

Geçmiş zamanlı sıfat filler yapar. Anlam açısından Türkiye Türkçesindeki karşılığı bulunmaktadır.

-KAN ekiyle yapılan sıfat fiillere 58 örnek tespit edilmiş olup anlam açısından Türkiye Türkçesindeki karşılıkları bulunmaktadır. Geniş, geçmiş ve şimdiki zamanda sıfatlar yapar [3. s. 411]. Çalışmamızda –KAN sıfat fiil eki Uygur Türkçesinde –KUÇI sıfat fiil ekinden sonra en fazla kalıcı isim yapan ikinci ektir diyebiliriz.

-GU sıfat-fiil ekleriyle yapılan adlara 17 örnek tespit edilmiştir. İyelik ekleriyle kullanımı yaygındır. [3. s. 411] Anlam açısından birebir karşılıkları Türkiye Türkçesinde yaygın bir şekilde kullanılmaktadır.

-KUÇI sıfat fiil ekiyle yapılan kalıcı isimlere Uygur Türkçesinde 75 örnek tespit edilmiş olup Türkiye Türkçesindeki anlam karşılığı bulunmaktadır. Bu sıfat fiil eki Uygur Türkçesinde en fazla kalıcı isim yapan çok sık kullanılan ektir [4. s. 155].

-mAs sıfat fiil ekiyle yapılan kalıcı isimlere 16 örnek tespit edilmiş olup Türkiye Türkçesindeki anlam karşılıkları bulunmaktadır. Geniş zamanın olumsuzu anlamında sıfatlar yapar. Türkiye Türkçesindeki anlamlar çoğunlukla olumsuz anlam içeren kalıcı isimlerdir.

-Ar sıfat fiil ekiyle yapılan kalıcı isimlere 3 örnek tespit edilmiş olup Türkiye Türkçesindeki anlam karşılıkları bulunmaktadır.

-yUk sıfat fiil ekiyle yapılan kalıcı isimlere 2 örnek

tespit edilmiş olup Türkiye Türkçesindeki anlam karşılıkları bulunan kalıcı isimler yapmıştır.

-mİş sıfat fiil ekiyle yapılan kalıcı isimlere 2 örnek tespit edilmiş olup Türkiye Türkçesindeki anlam karşılıkları bulunmaktadır. Çok nadir kullanılan bir ektir.

Uygur Türkçesinde sıfat fiillerle yapılan kalıcı isimlere bakıldığında genelde günlük hayatta kullanılan, ev araç gereçleri, tarım, hayvancılık, günlük hayatı içeren kelimeler ve sık kullanılan sıfatlar, meslek adları ilgili kalıcı isimler yaptığı tespit edilmiştir.

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TRANSLATION OF NAMES IN RELIGIOUS CONTEXT

Abstract

This study is focused on translating proper names, in particular, names in the religious context. There are Russian and English names that have a common origin or analogues with a similar sound. This is due to the fact that the spread of Christianity got Russian analogues for biblical names adapted to Slavonic phonetics around 990. The investigation is narrowed by considering names from the perspective of the biblical or religious context. Comparing the source text of The Brothers Karamazov by F. M. Dostoevsky with the target one done by Constance Garnett there were some findings that were worthwhile to share and served as an object for investigation.

Key words: *analogue, proper noun, proper name, biblical name, source text, target text, translation, peculiarity, transliteration, transcription.*

ПЕРЕВОД ИМЕН В РЕЛИГИОЗНОМ КОНТЕКСТЕ

Аннотация

Данное исследование посвящено переводу имен собственных, в частности, имен в религиозном контексте. Существуют русские и английские имена, имеющие общее происхождение или аналоги с похожим звучанием. Это связано с тем, что с распространением христианства русские аналоги библейских имен были адаптированы к славянской

фонетике приблизительно в 990-е годы. Исследование более узкого круга вопросов осуществляется путем рассмотрения имен с точки зрения библейского или религиозного контекста. Сравнение исходного текста "Братья Карамазовы" Ф. М. Достоевского с текстом перевода, выполненного Констанс Гарнетт, позволило сделать некоторые выводы, которые заслуживают внимания и послужили объектом для исследования.

