which are represent the concept of "labour", conditionally divided into two groups. The first group include the following nouns: occupation, employment, business, pursuit, calling (and here we can also include the word job). To the second group the next nouns as toil, travail, grind, drudgery can be attributed. In this case, it is emphasised that "work is the general term with less specific connotation and wider application than others in this series"<sup>6</sup>. Given synonyms were not grouped by chance in this way by the authors. All nouns of the first group in some way related to the work, making money, profession, occupation. Nouns of the second group are related to the heavy, monotonous wearying work. Let us consider in more detail each of the above mentioned synonyms and try to identify their semantic features.

*Students should fill out applications forms, visit the work place for interview and experience the interview itself just as if there were a real job*<sup>7</sup>. After analyzing the example, it can be concluded that the *work* is indeed a general term. Job, as compared to work, more specific and indicates the place of work. Words *work* and *labour* respectively often translated into Kazakh «жұмыс» and «еңбек». But they can be transferred, and vice versa: *The lesson for Australia, and indeed for Britain, is to beware a Labour Party that has dropped nationalization, but not intervention, from its agenda*<sup>8</sup>. Labour Party corresponds to Kazakh Еңбек Партиясы, and in this case there is a complete discrepancy of kvazisinonimov. In order to express the collocation "labour force" in the English language there are two options: laborforce and workforce:

*Industrial workers formed the chief market as well as the labor force of the new industrial society*<sup>9</sup>. This also gets round problems of fluctuation, when business is slow, they do not have to maintain a regular workforce<sup>10</sup>. In the last example, we can trace the use of the noun business. We can clearly see that this word means "business, employment, commercial activity."

The noun *employment* means "work, hiring" and emphasizes the relations arising between the employer and the employee: *A study by the West Midlands Regional Management Centre found employers were generally unaware of the impact of demographic changes, particularly its effect on young people entering the employment market, and were failing to look beyond traditional sources of labour*<sup>11</sup>.

The noun *calling* corresponds to Kazakh noun "бейімділік, қабілеттілік". This is confirmed by two of the definitions presented in the Webster's dictionary: "... a strong inner impulse toward a particular course of action or duty; ... the activity in which one customarily engages as a vocation or profession"<sup>12</sup>; "... in his shepherd's calling he was prompt — William Wordsworth"<sup>13</sup>.

*Occupation* may refer to a profession or activity related to making money or not: *The outcome of the development schemes depended on Libyans coming to think that farming could be a worthwhile occupation in an oil-rich country*<sup>14</sup>.

*Pursuit* may denote a profession, primary or avocation ground, accompanied by the determination and diligence: *They were unworthy of pursuit*<sup>15</sup>.

As for the nouns of the second group, they represent a heavy, dull, monotonous work. For example, *toil* – is "... strenuous fatiguing labor marked usually by long duration, lack of relief, and physical or mental strain"<sup>16</sup>.

*Toil, weather, human character and the quirks of animals are all graphically rendered, as well as the way in which newly-lifted potatoes glow "like children's shoulders after a day in the sun" or in which the voice of a once-active young man now crippled by an accident becomes "far-away,*

<sup>1</sup> Коротун О. В. Образ-концепт «внешний человек» в русской языковой картине мира. – 2002. С. 25.

<sup>2</sup> Маслова В. А. Введение в когнитивную лингвистику: учеб. пособие. – М.: Флинта: Наука, 2004. С. 35.

<sup>3</sup> Моисеенко А. В. Некоторые лингвоэкологические особенности субстандартной синонимии в английском и русском языках. С. 65.

<sup>4</sup> Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English language unabridged. - Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., 1993. – 3135 p.

<sup>5</sup> Апресян Ю. Д. Лексическая семантика. Синонимические средства языка. - М.: Изд-во «Наука», 1974. – 366 с.

<sup>6</sup> Ibidem

<sup>7</sup> BNC – British National Corpus. <http://www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk>.

<sup>8</sup> Ibidem

<sup>9</sup> Ibidem

<sup>10</sup> Ibidem

<sup>11</sup> Ibidem

<sup>12</sup> Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English language unabridged. - Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., 1993. – 3135 p.

<sup>13</sup> BNC – British National Corpus. <http://www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk>.

