

ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ЯЗЫКИ

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THE NOTION OF “PUNCTUALITY” IN ENGLISH AND KYRGYZ LINGUISTIC VIEW OF THE WORLD

Abstract

The significance of the completed article lies in the fact that its results can be used in theoretical courses in English lexicology, stylistics and text interpretation, in special courses on linguistic culturology and intercultural communication, as well as in classes in English and Kyrgyz as foreign languages.

In connection with a new stage in the development of closer economic, cultural and social relations between our country and the world community, the need arose for a slightly different attitude to the study of English and Kyrgyz as a connecting link of interethnic communication.

The significance of this article lies in the fact that it answers the most pressing questions, the solution of which will allow more practical and rational training of specialists who not only understand the language, but also speak it at a higher level, which will allow them to be correctly understood during business presentations or other negotiations at various levels.

Key words: *concept, linguocultural concepts, communicative environment, communicative consciousness, cultures, English, intercultural communication, Kyrgyz, punctuality, stylistics, time.*

КОНЦЕПТ «ПУНКТУАЛЬНОСТЬ» В АНГЛИЙСКОЙ И КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРАХ

Аннотация

В связи с новым этапом развития более тесных экономических, культурных и социальных отношений нашей страны и мирового сообщества возникла необходимость несколько другого отношения к изучению английского и кыргызского языка как связующего звена межнационального общения.

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, культуры, английский язык, межкультурная коммуникация, кыргызский язык, пунктуальность, стилистика, время.*

ТАКТЫК КОНЦЕПТИ АНГЛИС ЖАНА КЫРГЫЗ ЛИНГВОМАДАНИЯТЫНДА

Кыскача мазмуну

Биздин өлкө менен дүйнөлүк коомчулуктун көбүрөөк тыгыз экономикалык, маданий жана социалдык мамилелеринин өнүгүүсүнүн жаңы этабына байланыштуу англис жана кыргызтилдерин окуп үйрөнүүгө, улуттар аралык баарлашуу катарында, бир аз башкача мамилеге зарылдык пайда болду.

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.

Бул макаланын маанилүүлүгү тилди түшүнүп гана тим болбостон, аны кыйла жогору деңгээлде билген адистерди көбүрөөк тажрыйбалуу жана рационалдуу даярдоого мүмкүндүк берүүчү маселелерди чечүүгө жооп бере турганында, бул маселелердин чечилиши адистерге бизнести таанытырууда же дагы башка ар түрдүү деңгээлдеги сүйлөшүүлөрдү жүргүзүүдө аларды туура түшүнүүгө мүмкүндүк берет.

Түйүндүү сөздөр: концепт, лингвомаданий концептилер, коммуникативдик чөйрө, маданият, англис тили, коммуникативдик аңсезим, маданият аралык байланыш, кыргыз тили, тактык, убакыт, стилистика.

The main feature of etiquette is its universality, that is, etiquette is well-known and generally accepted norms of behavior, rules of courtesy that relate to absolutely all spheres of human life, from communication in the family circle to diplomatic negotiations at the state and international level. But sometimes it happens that even a well-educated person gets into a difficult situation. Most often this happens precisely when it is necessary to show knowledge of the rules of international etiquette - this is perhaps one of the most difficult areas of human interaction. Communication between representatives of different countries, different political views, religious beliefs and rituals, national traditions and psychology, ways of life and culture requires not only knowledge of foreign languages, but also the ability to behave naturally, tactfully and with dignity, which is extremely necessary and important when meeting people from other countries. Such skill does not come by itself. This should be learned throughout life.

Most of the rules of business, secular and civil etiquette coincide to some extent. The difference between them lies in the fact that more importance is attached to the observance of the rules of etiquette by diplomats, since deviation from them or violation of these rules can damage the prestige of the country or its official representatives and lead to complications in the relations between states. [1, с. 12]

So, Great Britain is a country with an area of 244,101 km², located in the British Isles off the northwestern coast of continental Europe. Traditionally, it is called Great Britain (by the name of the largest island), and by the name of its main part - England. Officially, it is called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom consists of Northern Ireland, England, Wales and Scotland.

The population of the UK is approximately 58,800,000 people in 2001, quite a lot for a relatively small country. The ethnic composition of the population of Great Britain is quite motley. The majority of the population is English (80%), national minorities (about 15%) Scots, Welsh, Irish - preserve folk traditions and language. People from India, Pakistan, Vietnam and other former British colonies make up about 5% of the population. [2, с. 193] All inhabitants of the United Kingdom are called British.

However, as Vsevolod Ovchinnikov said, "we live in a time when it is not enough just to get to know foreign peoples, when not just knowledge, but understanding of each other is required."

That is why formal knowledge alone is clearly not enough for an adequate perception of other people's realities, for effective communication with people of a different temperament.

Thus, it can be noted that the national style is the most common features of thinking, perception, behavior. But they will not be mandatory features characteristic of all representatives of the country, but only typical of them.

