

Concept “Head” Representations In The Kyrgyz Language, Methodological Essence And Methods

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Abstract

This article is investigating the concept "head" characterization in mental, linguistic means and objectification. Meanings characterizing the concept "head" and its cognitive units explained with examples. It lives only in consciousness, materializes as an operational dynamic element of the system in the mental lexicon, linguistic semantics, forms, and serves for the exchange of opinions in the form of a unit, part of the worldview. The concept is in an immaterialized condition only in the mental treasury. In the case of ability to speak and listen, it has a cognitive-linguistic means; a mental-material quality transmitted through various words, phrases, and sentences during the transition to a linguistic form. Limited human thought features concretized by linguistic means as the concepts: abstractness-specificity, denotative-connotative, objectivity-subjectivity, synchronous-diachronic, national-interethnic. It is only in the discourse that one or another quality of concept actualizes and participates in the exchange of opinions. The speech context brings only to specific aspect of the concept.

Keywords: discourse; title; script; designation; part; frame; abstraction; concept.

1. Introduction

Linguistic conceptology is science of mind, mental world and thinking treasure in which the concept "head" under study has a very broad content and structure (Aitibaeva, 2015a; Aitibaeva, 2015b). Linguistic semantics is its materialized side, formalized by special means. Linguoculturology or linguistic culture is a product of the anthropocentric paradigm in linguistics, which highlights person as receiver and sender of speech messages (Ormokeeva et

al., 2019). The concept belongs to humanity, as does the concept of the "head". But the representatives of this concept, linguistic features in different languages of the world by number, by “branches” (derivatives), by gender, by structure. Head boundaries as receptacles can hide content from direct observations (Milashevskaya, 2017). The concept "head" is multi-layered, static-dynamic, very voluminous in content. Systematic study of language, selection of linguistic units and their

delimitation, analysis of language structure, its paradigmatics and syntagmatics and definition ensure the language functioning in society (Belyaevskaya, 2014).

In this article, we are considering the denotative-connotative property of concept "head". The concept "head" as a frame or scenario presented in 1) a set of the most general, necessary and desirable properties of the corresponding matter or substances (concept); 2) static integrity of elements in the structure; 3) as a space-time sequence of its dynamics, behavior. These concepts types classified based on denotative indicators. In the designation of a thing, substance, substance itself, phenomenon, process, relationship, connection, condition, quality, etc. (Yartseva, 2000; Karasik, 2004; Kolesov, 1992).

Connotation dominated by transitional, additional and auxiliary meanings. It gives emotions, subjectivity, evaluation, and stylistic coloring. Connotation is a special meaning, a personal, individual, expressive content attached to a subject-denotative meaning. Denotative meaning reflects natural exceptions, and learned properties of objective things. Connotation is subjective, for example, character, temperament, emotions, age, education, worldview, religion, nationality, circumstances of the opinions exchanged and participants' relationships. Subjectivity is mainly determined by images as metaphor, metonymy, litota, synecdoche, epithet, hyperbole, oxymoron, periphrases, and made through the figure of speech (antithesis, gradation, parallelism, rhetorical appeal or question, ellipsis, etc.).

2. Research materials and methods

Representatives of concepts "head" characterized by the concreteness and abstractness properties. Various meanings of concept "head" characterized and speech formulas explained by example sentences. In the semantics nominees of concept "head," synonyms and antonyms are often found. Turning to two-part idiomatic formulas, we can see that the synonym-antonym dichotomy runs through both parts. Synonymous and antonymous relationships work within

paradigmatics and both belong to paradigm. Based on the paradigm accepted in general linguistics, we call a paradigm as a set of linguistic units that have both commonalities and differences. A synonym group is a paradigm because words belonging to the same meaning group have common and different semantics.

3. Results and discussions

Denotative meanings acquire a specific character under certain circumstances and form content names for certain substances, and phenomena. Abstract meanings are clear, precise, finite, non-obvious (invisible, tasteless, not knocked out, not captured, etc.) to qualities, circumstances, relationships and actions. For example, values "all, everything, fully" consist of a separate group of abstract content. In the sentence, applied from Beishenalievs novel "They still know about our ancestors from head to toe", the idiom from head to toe is abstract; idiom can be slightly corrected with the words full, everything (Yudakhin, 1965).

