

D.M.Galustyan*, L.M.Glyanko, Zh.Zh. Tulegenova

Master of Pedagogical Sciences, M. Auezov SKU, Shymkent, Kazakhstan

Master of Pedagogical Sciences, M. Auezov SKU, Shymkent, Kazakhstan

Master of Pedagogical Sciences, M. Auezov SKU, Shymkent, Kazakhstan

*Corresponding author's email: dianwik2000@mail.ru

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NUMERICAL COMPONENTS OF THE ENGLISH, KAZAKH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

Abstract

The symbolism of numbers, which is the object of research in this work, is not a fully studied topic, therefore it attracts a considerable amount of discussions and hypotheses around it. Significant amount of researchers gives to a numbers a mystical, sacred meaning, which was laid down in the meanings of numbers many centuries ago, which turns the number into a cultural feature. The Russian philosopher, raised the problem of the role and place of number in world culture and claimed, that the original prototype of things being done was undoubtedly number in the soul of the Creator. Proceeding from this statement, the great luminaries of antiquity tackled difficult things only with the help of mathematical similarities. Pythagoras, the first philosopher both by name and by deeds, assumed, that any study of truth is accomplished through number.

Keywords: problem, number, similarities, sacred meaning, cultural feature.

Introduction

Numbers have played an imperative part within the etymological picture of the world. Over time, the require emerged to utilize numbers not only in way of life when tallying or within the economy, but moreover to bless them with meaning. A significant amount of people groups connects extraordinary importance to certain numbers, and each culture is diverse. On the off chance that you see profoundly, the word "digit" itself in Arabic implies "zero" and is composed as "sifr". The speakers of other dialects, basically Europeans, made the implications of the word digit, any numerical image. There was a dialect, still having the meaning of the word "zero, fiction" is English. The account is made up of the components of the numerical code, which are pointed at the subjective and quantitative appraisal of numbers.

In the late 15th century, numbers were indicated with particular signs such as one, two, three and so on. The Indians contributed to the creation of these numerical definitions, and the Arabians brought them to Europe, hence, these numbers are called Arabian numbers.

In modern linguistics, there are three ways of perceiving the term concept, the first way can be attributed to such authors, as Yu.S. Stepanov and V.N. Telia, who put the cultural aspect in the foreground and explain the etymology of culture, as a connection between concepts and the logical interdependence between them. The term concept has existed for a long time in the semantics of the language, but even with such an extensive distribution, it has not received its precise, clear definition.

In the dictionary of cognitive terms E.S. Kubryakova considers the concept as the term, that serves to explain units of mental or psychic resources of our consciousness and the information structure, that reflects the knowledge and experience of a person; an operational meaningful unit of memory, mental lexicon, conceptual system and language of the brain, the whole picture of the world, reflected in the human psyche.

The ancient people groups invested numbers with enchanted, mysterious and sacrosanct meanings, and these implications have survived to this day and are utilized to 21st century in their unaltered frame.

The concept of the "number" appears in culture in three forms, which have a close relationship with each other and they are interchangeable:

- account (any operation using a number);
- a word, denoting a certain number (our familiar numerals);
- designation of the figure by a written sign.

Numerous researches, managing with the issue of semantics of numbers contend that at first, in antiquated times, as it were numbers one and 2 two gave meaning and had their claim names. These

numbers were subsidiaries for various words in English, Roman, Russian and indeed Latin. For case, we frequently listen the word “soloist”, that's an individual performing alone, in this way we once more utilize the number one. The premise for this word was the Latin solus, which moreover has the meaning of the number one. The Russian word “sun” is additionally near to the number one. This methodology is exceptionally basic since the old Greeks gave names on the principle that the “sun” is continuously one within the sky, accordingly the closeness of these words confirmed. The second number, which had a name and meaning was the number “two”. Numerous people groups related the name of number two with objects, that have a pair, for example: legs, eyebrows, twins. Not so long back, a lot of people groups, having a restricted amount of numbers in their lexicon, called the rest of the numbers “many”.

Theoretical analysis

Everyone knows, that numbers are a reflection of the culture of a people, or to be more precise, their semantics are able to express cultural habits, characteristics, customs and much more. Some cultures have the same symbolism and semantics of some numbers, but there are also cultures with completely opposite definitions and meaning of the interpretation of numbers. In this section, a comparative analysis of the similarities or differences in the symbolic meaning of certain numerical components of the Kazakh, English and Russian languages will be carried out.