Ключевые слова: аналог, имя собственное, библейское имя, исходный текст, переводимый текст, перевод, особенность, транслитерация, транскрипция

ЫСЫМДАРДЫН ДИН КОНТЕКСТИНДЕ КТОРМОСУ

Кыскача мазмуну

Бул изилдөө энчилүү аттарды, атап айтканда, диний контексттеги ысымдарды которууга арналган. Орус жана англис тилдеринде жалпы келип чыгышы же окшош тыбыштары бар аналогдор бар. Бул христиан дининин жайылышы менен библялык аталыштардын орусча аналогдору болжол менен 990-жылдары славян фонетикасына ыңгайлаштырылганына байланыштуу. Маселелердин тар чөйрөсүн изилдөө библялык же диний контексттин көз карашынан аттарды кароо аркылуу ишке ашырылат. Ф.М.Достоевскийдин «Бир тууган Карамазовдор» түпнуска текстин Констанс Гарнеттин котормосунун тексти менен салыштыруу көңүл бурууга арзырлык жана изилдөөнүн объектиси катары кызмат кылган кээ бир тыянактарды чыгарууга мүмкүндүк берди.

Түйүндүү сөздөр: аналогия, энчилүү аты, ысым, библялык аты, түпнуска текст, которулган текст, котормо, өзгөчөлүк, транслитерация, транскрипция

Proper names constitute the most important part of the verbal composition of the language and represent various aspects of its study for scientists. A whole science arose - onomastics, which studies the names of people, their origin and functioning.

Many people think that there is nothing difficult in translating proper names. However, it is not. Of course, translation, as a general process is not an easy task, as it can be problematic, ambiguous and carried out in a particular cultural context. Translation of proper names is one of the problems that a translator faces.

This article is devoted to the translation of proper names, in particular, names in a religious context. There are Russian and English names that have a common origin or analogues with a similar sound. The authors of the article attribute this to the fact that with the spread of Christianity, Russian analogues of biblical names were adapted to Slavic phonetics around the 990s. The study of a narrower range of issues is carried out by considering the names from the point of view of the biblical or religious context.

This article considers personal names as a subgroup of proper names. Here are some definitions of the terms to avoid possible confusion.

The definition given in Wikipedia meets the specific of this paper more precisely. It distinguishes personal name: "A name is a term used for identification by an external observer. A personal name identifies, not necessarily uniquely, a specific individual human. A personal name is an identifying word or words by which an individual is intimately known or designated." [6]

As we see common features in the terms proper noun and personal name we can conclude that they are interchangeable. But the preference is given to personal name inasmuch as the specific of the article is to consider names of people / persons.

Relevance is one of the criteria of good translation. Relevant translation of proper names influences on the relevance of the entire translation of the original text. Relevance provides an adequate perception of the translated text by readers. "Окурмандын кабыл алуусуна жараша ка-

был алуучу маданияттын каражаттарын пайдалансак оң болуп адекваттуулукка жакындайбыз" Depending on the perception of the reader, we will be more likely to approach the adequacy of the use of the means of perceptual culture. (authors' translation) [4, p. 188]

Reading and books have a social role. Books have knowledge to give us, develop our personality in a better way. Knowledge of foreign languages and ability to read text in the original language broadens personality's mind. Translations contribute to reading, make more information accessible for readers. This increases the role of good relevant translation in society. "Перевод выполняет определенную функцию в обществе, т.е. имеет свое общественное предназначение. Общественное предназначение профессиональной деятельности является важнейшей характеристикой, самым непосредственным образом определяющей ее сущность." Translation performs a certain function in society, i.e. has a public purpose. The social purpose of professional activity is the most important characteristic that most directly determines its essence. (authors' translation) [3, p. 216]

Going deeper into translation issues we find rendering of proper names is more specific than we expect. A translator should consider many factors like adequacy of translation, historical period or context, traditional way of rendering names then and now. Research material: comparison of the original text of "The Brothers Karamazov" by F. M. Dostoevsky with the text of the translation made by Constance Garnett allowed the authors to draw some conclusions that deserve attention and served as the object of research.

