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**PICTURE OF THE WORLD IN THE WORKS  
OF BILINGUAL WRITERS**

In this article the bilingualism problem is considered. And also concepts about their distributions and features are given. Each bilingual writer has inherent only to him a style of the letter, that is language features. In works by writers-bilingual it is possible to see features of language images of the whole world. To collect words which define a language image of the world and to consider their division into lexical sema. Bilinguals writers use several words which belong to national knowledge of the Kazakh people. Also to take psychological components of the language relations in attention and to study dictionary actions. Each nation perceives the world in the native language by means of the different language facts, the language world of the environment, generally, are similar in logical images of the world in human consciousnesses. The similarity between the phenomena gives the chance to replenishment to lexemes. In creation of a world image at people all mental actions work: sensuality, concept, feeling, understanding and thought, self-understanding, etc. The image of the Universe is primary condition of a concept of the world.

**Key words:** bilingualism, language picture of the world, semantics, sema, writer, bilinguals.

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**Билингв жазушылар шығармаларындағы әлем бейнесі**

Бұл мақалада қостілділік мәселесі қарастырылған. Олардың бөлінісі, ерекшеліктері жайлы анықтама берілген. Әрбір қостілді жазушының өзіндік жазу стилі болады, яғни тілдік ерекшеліктері бар. Билингв-жазушылары шығармаларындағы әлемнің тілдік бейнесінің ерекшеліктерін анықтау. Әлемнің тілдік бейнесін анықтайтын сөздерді жинақтап, олардың лексикалық семаларға бөліністерін қарастыру. Билингв-жазушылар қазақ халқының ұлттық танымына жататын бірнеше сөздерді қолданып отырады. Тілдік қатынастардың психологиялық компоненттеріне назар аудара отырып, сөздік іс-әрекетті зерттейді. Әр ұлт өз тілінде дүние, әлем туралы түсініктерін түрлі тілдік фактілер арқылы кесіп-пішеді, қоршаған әлемнің тілдік әлемі, негізінен алғанда, адамдар санасындағы дүниенің логикалық бейнеленуі жағынан ұқсас болып келеді. Құбылыстар арасындағы ұқсастықтар ұғым категорияларын жасайтын лексемалардың толығына әсер етеді. Әлемнің бейнесін қалыптастыруда адамның барлық психикалық әрекеттері қатысады: сезіну, қабылдау, түйсіну, түсіну және ойлау, өзінше ұғыну т.б. Әлемнің бейнесі дүниені танудың алғышарты болып табылады.

**Түйін сөздер:** қостілділік, әлемнің тілдік бейнесі, семантика, сема, жазушы, билингв.

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### Картина мира в произведениях писателей-билингвов

В данной статье рассмотрена проблема двуязычия. А также даны понятия об их распределении и особенностях. У каждого двуязычного писателя есть присущие только ему стиль письма, то есть языковые особенности. В произведениях писателей-билингвов можно увидеть особенности языковых образов всего мира. Собрать слова, которые определяют языковой образ мира и рассмотреть их разделение на лексические семы. Билингв-писатели используют несколько слов, которые относятся к национальному познанию казахского народа. Также необходимо взять во внимание психологические компоненты языковых отношений и изучать словарные действия. Каждая нация воспринимает мир на родном языке с помощью разных языковых фактов, языковой мир окружающей среды, в общем, схожи в логических образах мира в человеческих сознаниях. Сходство между явлениями дает возможность пополнению лексемам. В создании мирового образа у людей действуют все психические действия: чувственность, понятие, ощущение, понимание и раздумие, самопонимание и т.д. Образ вселенной является первичным условием понятия мира.

**Ключевые слова:** двуязычие, языковая картина мира, семантика, сема, писатель, билингв.

### Introduction

Any natural language shows simple classification of the truth, lives in collective language consciousness of owners of concrete national language. Even at all not developed, the languages which don't have «language of science» can perform function of «a create of an image». The Universe model made on the basis of material of this language can differ, seem a little absolutely simple, but in language consciousness of owners of that language he possesses a full picture. About a concept of bilingualism and extent of studying has assumed two languages of E.Yu. Protasov so: «Bilingualism in isolated cases, multilingualism in simple concepts – an opportunity to speak in two languages, that is, extent of studying two languages are similar to extent of studying of the native language, and in the scientific purposes – systematically to use two languages in everyday life. Languages can develop in society or be formed equally and also be added with each other or to be independent. In stable language states can live in society the highest the status prestigious language and low the status unknown language. The first – differs in difficult grammar, is used generally in official cases and written works. And the second – in everyday life, oral informal conversation» (Protasova, 1999: 6). Each nation perceives the world in the native language by means of the different language facts, the language world of the environment, generally, are similar in logical images of the world in human consciousnesses. The similarity between the phenomena gives the chance to replenishment to lexemes. If names of these

types a concept create a language basis, then from a language picture it is possible to learn features of the nation about the phenomena of the world.