Each of these languages is unique and individual in its origin. In the following languages, there are numbers with both a positive meaning and a negative one.

Studying the culture of these countries, it was revealed that in English, Russian and Kazakh languages the most popular numbers are 3,7,9,13. But each of these languages has its own interpretation of the semantics and the role of these numbers in culture.

In the folk languages of Islam and Christianity, there is a cultural custom associated with the numbers three, seven, nine and forty. At the birth of a child, this period is celebrated, and also in case of death of a person, these days are memorial. Thus, we can say that the Russian and Kazakh languages in this comparison are more similar.

The numerical component one in the Kazakh language, as in Russian and English, means the unity. There are many proverbs containing one numerical component in all three languages. For example, unity in the Kazakh language is expressed through the proverb - bir jennen qol, bir jagadan bas sygaru, which means to act together and do something not alone. In the Russian language, there are also many phraseological units, that symbolize unity. One in the field is not a warrior, a phraseological unit containing a numerical component - one.

The number three in the following languages plays an important role, since, firstly, this number is considered as a happy number, bringing good luck. A significant role is assigned to the numerical component three in fairy tales and stories of various peoples and languages. Thus, in English, Kazakh and Russian, the number three appears to a greater extent in mythological legends, stories and fairy tales. Let us analyze the detailed meaning of this number in each of the listed languages.[1]

The Kazakh language interprets the definition of the number three as perfection and ideal. The number three corresponds to three elements: fire, water, earth. The division of time also consists of three parts: past, present and future. Since ancient times, the Kazakh Khanate was divided into three zhuzes: junior, middle and senior. In ancient times, the Kazakh people believed, that the world consisted of three significant parts: trunk, root and crown. In Kazakh culture, there is a legend about the birth of Korkyt, who created the Kazakh national musical instrument known all over the world - "kobyz". It is said, that Korkyt's mother was pregnant with him for three years and nine days, we can notice the symbolic numbers three and nine.

In English culture, a special place was also given to the numerical component three, this number in England symbolizes harmony and perfection. The numerical component three is often used in fairy tales, for example, three heroes, a three-headed dragon, three desires, and so on. This fact causes the mystical connection of the numerical component three.

In Russian, as in English, the numerical component three is the number of the spiritual principle. In connection with the addition of three mystical and mythological meanings to the number, both in ancient Russia and in modern Russian, it has a spiritual meaning.

The numerical component five is considered unlucky in the culture of the English language. There is a belief that Friday, as the fifth day of the week, is a terrible and unsuccessful day for the British, and based in this, exists the term “Black Friday” in English culture, that become firmly established in linguistics. According to this statement, about a half part of British people do not lean towards the

number five.

In Russian culture, the number 5 symbolizes the unity. In Christianity, the number five plays an important role; there is a five-domed cathedral, erected in honor of the five rows of the iconostasis. The numerical component five is considered a symbol of family and well-being, because it is the sum of the feminine number two and the masculine number three.

The culture of the Kazakh people gives to a number five a symbolic meaning, spiritual completeness. In Kazakh culture, there are five main prayers, the sacred oath is repeated five times. In this comparison, there is a contrast in the symbolism of the numerical component five in different cultures.

The number seven plays an important role in the given languages. This number is of ancient Slavic origin. According to J. Miller, the number seven is a reflection of the Ancient World and the constant of all life on Earth.

The number seven has always received special attention in various cultures, as well as in the Kazakh, English and Russian. Here's a simple example, we say "seven colors of the rainbow," although many people know, that the rainbow has a lot more colors, than seven. This is also evidenced by the seven days of the week, named after the seven Gods.

In English culture, number seven has positive symbolism and is considered the most fortunate number in comparison with others. In the semantics of the Russian and English languages, there are elements of speech that are identical in use. For example, seven deadly sins, which means seven terrible sins committed by man. Seven wonders of the world, a phrase used in these languages, meaning something perfect, ideal, which is inevitably beautiful.

In the semantics of the Russian language there is a concept - a book with seven seals, and in the culture of the English language this is interpreted as an asealed book. In the Russian language there is an expression used in a big quarrel and dispute between people - seven cities, argue for honor. In English there is a concept called the seven ages of man.