Examples

1. «Прочти, как потом братья приезжали за хлебом в Египет, и Иосиф, уже царедворец великий, ими не uznанный, мучил их, ...» [5, p. 367] – "Let him read them how the brothers afterwards journeyed into Egypt for corn, and Joseph, already a great ruler, unrecognised by them, tormented them, ..." [1, p. 369]

"Joseph" is a personal name of a biblical protagonist. The Russian 'Иосиф' and English 'Joseph' are analogues. They denote one and the same person.

2. "О любопытнейшей их статье толкуем, – произ-

нес иеромонах Иосиф. [5 p. 78] We are discussing this gentleman's most interesting article," said Father Iosif." [1, p. 70]

The name Иосиф is changed into Iosif in the English text. It keeps phonic image. In this context, "Joseph" is a literary character, a fictitious monk. For this reason, the interpreter preferred to transcribe this name though it is Christian and has an analogue. Thus by using transcription the interpreter preserved the Russian origin the person and differentiates the biblical Joseph and a fictitious monk from Dostoevsky's novel.

There is a world known historic figure with the name of Iosif – Joseph Stalin. In Russian full name is Иосиф Виссарионович Сталин – Iosif Vissarionovich Stalin. In English they prefer to use its accustomed analogue 'Joseph'. 'Владимир' can be only transliterated into English because: it is of Slavic origin; it doesn't have analogues in English.

3. "А видел ли раба моего Иова? [5, p. 361] And hast thou considered my servant Job?" [1, p. 367] – This utterance is about a biblical person – Job. The interpreter uses the English analogue for the name of the Biblical character. 'Иов' and 'Job' are analogues. 'Иов' is not a common secular name in Russian culture. It is given at the tonsure as a monk and is a common church name among religious figures.

4. "Старец Варсонофий действительно казался иногда как бы юродивым, но много рассказывают и глупостей. [5, p. 50] - The elder Varsonofy did sometimes seem rather strange, but a great deal that's told is foolishness. [1, p. 41]" The name of the elder Varsonofy has its analogue - Barsanuphius. A famous figure with such name is Barsanuphius also known as Barsanuphius of Palestine, was

a Christian hermit and writer of the sixth century. As in the example of 'Joseph' 'Varsonofy' is Dostoevsky's fictitious person; the interpreter preferred to render this name into the target language through transcription to keep the cultural connotation of the source text. Could using its analogue spoil the content in the target language? We should ask English readers' perception on it.

5. "... задержал брата Вениамина, [5, p. 367] - kept his brother Benjamin. [1, p. 369]" - the interpreter transfers the biblical name through its analogue. The only four examples above makes us to conclude that if the sentence were about a common character, the name would be transliterated – Veniamin. But this is a citation from the Bible and the name is rendered through its biblical analogue. There are many Russian celebrities with the name of Вениамин: Вениамин Каверин – Veniamin Kaverin, a Soviet writer associated with the early 1920s movement of the Serapion Brothers; his best-known novel "The Two Captains" (1938–44); Вениамин Смехов – Veniamin Smekhov, a Soviet and Russian actor of stage and screen; Вениамин Шумейко - Veniamin Shumeyko - a Kyrgyzstani professional footballer [7]. All these celebrities are mentioned in Wikipedia in English. They are our contemporaries Their names will be transliterated into English. According to Peter Newmark: "Normally, people's first and surnames are transferred, thus preserving their nationality, and assuming that their names have no connotations in the text." [2, p.214]. Using analogues is not appropriate. There are special elaborated charts of rendering the Cyrillic alphabet into Latin.