The linguistic facts in which the title is involved can be divided into three groups:

- 1) Speech formulas in which the denotative value is written;
- 2) Speech formulas in which the connotative meaning is determined;
- 3) Speech formulas in which denotative-connotative (general) meaning is determined.

Below are example sentences for each item:

- 1) Syrga's head appeared out of the window. These examples speak of two people. Situational content in the sentences is one part of their body remains in the viewer's eye (Syrga's head).
- 2) Do you have pills? I have a headache; Stupid without a head! These sentences contain connotative content. First, a synecdoche is implemented: not the whole head hurts, but only part of it the temple, the back of the head, or the crown... - may hurt. Naming of whole part refers to the synecdoche. In addition, in the second sentence, humiliation is carried out with the help of the antithesis. Of course, the addressee of speech has a head. However, the denial of this body part, the expression of an opinion contrary to the natural condition was within the framework of the opposite. At the same time,

assignment of the meaning “mind, memory, understanding” to the speakers (replacing the substance with its function) was carried out within the metonymy framework. The negation of existing substance in the second sentence refers to hyperbole, instead pointing to the function weakness, vulnerability, weakness of the addressee, weakness, negligence or fallacy, clarifies the pragmatics of the opinion. The same idiom means denotative in one context and connotative in another context.

3) Turn your head, lie on the pillow; now you can walk with your head up in public. The first one talks about a body part. This is a denoting value. If the other has any other achievements, difficulties (hardships, wounds, misfortunes and shame...) the requirement to be equated with people, to look straight and not be humiliated after liberation is the connotative content in the sentence. Thus, it can be said that the same meaning "head" has denotative and connotative positions.

3.1. Representatives of concept on concreteness and properties of abstraction

The meaning of the idiom head is abstract. Its main component, the title, has very abstract content. Even the attached word hit could not indicate it. This idiom expresses meanings such as "unnecessary, useless, (item)": will you hit your head yourself asking for someone's cart? You have your own. In this case, it can be changed with the phraseological phrase "Hit your head" with "What you will do with it?" (Boriskina & Kretov, 2003).

The abstract word is involved in giving meanings such as "if necessary, in case of need, when there is a need, in a necessary situation." His participation can be observed in several proverbial means: if it is different, then this is a household item; In these examples, the headword has moved away from its original meaning and the body part is no longer mentioned.

The word head participates in the transmission of values such as the abstract "when something is necessary, in need, when useful". Its presence can be observed in several proverbs means: when comes to head,

baytal/horse becomes jogger (Abdyramanov, 1980). In this example, the word head has moved significantly away from its original meaning, which not mentions a body part.

The word hat has a generalizing, unifying content. It means a turban, a cap, a hat, a top, a scarf, a sieve, etc. adding meaning to words. The word head is specific here. There is a generalizing imperative in the Kyrgyz prohibition of not hitting animals head. This phrase is the same for all situations: Kyrgyz people are especially familiar with cattle growing. Here, too, the meaning is specific: the front part of the animal's body, which is very necessary, is required to be treated with respect. In this case, concreteness and abstractness are mixed together as head-end, headboard-end, headboard-to-end.

3.2. Synonyms and antonyms in the concept

Pairs of antonyms are also a paradigm because the similarity of words with opposite meanings is a feature. However, contrast prevails in antonyms. Antonyms become synonyms when the context changes and synonyms become antonyms (Abdyramanov, 1980).

Let us turn to a few examples within the nominals of the "head" concept. In many situations, the words head/mind/consciousness can be the nominees of this concept. We can specify the meaning of the word in the subject position in the predicate phrase "Has a head" as mind, memory, intelligence. In the predicate conjugation, in which we say that we have a head, we can define the meaning of word in the subject as “mind, consciousness, cognition”. Then these meanings will also be included in the cognitive-semantic sphere of the specified concept. The predicate has a separate semantic group: there / works / enough / get it / mature (or indicated by a raised thumb). The predicate has a separate semantic group: has/works/enough/is enough/ripe (or indicated by a raised thumb). The combination of these two paradigms creates a paradigm-syntagma or, as the term called as parasintagma (Madmarova, 2017). Figure 1 shows nominals of concept "head". In it, C is

synonyms, and antonymic relation. Phonetic "words" tak/shyk definition of the meaning of "no, it won't be", quickly removing the tongue from the sky, "s" – expression of the meaning