In the Culture of the Kazakh language, there are similarities with Russian and English, since the numerical component seven is a lucky number and has an important role in the linguistics of Kazakhstan. Since ancient times in the Kazakh Khanate had a concept "zheti ata". This concept obliges every Kazakh to remember their seven grandfathers. When creating a family, a guy and a girl should clearly know, that there are no relatives in their family until the seventh generation in order to avoid mixing blood. In the Kazakh Khanate, there was a steppe law, which was followed by all without exception, it was called "zheti zhargy".

There are seven treasures of the Kazakh people called "zheti Kazyna". This property of the Kazakh Khanate is: er zhigit - a worthy husband, sulu uyel - a beautiful wife, zhurik at - a fast horse, kuran burkit - a hunting golden eagle, tzu myltyk - a well-aimed gun, kara kazan - a black cauldron, kumay tazy - a devoted dog. Analyzing the significance of the numerical component seven in the Kazakh, English and Russian languages, one can come to the conclusion that the number seven is most significant in the Kazakh language. There is a tradition of cooking Nauryz Kozhe from seven ingredients, visiting seven houses on the Nauryz holiday and setting the table for seven guests of your house.

Studying the symbolism of numbers, you can notice the fact, that the number nine has similar characteristics to the number seven. It is the end of one cycle and the beginning of the next two-digit cycle. The number nine being three times the number three symbolizes good luck and prosperity and is a happy number [2].

Considering the meaning of the number nine in English we can say, that the numerical component nine in the semantics of the English language means the transition from life to death, symbolizes the limit of something, this is evidenced by the end of counting single-digit numbers with nine and the beginning of counting two-digit numerical components. We can consider this value using the example of a phraseological unit - on cloud nine, which means to be so happy, that this is the limit of happiness, in this phraseological unit the numerical component nine symbolizes the highest point of happiness. It is also known, that cats have nine lives, in accordance with this the expression is used - a cat with nine lives, most often this is the name of a person, who is always lucky and he remains alive and well.

In the culture of the Kazakh people, the numerical component nine has an association with a celebration, with a wedding, since the dowry of the Kazakh bride consists of 9 pillows, 9 spoons, 9 blankets and a total of nine, and in turn, the groom's side presents a gift to the bride's side from nine types of cattle. In the Kazakh steppe, there was punishment, because of the presence of prisons and dungeons, the guilty person was obliged to pay the debt with a "nine", which meant a fine in the amount

of three rams, three camels and three cows. This punishment depended on the severity of the crime, theft, for example, was punishable by a fine of three nines. The number nine can be found on Kazakh national ornaments and patterns. Since ancient times in the Kazakh steppe there was a game "togyz kumalak", which means nine stones and in its structure resembles the well-known game "chess".

According to history the numerical component nine in Russian culture symbolizes success and superiority in anything. Analyzing the semantics of the number nine, we can say that this number is practically symbolizing a link in the cycle from life to death by three hundred and sixty degrees, this is evidenced by the fact that the numbers 360 are summed up among themselves. So three plus six and plus zero would be nine. It is not difficult to notice the close connection of the number nine with the number three, since the number nine is three times three, in turn, the number three, being the number of "happiness," conveys its properties in three-dimensional size to the number component nine. In the Russian language, the number nine was often used in everyday life, this is due to the fact that at festive events at the table they always drank three cups with a drink or nine, but they never allowed to drink four, five or six times, this fact was a tradition. The expression "ninth wave" in Russian is used to denote a strong danger and mighty force. Both in Islam (in Kazakh culture) and among the Slavs (Russian culture), after a person's death, a commemoration is celebrated in nine days, since there is a belief that a person's soul undergoes renewal during this period and, finally, is renewed already in the other world.

The numerical component forty plays an important role in English, Russian, Kazakh languages. In the semantics of the Kazakh and Russian languages, the number forty is sacred, since in both cultures there is a tradition, that commemorations are celebrated after forty days from the day of death of a person. The choice of this number is due to the belief, that the soul of a deceased person finds peace and flies to another world only after forty days. All this time, up to forty days, the human soul is in the world of the living and literally "flies" looking for the peace.

After the birth of a child, there are certain traditions in the culture of the Kazakh people, that do not allow showing the child to any stranger until forty days from the day of his birth. Since the Kazakhs believe in the danger of evil spirits exactly in the interval from one to forty days of the child and in every possible way contribute to the protection of the newborn from evil spirits, placing lamps next to him at night.