In today literary criticism research problems with linguistics are considered. Means to us studying of a language picture of bilingual writers is a current problem.

As the language picture of the world is formed on features of historical events, geographical prerequisites and ethnopsychology of the separate people is always characterized by national and cultural specifics. On this basis in modern science language is one of the leading signs of ethnos. But the national and cultural feature is defined leaning on bases universal perception of the world: analyzing data of language open the road to a global picture of the world, in them the main, universal concepts of a uniform universal cross-cultural concept are shown.

Language characterizes the truth in two ways:

From the true world → to thought  
From thought → to language

If for mankind the true world only one, then perception, knowledge to create in consciousness a uniform picture of the world at each person, at each nation it perceive in different degree in various interpretations. On it in language in dependence of the conceptual world informative particles of the Universe are shown on the in an outlook of the owner of language, on the are characterized, and the owner of language tries to show informative thoughts in a world picture kept in the language. For definition a cultural picture of the nation of language

considering one of favorable methods is to define the image similarity and difference a true picture of the world in typology of different languages (Kazakh, Russian, English). A. Alimzhanov, B. Dzhandarbekov, A. Zhaksylykov, S. Sanbayev, R. Seysenbayev, etc. are considered as Russian-speaking writers of Kazakhstan. The general task of these writers – to show in the works the different fate of Kazakhs, customs of life, culture, features of characters. In works of bilingual writers «the language picture» and «a language picture of the world» describe not Russians, and life and the culture of Kazakhs in Russian. Therefore in works of bilinguals writers to define interesting and not clear processes.

### Experiment

The world picture in language undoubtedly takes the place in the doctrine based to the truth of the person. In consciousness of the person the picture of the world is perceived in common form, a poetic image, a conceptual basis and language character. If the ordinary picture of the world is based on a simple form of thinking of the person, then the conceptual picture is a scientific picture and conclusions of feeling of consciousness of a true object in human consciousness. The poetic and language picture of the world is a language picture in the form of conceptual and ordinary the world around. From the point of view of O.G. Dubrovskoy if known for much a conceptual picture of the world are similar, then on the contrary at the people speaking only one language and having relationship in one language can be on a miscellaneous, the data received by the Universe by a living language they make a language picture of the Universe and have two main functions. 1. To show conceptual pictures of the world. 2. To explain a language picture of the world by means of language means (Karaulov, 2004: 72). About a language picture of the world from the point of view of A. Brutyan: «the language picture of the world – is considered data about the inner and outside world received by natural national language». On reasonings V.N. Tely, «Constants of a language picture of the world because by means of these names in a conceptual picture about the Universe have introduced daily concepts» (Thalia, 1996: 225).

In works by bilingual writers life of village, a ritual, customs of the Kazakh people are represented. Also встречаются national units and combinations of words. In works written in Russian of bilingual writers it is possible to see lexical units

the designating national knowledge, a beating of the Kazakh people. Means any reading works by bilingual writers imagine life and customs of the Kazakh people before eyes.

Creation of the text in language of the acquired language culture, i.e. commission of the act of communication with the purposes peculiar to him (elaboration of adequate representation of «others» image in consciousness of the carrier of that language on which the image is entered) is a special kind of activity. Synthesis of two language cultures functioning in one consciousness transfers information with features inherent in her. The way of the description creative билингвальной in language of the acquired / Russian culture differs in the identity of primary language picture of the world from a way of the description, in our case – the Russian writer. He has the properties, the qualities which influence the Russian reader otherwise, than a way of the writer belonging to the culture of the native speaker of Russian. It was only the optimum way which needed to use in language collective (active bilingualism).

Webster writes in the dictionary that bilingualism: «Having or using two languages especially as spoken with the fluency characteristic of a native speaker» (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 2003: 386). Above we said that from the scientific point of view the bilingualism – is system to use two languages in everyday life. In Kazakhstan there are writers-akyns who use two languages at the same time. They are Kazakhs, but write in Russian. And therefore if to take works by bilingual writers, that is differences of a language picture of the world.

### Results and discussion

If we investigate Rolland's work Seysenbayeva «Flight», then we will notice style, language feature there. The writer of bilinguals repeats a little belonging to national knowledge of the Kazakh people. As shows A.B. Tumanov in the monograph, investigating work of the writer, the art text can be considered on three semantic spheres. It: «Person», «Material world», «Nature» (Tumanova, 2010: 78).

The first semantic sphere of «People» is on the middle of systems and is directly connected with act of man, depends from related and age features of the Kazakh people. To the second semantic sphere the subject connected with everyday situations and consumer production of Kazakhs under the name «Material world» enters. The third semantic sphere «Nature» – the representative of the Kazakh nation unites with the place of the person different natural

truthfulness – geographical and climatic features, flora, fauna (Makhmudov, 1989: 85).