Other biblical names mentioned in 'The Brothers Karamazov' and their analogues

Russian	Biblical name	Secular name
Male names		
Авраам	Abraham	Авраам
Иаков	Jacob	Яков
Иов	Job	
Иона	Jonah	
Исаак	Isaac	Айзек
Лаван	Laban	
Лука	St. Luke	
Савл	St. Paul	Павел
Female names		
Вастия	Vashti	
Ревекка	Rebecca	Ребекка
Сарра	Sarah	Сара
Эсфирь	Esther	Эстер

Conclusion

Once teaching a lesson we encountered the name of Joseph. I asked my students (future translators): Are you familiar with the Biblical Joseph? Students said: No, we are Muslims. According to Wikipedia ninety percent of Kyrgyzstan's population are Muslim. Then there was a need for a tirade like "Broaden your mind. This is not a religious agitation, but a desire to expand your horizons and to improve your professional training. The more you know the better

your translation is. Most English speakers are Christians. One day you may encounter religious content for translation. Why not know something about the religion of the English-speaking countries?" Our students learn Business English, and legal translation; they are happy to exchange cards on Valentine's Day which is losing its religious content and is almost secular. They like to celebrate Christmas but they were not ready to know Biblical names. The idea is that when translating names, we should consider religious context and

know analogues of the names. Students are forgivable but really professional translators must not limit themselves by saying: we are Muslim.

In many textbooks, transliteration and transcription are the most recommended techniques to translate names. When getting a visa transliteration is strongly recommended. There are even charts for rendering Russian sounds and letters. But translators should not always use only these two strategies for the translation of all proper names in all kinds of texts. In the religious context, translators have to be able to identify secular are biblical names and know the analogues of the last.

The influence of literature into personality development is undisputed. But to make the development more positive translation of books must be adequate and relevant. Considering translation of names with context is a very specific feature of translation which makes the translation of the whole source text more adequate and relevant.

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ПОНЯТИЕ КОНЦЕПТА В НАУЧНОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ

Аннотация

Термин *концепт* иногда считается эквивалентным термину *понятие*, потому что слово *концепт* этимологически происходит от латинского слова *conceptus*, что означает *понятие*. Из-за большого количества интерпретируемых различных анализов среди исследователей родились разные мнения о значении термина «концепт». Первоначально термин «концепт» был синонимом слова «понятие».

Значимость выполненной статьи заключается в том, что ее результаты могут найти применение в теоретических курсах английского лексикологии, стилистики и интерпретации текста, в спецкурсах по лингвокультурологии и межкультурной коммуникации, а также на занятиях по английскому и кыргызскому языкам как иностранным.

Значимость данной статьи заключается в том, что она отвечает на актуальнейшие вопросы, решение которых позволит более практично и рационально подготовить специалистов, не только понимающих язык, а и владеющих им на более высоком уровне, что позволит им быть правильно понятыми при презентации бизнеса либо других переговорах различного уровня.

Ключевые слова: концепт, лингвокультурные концепты, коммуникативная среда, коммуникативное сознание, межкультурной коммуникации, научная литература.

ИЛИМИЙ АДАБИЯТТАРДАГЫ КОНЦЕПТТИН МААНИСИ

Кыскача мазмуну

Концепт термини кээде түшүнүк терминине эквивалент катары да каралып жүрөт, себеби концепт сөзү этимологиялык жактан латын тилиндеги түшүнүктү билдирген *conceptus* сөзүнөн келип чыккан. «Концепт» термининин маанисин чечмелеген ар кыл талдоолор көп болгондуктан, изилдөөчүлөр арасында түрлүү пикирлер туулган. Алгач «концепт» термини «түшүнүк» сөзүнүн синоними катары кабыл алынчу.

Аткарылган макаланын маанилүүлүгү анын натыйжалары англис лексикологиясы, стилистикасы теориялык курстарында жана текстти интерпретациялоодо, лингвомаданият таануу жана маданияттар аралык коммуникациялар боюнча атайын курстарда, ошондой эле англис тили менен чет тили катарындагы кыргыз тили сабактарында колдонулушу мүмкүн экендигинде.