In the Culture of the Kazakh people, there is a ritual "kyrkynan shygaru", this tradition is aimed at a child, who is adapted after forty days of life, as soon as at this time the newborns adapt and can more or less get stronger. The ceremony "kyrgynan shygaru" is carried out in accordance with the one who was born. For example, for boys it is held a day earlier, so that the growing child would be brave and strong, and for girls, a day later, so that the girl would be quiet, docile and calm [3].

The English language interprets its own semantics of the numerical component forty as a "change of cycles", that is, a rapid change of events, for example, the English say life begins at forty - which means the end of one cycle of human age and the beginning of a new adult stage of life.

The number forty is very popular in Biblical mythology. The Flood lasted forty days; Jesus Christ preached for forty days; Jews, who served as traitors, were punished for wandering in the wilderness for forty years; rains were sent to the Earth for a period of forty nights; Moses was recognized as God at forty and he lived on the top of Sinai for forty years.

The numerical component thirteen in English culture is "renowned" as an unlucky number. In England you will not be able to see the thirteenth floor, the thirteenth chamber, instead of this, the British give the numbers 12a or fourteen at once. This number in the United Kingdom is called the "baker's dozen", the corresponding name was given to this number in connection with the previously existing punishment for bakers due to the underweight of a bread product. Scientists have identified the fear of the number thirteen and called it triskaidekaphobia, also the fear of Friday, the 13th day of the month - paraskaidekatriaphobia.

Analyzing the attitude of different people of the world to the numerical component thirteen, we can say that Orthodox Church has a view, that the fear of this number is no more, than superstition or fictional fear. The "Club of Thirteen" was created to combat this superstition in Russian Federation.

A.A. Reformatsky said, that numbers carry a huge mystery, which each person understands in his own way. I agree with this statement, because I can say with confidence, that each person chooses his point of view, through which he understands and perceives all the information. It only depends on the person himself with what position he will take this or that number and what relation he will have to a certain numerical component. According to ancient Russian stories, it was believed, that it was on Friday the 13th that twelve witches gather for the Sabbath and Satan comes as the thirteenth guest at the very

peak of the celebration.

Having studied the ancient culture of the Kazakh people, I can say about the neutral attitude of the Kazakhs to the number thirteen. Kazakhs do not attach special mystical or sacred significance to this number, as they do in England.

It is important to highlight the comparison of the concepts of Friday the thirteenth in England and in Kazakhstan. As mentioned above, this date in England is the most unfortunate, even Friday for the British is already a symbol of bad omen; and many try not to plan anything important for this day and not to celebrate the holidays, because of the belief in an unfortunate event.

The number thirteen does not differ in its symbolism from ordinary numerical components in Kazakhstan, besides, Friday in Islam is the most sacred day of the week. Muslims believe in doubling the reward for good deeds on the fifth day of the week.

After analyzing the attitude to the mystical number thirteen, a number of events were identified, that confirm the “danger” of the numerical component:

1) British scientists have come to the conclusion that, the accident rate rises by 50%, on Black Friday on the thirteenth, that is, exactly by half;

2) in England people try not to leave the house on Friday on the thirteenth, through a fear of getting into an unhappy situation, thereby the level of sales and revenue from entrepreneurs is significantly reduced;

3) once upon a time the British man, who considered the Friday thirteenth as a lucky date, was lucky to convince passengers, who had the opposite opinion on this date, to board his ship on Friday 13, the captain of the ship was named Frady (in English Friday), the ship was appropriately nicknamed "Friday". After leaving the port, there was no news of this ship to this day;

4) not believing in superstition, the Englishman Henry Seagrave had courage set a record for a swim on Lake Windermere on Friday thirteenth July 1930. The boat, reaching its peak speed, turned upside down and the Briton was died.[4]

A lot of people may consider these events aa a coincidence, for some they are a sign and confirm their fears. But there are also upbeat stories about the number thirteen:

1) Christians associate the number thirteen with the Virgin Mary, which is a “positive view”.

2) The number thirteen is a symbol of love among few peoples the world.

It is important to know, that the culture of a certain people does not give meaning to all numerical components, but has several numerical “favorites”, attaching symbolic meanings to some, but “closing eyes” to others. And such kind of situation happened in the semantics of the languages, studied in this work.