In the semantic sphere of «People» such theme groups of lexicon are divided, for example: names of socio-political pictures, names of people on implementation of military obligations, names of persons on relationship, names of persons on age, etc.

As above at each weapon it is told there are names. For example, in the semantic sphere of «People» for an explication of a language picture of the world writers of a bilingual widely used theme groups as «names of persons on relationship», «names of persons on age». Bilinguals the writer in works of art without changing author's the message freely I used the Kazakh words I aksakal, zhigit, batyr, aga, ake and others. Often in this truth the direct or author's word was used in the form of the address or just same or other names of persons without the translation. For example:

Kudaybergen was developed and left a yurta. He was properly touched by a grief of a myrza, and he didn't want to upset more the leader (Seysenbayev, 1988: 46).

– Batyr, batyr! Don't sleep! I go to investigation. It is necessary to look through what pass we will go to China. I take with myself two dzhigit, and you order the others (Seysenbayev, 1988: 47).

– Perhaps we will go for a week to the forester of Oraz-aksakal? We will fish, mushrooms we will gather, berries, and? (Seysenbayev, 1988: 14).

«Апа!»

Report the Bayan... Allah will give, maybe I will see still her. And if isn't present, protect her. She is a woman... she is a daughter yours... especially protect... she not in ours I am glad I have gone, and in the nagashy (Seysenbayev, 1988: 13).

The analysis of lexical measurements making the semantic sphere of «People» has shown what attaches particular importance on life, history of Kazakhs, referentivny space of culture, different properties and names of persons, on national customs. The writer bilinguals has explained an inherent concept of a personal picture of the world to the people and the person of the people historical developments and changes from a position of a world look. In fact, Russian-speaking writers show a role of this semantic sphere in works of art. The semantic sphere «Material world» is equipped with theme groups as names of tools, things, ware. The factor of «Truth» interests measurements of everyday life, the culture of the Kazakh people. We will pay attention to theme groups «Household tools, names of ware». Nomadic Kazakhs used convenient ware for a people nomad, on season, on weather and corresponding to temperature conditions. For preserva-

tion of drinks and food there are several names of ware: қоржын, torsos қ, тостаған, drinking bowl, etc. For example:

– In that case... – Beksultan has removed tied up to a ceiling torsyk and has found in tostagan to kumys. Having got a knife keen as a razor because of a belt, he has slashed with him on a thumb, and in тостаған scarlet blood has dug (Seysenbayev, 1988: 48).

Beksultan has burst out laughing and so tostagan has begun to jump in his hand and kumys has spilled on a floor (Seysenbayev, 1988: 42).

There has passed the midday heat, but till the evening still it was possible to cook three times meat in a kazan (Alimzhanov, 1973: 101).

– And I that, I... I not for, I to you... – and Zhanay has obsequiously stretched torsyk Erkinbayu (Seysenbayev, 1988: 476).

– And what, there was something? – the old man has scaredly asked, and his hands holding a piala with tea have begun to tremble (Seysenbayev, 1988: 494).

Having bent a palm, she long looked towards mountains, then has poured water in a black kazan, has made fire and has filled the oven with a dry kizyak (Seysenbayev, 1988: 98).

Lexical measurements the «Names of clothes and footwear» making theme groups are factors of an external picture of traditional life of the Kazakh people. There are names of clothes and footwear possessing to Russian equivalents however in such lexemes the tallying of the main sema and a sema of other equivalents can be because of different cases peripheral this. Names of clothes in connection with a language picture of the world and national mentality of the writer a bilingual it is widely shown in the words of the author. In fiction meet national clothes of people and about their characteristics much. We will give several examples:

Noyan stood apart. On him there were new trousers from a zhargak – the skins of a foal edged by silver threads (Alimzhanov, 1973: 56).

– It you, Seil? Pass, the sonny, – mother Meruert by a soft and pleasant voice has told. The daughter, lay to Seil tayter (Seysenbayev, 1988: 456).

However he didn't supet to reach – directly before him it has turned out fur борик the rider who already has managed to climb a slope. Kudaybergen has shot, without aiming, and borik was gone (Seysenbayev, 1988: 456).

– Say that for good reason. – And Kudaybergen has gloomy looked at the coeval, huge speckled small whose mighty shoulders of a raspirama all right the cut-out beshmet (Seysenbayev, 1988:26)

Here he will also take off an beshmet in the house, but why such sharp, powerless melancholy stings his heart, otny tears? (Seysenbayev, 1988:12).

I left a yurta stately to a baybisha in a white kimeshek (Seysenbayev, 1988: 160).

«Remove to a zheletke», – I have told Tobet (Seysenbayev, 1988: 138).

