

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ БІЛІМ ЖӘНЕ ҒЫЛЫМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ
Л.Н. ГУМИЛЕВ АТЫНДАҒЫ ЕУАЗИЯ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ



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Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың
«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ - 2016» атты
XI Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының
БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ

СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ
XI Международной научной конференции
студентов и молодых ученых
«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ - 2016»

PROCEEDINGS
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2016 жыл 14 сәуір
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PROPER NAMES OF ANIMALS IN KAZAKH AND ENGLISH FOLK TALES

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The major aim of the given article is to clarify some stylistic peculiarities of proper names of animal characters in Kazakh and English folk tales. Interesting stylistic peculiarities of character names tales are supposed to be animals' ones. In folk tales there is a range of this type of names. Initially folk tales were handed from generation to generation solely in oral form. Then they were written down and nowadays we have inherited those written forms of fairy tales with proper names. Proper names serve not only as Literature: to exact characters but also possess deep meanings and several aspects of existence, e.g. aspects of time, culture, interests, values of nations, etc.

“Genre of tales is a developed and patterned kind of mythical prose, in one word, a fiction. The purpose of it is to not only to educate a reader but also to entertain him esthetically. In other words, the function of genre of fairy-tales is large; its role has both educational and aesthetic approaches simultaneously. All the scenic features of tales derive from these two ones. Therefore, the major target of fairy-tale function is to report the plot in a fantastic, elegant and colorful way” [1,201].

“A folktale is a type of traditional story that tries to explain something, or which is meant to help people behave well in the world. Such stories usually are fiction-based with magical or supernatural elements, and they often are woven around talking animals, royalty, peasants or mythical creatures. Initially passed down through oral tradition, they were a major means of educating and entertaining prior to the development of printed materials and modern technologies, and they remain instrumental in preserving aspects of the culture in which they develop” [7].

It is known that folk tales have characters that can be named or at the same time unnamed. Naming process is vital and plays subsequently its own role in understanding the tales and giving feedback by readers. Proper names are studied by a linguistic science called onomastics.

“Branch of linguistic science which studies proper names is called onomastics (Greek onomastike – “art of giving names”; onomasticos – “related to names”). Proper name (onim) (calque Latin nomen proprium; onim from Greek ónoma, ónyma – name) is a word, a collocation or a sentence which serves for emphasizing a subject by name from a range of similar objects, individualizing and identifying the object” [2;15-16].

“A storyteller uses all characters and imaginative devices so that they help to intense ideological and aesthetic impact of the tale” [1,202].

Proper names as moderators (informers) implying a whole text in one sign possess “culture-logic charge” [3;69].

Characters in tales have different names. Different names have different meanings. Storytellers can choose names in order to convey some more information about the character. For instance, names can be given according to the behavior, features, major, and skills, so forth. In this way readers get a vivid image of the hero in the given tale. Animal names are not an exception.

What is more sometimes culture can be obviously reflected in character names. For instance, during reading translations of Kazakh tales a foreigner can bear in mind many questions like “Why there are many horse names?”, “Why this group of animals are given special names?”, so forth. But for Kazakh people it seem to be something usual as he got used to respecting this type of domestic animal, because he was taught to feel so.

We made a research on animal characters’ proper names of Kazakh and English folk tales. The proper names were grouped into several categories and analyzed according to them.

From Kazakh fairy-tales 20 names in general were investigated. They were grouped into four categories according to the frequency of their appearing in tales. Their lexical meanings are given in the table below.