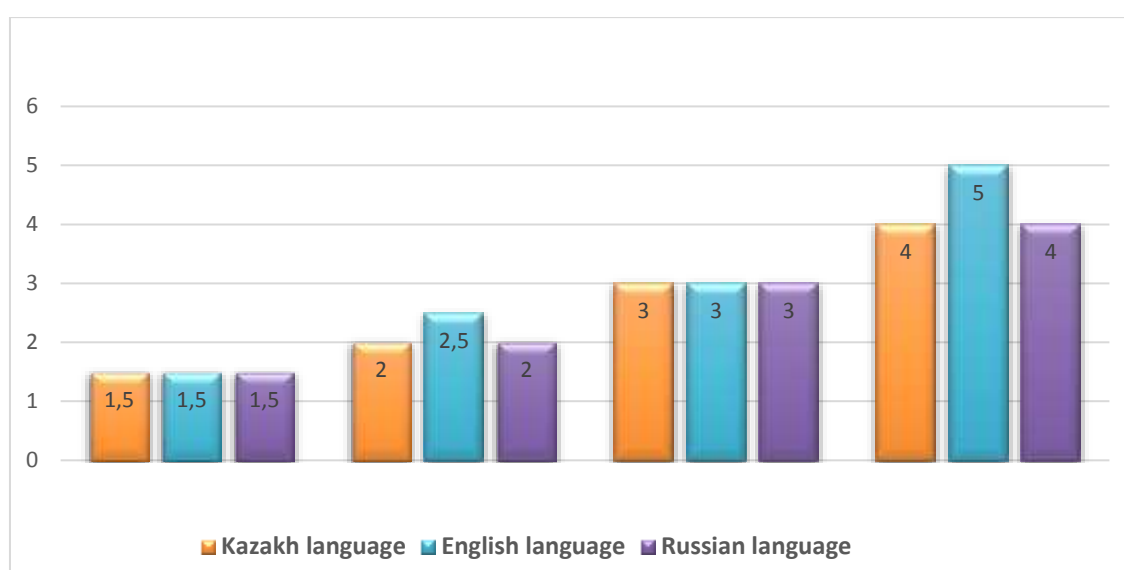


Table 1 – The results of comparison the symbolical meaning of the numerical components of three, five, seven, thirteen in Kazakh, English and Russian languages

Results and discussion

After analyzing the numerical components of these languages, was noticed an uneven use of numbers in cultural traditions or in folk art.

It is important to note the similarities or differences in the symbolism of the numerical components three, five, seven and thirteen in the studied languages.

It was revealed, that the symbolism of the numerical component three has the same symbolic meaning in the Kazakh, Russian and English languages, as shown in Table 1. The value of this numerical component is compared as something “perfect, ideal” [5].

From the table below, you can see the similarity of the symbolism of the numerical component five in the Russian and Kazakh languages. In these languages, the number five means unity and integrity, and in the semantics of the English language, the number component five is considered unlucky. The British try to avoid dates with this number. One pattern of similarity in the values of the numerical components of the CIS countries and differences in value with other states was noticed.

After analyzing the values of the numerical component seven in these languages, an obvious similarity in the symbolic meaning of this numerical component in the studied languages became noticeable. It is a “lucky number” that brings good luck; when choosing certain dates, people, who speak Kazakh, English and Russian tend to tend to the number seven. On an equal line, the table shows the same meaning of this number in all three languages [6].

The table shows the equal value of the symbolic meaning of the numerical component thirteen in the Kazakh and Russian languages and different from the English language, since this number in the first two languages is not given “global significance”, as is done in European countries, in particular in England. Since the English have a great fear of the number 13, they do not number the floors, the wards, or the numbers of the seats with the number 13. The results of comparison of the meanings of certain numbers in three languages are presented in table 1.

Conclusion

Many definitions of the term "numerical component" have been identified, as well as a large number of interpretations of the concept. A large number of scientists, such as Arutyunova, Kubryakova, Shmelev, gave their own interpretations of the concept of "number". The concept of number was considered at the level of spiritual meaning; each numerical component is considered separately in the meaning of the church interpretation and spiritual [7].

The principle of constructing numerical components in the composition of the numerals of the English language was considered. The value of the numerical components in the composition of the numerals was revealed.

The difference between the two methods of quantification is that numbers tend to express an exact quantitative measure, while the other methods express an approximate one. In English poetry, for example, the most commonly used numbers are one and two. And if we compare their frequency of use with each other, then we can consider the number one to use much more often. It can equally be found, both in stories, and in proverbs and sayings. Numeral one in texts can be:

- neutral;
- to express a special emotional coloring.