"no, it won't be", twice making a sound like "s-s" from the nose after a pause), PES-predicate expression sentence:

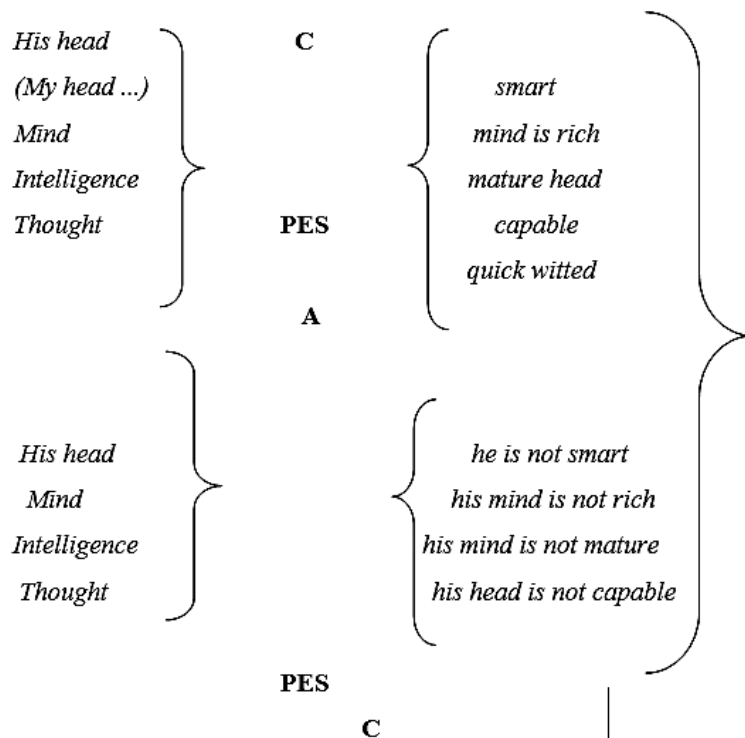


Figure 1. Some nominees of concept "head".

Here given a predicative parasyntagma with a large structure. They are synonyms and consist of narrators who can distinguish one from the other in a certain context. At the same time, the narrative part sentences divided into two groups according to antonymic relationship, creating a double proposition with the opposite content of all sentences (including possessives). These sentences can arise either individually or as part of complex sentences. Sometimes they become substantives or participate in making a substantive: 1. Lose this brainless one! Let it go away! 2. He is brainless and does not know what to do. In the first example, the sentence took a material form, and in the second-abstract-final and the original-indirect meanings. If they can be looked as part of a broader context, first focus turns on transmitting positive sentences, and then on transmitting negative sentences:

1. A bird with head cannot be caught. 2. Handsome young man, a graduate student with a working head. This is enough for me, I don't know anything else (speech). Loving an

experienced, intelligent and flattering young man, Ailchy lowered his eyes gloomily. In these sentences, it can be seen that the fact that animals and man are the same is presented through syntactic formulas that express the subject. All of them have positive feedback.

2. Don't offend our old legends, don't make us look like headless frogs and eyeless, be a father. "Oh, your head is out of place, isn't it? From where did you hear that you can leave with your wife?! Do not let anyone else hear this! Okay, let my head not work, and the rest are also crazy. In the next example, the cognate "Low intelligence" is marked twice: a) I can't work and b) I'm crazy. In the first sentence, a very common pemia is given: A frog without a head, a frog without eyes (Koichumanov & Kadyrov, 2012). This phrase is mainly axiological, performing actions and used in evaluating situations, behaviors, initiatives. Negative descriptions also found in the following examples: foolish, even this is not enough for you. There is no way... (Yudakhin, 1965). These aphorisms perform mainly

axiological functions and actions, used when evaluating conditions, behaviors, and initiatives. There is a negative description in the following examples: Stupid, you will not experience this either. There is no way out ... (Abdyramanov, 1980). My hair turned gray when I was called to the school for your brainless, stupid children. I am getting and getting old! - you swore. I do not have enough brain for your paintings (speech). In the last example, the word brain will be the name of the most necessary part of the head and will serve as an indicator of the concept that we characterize.