1 – table

№ Group Examples

1. Horses Taspager at (“Таспарепат” tas+pa and +ger), Baishubartulpar (“Байшұбартұлпар” bai + shubar - rich + variegated, tulpar – a quick horse), Байшұбарат (“Байшұбартұлпар” bai + shubar - rich + variegated, at – a horse), Qaraqunaq at (“Қаракұнақат” Qara – black + qunaq - reel, Tausari (“Таусарыаты” – tau – mountain + sari – yellow), Quliker at (“Қулыкерат” quliker – sly), Shalquiriq (“Шалқұйрықат” shal – + quiriq – tail), Qarakok at (“Қаракөкат” qara – black + kok – blue), Kerqula at (“Керкұлаат” ker - chestnut + qula - roan), Qarager (“Қарагерат” qara – black, ger -), Qarasha at (“Қарашаат”), Qaraargimak (“Қараарғымақ” qara – black, argimak – a horse of special breed)

2. Birds Qaraburkit (“Қарабүркіт” qara – black, burkit – an eagle), Samurik (“Самұрық” fabulous eagle), Dudar (“Дудар” curly)

3. Dogs Qubaqus (“Құбақұс” quba – flaxen qus - avian), Qumarlan (“Құмарлан” qumarlan – get passionate), Sarisholak (“Сарышолоқ” sari – yellow + sholak – short, little (about the tail of an animal)), Arlan (“Арлантөбет” arlantobet – about a dog that can defeat with wolves)

4. Other animals Qubaingentuie (“Құбаингентүйе” quba - flaxen, ingentuie female camel), Orqizilqulan (“Орқызылқұлан” orqizil - , kulan – a wild ass), Aiqasqasyir (“Айқасқасыыр” ai –moon, qasqa – with a white spot on the forehead of an animal, syir - cow)

2 – appendix Quantitative classification of animal names in Kazakh folk tales according to their types

2 – appendix Percentage of animal names in Kazakh folk tales according to their types

As you can see from the diagrams above horses in folk tales play roles of certain characters and their number comprises 12 out of 20, which is 54 per cent in general. The role of horses is special in Kazakh culture. As our nation lead nomadic lifestyle in past, horse was used for many purposes in day-to-day life. What is more, horse has been highly respected since that times. One, who was considered to be rich, had herds of horses. Till nowadays horses are very expensive. Horse is included in “seven Treasures” of Kazakhs. There are a range of horse names according to their types, sexes and their ages. Studying animal proper names in folk tales is following an apparent trace toward getting acquainted with the innate culture of the folk. The second frequent group happens to be dog names. They account for four names out of 20 (18%). In fact, dogs are treated in special way in Kazakh culture. Kazakhs used to go hunting in accompaniment of dogs. Dogs are also divided into many classes as in many countries. They are called as guards of home and friends of people. However, they never lived within houses. They always lived outside in the yard. And nowadays, this tradition is kept. The third class of animals is birds. Their number is 3 (14%). Birds also play crucial role in our culture, in particular eagles. Two out of these three names are eagle names. During hunting process hunters were accompanied by eagles. Eagles were specially treated and made ready for hunting. There were a throng of people whose occupation was to prepare eagles for hunting so that they can easily catch foxes. They were called “burkitshi”. Thus, it can be

deduced that Kazakhs were fond of hunting. In the following class there is a camel, an ass and a cow. They were also used in past, despite they are rare. Their role was not of ig ones in comparison with previous three types.

English animal names were grouped into two categories according to their frequency: domestic and wild ones. In general there are 23 of them. In terms of their lexical meaning they have their initial meanings that can be clearly understood by those who speak English. Names are accompanied by articles, status in society, at home, etc.

2 - table

№	Group	Examples
1.	Domestic animals	the Cat, the Dog, the Little Red Hen, the Duck, the Cock, Cat, Miss Cat, Cat-skin, Cock
2.	Wild animals	Mother Bear, Father Bear, Baby Bear, Mr. Bear, Mrs. Fox, Owl, Mother-Owl, Father-Owl, The Lion, A Flea, the Mouse, the Fox, Mouse

3 – appendix Quantitative classification of animal names in English folk tales according to their types

3 – appendix Quantitative classification of animal names in English folk tales according to their types

There are more wild animals (61%) rather than domestic ones (39%) in English tales. It can be concluded that the geographical position of the United Kingdom is forestland. Large number of forests leads to wild animals. Therefore they cannot be at any case excluded from cultural aspect.

Thus, proper names in folk tales play a very vital role for readers to understand the plot, the moral and culture where it was derived of fairy-tales. They emphasize some important flashback of culture and their roles in it. Therefore, they are very significant.

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