For example:

- 1) Enough it is for one man to sustain / The storms, which she alone on me doth rain
- 2) About for one hour of youthful joy! / Give back my twentieth spring [8]!

In the culture of the English language, there are a large number of proverbs and sayings containing numbers in their structure. These phraseological units significantly enrich and color the semantics of the language, making the English speech diverse and rather capacious. And in order to understand the meaning of proverbs and sayings, it is not enough to know the translation of all words, it is important to understand and catch the connection of words in a given combination [9].

Less than half of the proverbs can be translated by “tracing”, that is, literal translation. Less than one third of the proverbs have the same structure, but different in meaning. But this is not quite enough when translating and understanding the meaning of proverbs and sayings, because the words contained in a proverb individually have a completely different meaning than in tandem [10].

Summing up the results of the study of the symbolism of numerical components in the compared languages, we can conclude, that some numerical components have the same symbolism and are perceived by the culture of the people in a similar meaning. But there are also different opinions regarding certain numerical components in different languages. The peculiarity of the similarity of the

symbolic meaning of the languages of the countries belonging to the Commonwealth of Independent Countries, that is, the Russian language and the Kazakh language, and the European languages, in particular the English language, was noticed.

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Д.М.Галустян*, Л.М.Глянько, Ж.Ж.Тулегенова

*Магистр, dianwik2000@mail.ru, М. Әуезов атындағы ОҚУ, Шымкент, Қазақстан

Магистр, glyanko.lida@mail.ru, М. Әуезов атындағы ОҚУ, Шымкент, Қазақстан

Магистр, gmc_09@mail.ru, М. Әуезов атындағы ОҚУ, Шымкент, Қазақстан

САНДЫҚ КОМПОНЕНТТЕРДІҢ АҒЫЛШЫН, ҚАЗАҚ ЖӘНЕ ОРЫС ТІЛДЕРІНДЕГІ САЛЫСТЫРМАЛЫ ТАЛДАУЫ

Түйін

Сандардың символикасы, осы жұмыстың зерттеу нысаны болып табылады, толық зерттелмеген тақырып, сондықтан ол көптеген пікірталастар мен гипотезаларды тудырады. Көптеген зерттеушілер сандарға мистикалық, қасиетті мағына береді, бұл мағыналар сан ұғымының құрамына көптеген ғасырлар бұрын енгізілген, нәтижесінде сан мәдени ерекшелікке айналады. Орыс философы әлемдік мәдениеттегі санның ролі мен орнын көтеріп, заттардың алғашқы үлгісі Жаратушының санасында сөзсіз сан болғанын айтқан. Осы тұжырымға сүйене отырып, антикалық дәуірдің ұлы ойшылдары күрделі мәселелерді тек математикалық ұқсастықтардың көмегімен шешкен. Пифагор, аты да, ісі де бірінші философ ретінде, кез келген ақиқат танымы сан арқылы жүзеге асады деп есептеген.

Кілттік сөздер: проблема, сан, ұқсастықтар, қасиетті мағына, мәдени ерекшелік.

Д.М. Галустян*, Л.М. Глянько, Ж.Ж. Тулегенова

*Магистр, dianwik2000@mail.ru, ЮКУ им. М. Ауэзова, Шымкент, Казахстан

Магистр, glyanko.lida@mail.ru, ЮКУ им. М. Ауэзова, Шымкент, Казахстан

Магистр, gmc_09@mail.ru, ЮКУ им. М. Ауэзова, Шымкент, Казахстан

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ЧИСЛОВЫХ КОМПОНЕНТОВ АНГЛИЙСКОГО, КАЗАХСКОГО И РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ

Аннотация

Символика чисел, являющаяся объектом исследования данной работы, представляет собой недостаточно изученную тему, поэтому вызывает значительное количество дискуссий и гипотез. Многие исследователи придают числам мистическое, сакральное значение, которое было заложено в значениях чисел много веков назад, в результате чего число становится культурной особенностью. Русский философ поднимал вопрос о роли и месте числа в мировой культуре и утверждал, что первоначальным прообразом всего сущего, безусловно, было число в душе Творца. Исходя из этого утверждения, великие мыслители древности решали сложные задачи только с помощью математических аналогий. Пифагор, первый философ и по имени, и по деяниям, полагал, что любое познание истины осуществляется через число.

Ключевые слова: проблема, число, аналогии, сакральное значение, культурная особенность.