Parasintagma covers all words and sentences in a synonymic-antonymic union. It has only synonyms and antonyms. They can be given the same definition: synonyms /antonyms in the model are a group of interrelated linguistic means that have both common features and differences. Features of commonalities and exclusion of differences paradigmatically-syntagmatically (parasintagmatic) ensure integrity. At the same time, we are talking about the opposition not only of words but also of sentences: circumstances, circumstances, subjects, and qualities, in general, are opposed. This is a communicative antonym. This cognition has a negative content. Before this, the constituents expressed the antonymous opinions "High intelligence" - "Low intelligence" and were presented as complex.

Several other lexemes are also constantly present in the concept of "head", which contributes to the disclosure of its content. Here we are the antonyms day and night, synonymous with each other work, vanity, burden, etc., or in channels with cloud chains we see the transmission of cognitive information that says: "A person has problems." This is cognition in negative content. The components of the previous model are expressed as one complex, expressing the antonymic opinions "above thought-cognition" - "below thought-cognition". Here, the difference with semantic proximity combined six nouns into one paradigm in the subject service. It can mean a difficult situation, grief, loss, or misfortune, denoting difficulties in a person's consciousness and behavior. See: did

you have difficulties, or problems? Here a presumption is made to sudden difficulties.

And in the sentence "The time when sun shines over the head of Aylm", a feeling of heavy sadness is expressed. Sometimes these are typical epithets of substances that make up the paradigm. It's in the head anxiety lies (gloomy night, black sun, hard day, hard work, heavy, burden, sudden...) tensions are also escalating: 1. Person in hard days remember kind people in his life; 2. Sansyz, who has problems in his head staggers more than before; 3. Whether he is rich or poor, no evil should happen to a person; 4. Only if a misfortune happens to you, you will know the value of a family and friend speaking; 4. Don't you realize the value of a friend or relative only when something hard happens to you?

3.3. The legal side of the objectification of the concept

The concept "head" also has a legal aspect of objectification. Significant proverbial means specialized in expressing the legal side of citizens association into families. Some idioms perform a function aimed at observing the rules of habit. In our linguoculture idioms such as marry, to marry are commonly found. They enter the sphere of jurisprudence with one side of semantics and live with the other side within the framework of general semasiology.

1. The riot has stopped. We wish that both sides find mutual understanding and came to peace. We gathered our elders so that they would turn to us for advice. In these sentences, the act of being together, coming together means to be united or to unite, to gather, to get closer to each other, to reconcile. In these examples, there is only talk about the adjustment of the relationship, there is no legal significance.

2. My heart was pure. I wanted to get married to Japash, live together, and work for the people. If they get along well and write letters, it seems that they are about to get married. Both have wishes and desires. In these sentences the idea of the characters has not been realized. Marriage of both parties is a procedure to be done in the future. Here we are talking only about official marriage.

3.4. The nominees of the concept have an ethnocultural significance

Here we can also talk about the ethnocultural meaning expressed by the concept "head" nominees. Lexemes, idioms in the ethnocultural structure refer to national items, clothing, traditional rules, rituals, and so on. Kalpak is a Kyrgyz national headwear. This word consists of two parts: *kal-pak* "head" + headdress. Both are found in many languages, the second part also corresponds to the second half of the word *telpek*. See: in dialects bald "taz", Slavic in ancient Greek philosophy.

Conclusion

Thus, all representatives of concepts "head" have a characteristic property. Everyone has the quality of head, mind, initiator, manager, reflects, stores information in this area, opening the way for understanding and cognition of information in the exchange of opinions. All have even qualities: bilinear, two-sided - material-ideal, external-internal, static-meaningful, sound-semantic. Sound type in linguistic phonetics combined with the parasintagmatic relationship through the methods of grouping + enumeration and grouping + joining. In all denominations of "head" concept, the main prototype value is preserved in one way or another, close or distant. As the language develops, the words belonging to the named family change. In Kyrgyz discourse, for example, the word *brainy* causes a lot of controversy. The names of concept "head" are closely related to consciousness and thought. With the development of society, reason, life, culture, they continue to acquire new content.

Thus, it is safe to say that the content of the linguistic means objectifying the concept of "head" is versatile, multifaceted and multilevel. Here we can say that the words representing the concept "head", free and stable expressions, paremic and textual means chosen as the work object and various layers and sides of these means can be described.

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