<sup>14</sup> Ibidem

<sup>15</sup> Ibidem

<sup>16</sup> Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English language unabridged. - Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., 1993. – 3135 p.



like a priest's voice at the altar"<sup>1</sup>. The noun *travail* has a meaning of «physical and mental work which has a painful and labouri character; childbirth»<sup>2</sup>. *Kitchen travail was for reward; now you get gratification without labour*<sup>3</sup>. In this example, the significant difference is noticeable in the semantics of *travail* and *labour*. *Travail* expresses much more difficult, hard work, while *labour* simply pointswork.

*Grind* is not only difficult, but also boring, monotonous, continuous, subjected to the tests work. The word *grind* is also set to «rey, май-далау». Perhaps this is similar to the *grind* this kind of activity in spoken English came to mean heavy, monotonous work: *The grind may tough, but it doesn't last for ever*<sup>4</sup>. *Drudgery*, as well as *grind*, has a value of boring, monotonous, hard work, but also has a second meaning: «... work of an irksome or menial nature done through necessity»<sup>5</sup>. *She sighed as she thought of the constant drudgery*<sup>6</sup>.

Let us analyze the synonymous rows «labour» *ic*, *еңбек*, *жұмыс*, *қызмет*, *шаруа*, *қаракет* in Kazakh language. As has already been mentioned that, *work* and *labor*, at the core of the concept of «labour» in the English language. And in the Kazakh language of the above mentioned synonymous rows, core concept of «work» is *еңбек*. In the explanatory dictionary of the Kazakh language the word «*еңбек*» is explained as a work, action which people do in order to satisfy their needs: «*еңбек* — адамның өз қажеттілігін қанағаттандыруға бағытталған жұмыс, қызмет, іс-әрекет»<sup>7</sup>. The remaining synonymous nouns (*жұмыс*, *қызмет*, *шаруа*, *қаракет*, *ic*) form co-nuclear zone of the concept «labour». In the Kazakh language most commonly and widely used word of the above-mentioned synonyms is *жұмыс*, as in English language *work*. To identify the semantic features of these synonyms we will try to consider them in detail.

*Жан қиналмай жұмыс бітпес*,

*Талап қылмай мұратқа жетпес*<sup>8</sup>. In the given proverb the word *жұмыс* can be explained as a *work* in english language and can be considered as a general term in kazakh language too.

*Сапар ағай қарттармен ақылдасып, ауылда өз ісін ашты*<sup>9</sup>. In this example the subject *ic* can be treated as an English word *business*, explaining it as a deal, work and job that all of these words will denote labour which people make an effort on it.

*Күзетшілер күндізгі қызмет басталғанда ұйқыларын қандырып алатын*<sup>10</sup>. The subject *қызмет* in the given example can be compared with english *pursuit*, which denotes the meaning of a profession through their work.

*Ауылға бара қалсаң, қарап отырмайсың, шаруа істейсің*<sup>11</sup>. The word *шаруа* in this example can be explained as an activity or a work which people deals with it in everyday life and considered as a labour.

*Қыстың күні малдың у-шуымен, адамның сергек айғайы, қарбаласқан қаракеті, желікті әңгімесімен батады*<sup>12</sup>. The Kazakh explanatory dictionary gives definition about the subject *қаракет* as it is an old bookish word which means *әрекет* in modern kazakh language which can be translated into english as an activity through which we do labour.

*Бар өмірін еңбекпен өткізіп келе жатқан Шарина қайырым тілен, кісі алдына барып көрген жан емес*<sup>13</sup>. In the last sentence we can see that the word *еңбек* has a general meaning which is defined as a work, job, activity that people do in order to satisfy their needs.

Having examined the use of synonyms and semantic features of nouns that represent the concept of «labour» in English and Kazakh languages, the following conclusions can be made. Despite the fact that this article was conducted only cursory investigation of these synonyms, it is clear that they fully disclose the concept of «labour», and each of them is described by a certain aspect of the human activity. According to the analyzed examples you will see that a number of synonymous rows of the concept «labour» in the Kazakh language is less than the English and Kazakh synonyms are more denotative in comparison with English language. The actuality of further study of the lexics supported by the fact that knowledge of what people mean by «labour» will help get a better idea of the conceptual sphere and thinking of English and Kazakh native speakers.

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