I have presented to him is balder tymak, and he as has arrived to itself, so also has opened factory on release of the Kazakh tymak, and now, speak, Kazakh тымак the whole world is known (Seysenbayev, 1988: 292).

He stood, having thrown with a wolf fur coat shoulders, on the head of him grew bald malakhay (Alimzhanov, 1973: 324).

And a herds-man on a long-maned black stallion, in a saddle, uveshenny a kite and feed bags, in a huge bare malakhay, dragging for itself long birch kuruk, I have driven up directly to crowd. Over a fur coat on him I was fragmentary chekmen' (Alimzhanov, 1973: 324).

Sewed from a skin, wool of footwear and outerwear from this group is given the chance to confirm the analysis of language measurements. From this it is possible to see features of life of the nomadic people and that the cattle breeding was important for them. Corresponding to national and cultural traditions of ware, musical instruments, food have been made of raw materials that was on hands (a skin of animals, a tree, a cane, milk, etc.), the fact that some musical instruments have been made of household withdrawal and food (for example, zhetyshka, seven guts) can be the proof in a structure of a literary discourse.

For example: Kudaybergen has settled down on a Torah, a place of honor.

– What will you drink, the batyr? – Kisyk has inquired.

– And what is?

– Kumys, tary, kozhe, saumal, ayran... (Seysenbayev, 1988: 19).

Bowls at a kumys have gone on hands again (Seysenbayev, 1988: 89).

Yes you are well, devourers of entrails, kazy, karta, zhaya, zhala, a mant, beshbarmak, borsch, dumplings of pelmeni, the Korean salad, brisket, blood sausage, a chakhokhbila, shish kebabs, lamian, chicken legs!!! (Zhaksylykov, 2006: 65).

Meruert has laid a cloth, has put bauyrsak on a table, and Seil looked at the girl, doing not miss any her movement: he liked in her everything – as she goes as showers a thick braid for a shoulder... [Seysenbayev, 1988: 456].

The stalks a chiya firmly weaved by threads one to another could serve in economy instead of an

oriental carpet. On them it was possible to dry curt, cottage cheese (Seysenbayev, 1988: 338).

She at the same time baked flat cakes and cooked soup, peeled potatoes, pounded grain in a wooden mortar that at night to make of new grain tasty and nourishing drink to biday-kozhe (Seysenbayev, 1988: 354).

So, the analysis of lexical measurements the «Material world» making the semantic sphere reflected by genes of life of the nomadic people shows a theme group of lexicon which is the choice of the writer bilingual. National lexicon shows that existence and customs of life of Kazakhs is an important part of a national picture.

In fact, in art texts of Russian-speaking writers of a rasprotrana theme groups as names of tools, clothes, ware. Stimulate measurements the reflecting cultures of the Kazakh people, everyday life.

The nomadic people of Kazakhs used ware convenient for a kochevaniye, on season, on weather and temperature requirements. And also in works by the writer it is possible to meet often about a yurta of the Kazakh people.

And you probably, have forgotten how Akboz has beaten out a hoof that part to a kerege where your father usually lay? Fragments to a kerege have touched the head of your father, and he, having been ill day two, has died in a new moon. Do you remember? (Seysenbayev, 1988: 69).

Kudaybergen has raised yurta bed curtains, and the vglaz to him was struck by the yellow sun of a decline; the sun died in the eyes, leaving away the sky painted in kravovokrasny color, and he has shuddered (Seysenbayev, 1988: 33).

Through opened tunlik in a yurta cold clean stars looked, it is illusive shaking in moonlight night in the dense black-blue sky, the boy has wiped eyes and has hidden – the grandfather with the grandmother slept, was heard from equal sleepy breath (Seysenbayev, 1988: 452).

As it is told above, indeed names of different oruzhiya. For example, names of many weapon of the Kazakh people besatar, koramsa, kamschy, etc. occur in works by R. Seysenbayev. For example:

And has distorted him disgust. He saw more than once how throw kuruk over an obstinate horse (Seysenbayev, 1988: 59).

Suddenly the gloom has started back, and I have seen the old man who ran near me, shaking kamschy. The word of a kamschy – derivative of the root Kam meaning in the ancient time the demiurge (Zhaksylykov, 2006: 31).

And then... – Kudaybergen has become gloomy. – Then these three have rushed, have rushed on me,

I have scattered them. At one besatar I have pulled out and – I tear up (Seysenbayev, 1988: 38).

### Conclusion

Results of the analysis of a structure in a Russian-speaking art discourse of the Kazakh words have given the chance to tell writers to bilingual about the

image them national world knowledge, perception of views.

Lexical units data in the work by Rolland Seysenbayev «Flight» are an indicator of a world picture, a clean picture not of Russians, and the world of the Kazakh people. Feature of the Russian-speaking writer a bilingual considerably in use of toponyms, the address, the raised voice.

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