However, when it comes to business or diplomatic communication, in which the behavior of both parties is strictly regulated, it is necessary to take into account some national features of communication that affect the sphere of traditions of England. After all, every country and every nation has its own traditions and customs of business communication and

business ethics. This takes on a special meaning when we talk about the English. Stability and constancy of character, adherence to traditions are characteristic of the British much more than any other Western European nation. The English are less than others subject to the trends of the time, passing fashions. Of course, the British and their traditions have changed over time. Change is always happening. But these differences, so noticeable externally, do not penetrate deep into the roots. The original features of English nature remain the same, creating the national character of the English. It is important, however, to emphasize that despite its stability, the character of the English is made up of very contradictory, even paradoxical features. [3, с.208] Knowledge of national characteristics can serve as a guide to the behavior of a business partner and seriously influence business decision-making.

So, any business or diplomatic meeting begins with preparation for it. In truth, the British do not pay much attention to organizational preparation for negotiations. They approach this with a greater degree of pragmatism, believing that depending on the position of the partner in the negotiations themselves, the best solution can be found, that is, the negotiation process itself is much more important to them. Nevertheless, in business negotiations, the British follow the rules of the protocol quite strictly. That is why you should not start negotiations with English firms without carefully preparing all the documents and agreeing on the terms of the negotiations. It is imperative to inform your English partners about your arrival, agree on the dates and program of your stay.

The main feature that is inherent in all European businessmen is punctuality. Germans, British, Belgians, businessmen from other European countries do not like it if the guests are late for a business meeting. However, it should be noted that the generally accepted rule to come to a meeting 10 - 20 minutes before the appointed hour does not apply here. By being late, you will show disrespect and your own disinterest in the meeting. But you should not come before the appointed time. This may be taken as disrespectful. In England, as in no other country, accuracy and punctuality are valued.

The standard greeting in England is a simple handshake (for both men and women). The procedure of acquaintance is considered very important, the British pay special attention to it. When introducing a colleague to a person in a higher position, the first person is supposed to give the name of the high-ranking person. When greeting and addressing, life titles are very often used.

Subsequently, when communicating with your English partners, you should not call them only by their last names, such treatment is considered rude. It is best to use the address "mister".

It should also be remembered that for a resident of the UK, a pleasant, natural distance for communication is 1.5 - 2 meters, you should not exceed it. Crossing this invisible line, you seem to invade the personal space of a person, which can cause hostility or even aggression on his part.

As for the negotiations themselves, here the British prefer to do everything according to the rules, trying not to deviate

from the protocol. At the same time, the British are quite flexible and willingly respond to the initiative of the opposite side, and the partners' activity during the negotiations will be perceived extremely positively. [4, c. 218]

In England table manners are very important. Therefore, it is necessary to observe the basic rules of this ritual. Never put your hands on the table, keep them on your knees. Cutlery is not removed from the plates, as knife stands are not used in England. Do not shift cutlery from one hand to another, the knife should always be in the right hand, the fork in the left, with the ends facing the plate. Since various vegetables are served at the same time as meat dishes, you should proceed as follows: first you need to put a small piece of meat with a knife, and then put vegetables on this piece; learn how to implement a difficult balance: vegetables should be supported by a piece of meat on the convex side of the fork tines. You must achieve this, because if you risk pricking even one pea on your fork, you will be considered ill-mannered. Individual conversations are not allowed at the table. Everyone should listen to the one who speaks and, in turn, speak in order to be heard by everyone.

There is an opinion that the reason for the tendency of the Kyrgyzstan to be chronically late is nothing more than the way of life of the nomads who lived on the territory of Kyrgyzstan. Indeed, for the nomads, the idea of time was measured, no one determined the exact time of the migration, and therefore they did not see anything wrong with being late. For example, until now, in the villages, until cattle arrive and cows are milked, they do not go to the celebration, and the conditional wedding does not begin. From this we can assume that for the Kyrgyz the concept of time was very vague and inaccurate, which by itself does not quite fit with the modern realities in which we live.

According to another version, the main reason that justifies the tendency of Kyrgyz to be systematically late is our daily habit of postponing things for later, which many of us have been forming since childhood. For example, every morning, putting off our alarm clock for a conditional five minutes and coming up with various kinds of excuses for ourselves in order not to solve pressing problems, we ourselves create an ideal environment for ourselves to develop unnecessary habits, one of the consequences of which is the chronic non-punctuality of fellow citizens. But the most offensive thing about this is that for many of us, constant procrastination becomes part of a lifestyle in which we no longer see anything wrong. [5, c. 21]

So, first of all, a number of our fellow citizens note the fact that the habit of being late is nothing but a derivative of "Kyrgyz show-offs." Or in other words, each latecomer seeks to show his significance and importance in society in front of others by the simple fact that they are waiting for him and without him they do not start an event, meeting or meeting. After all, the one who is forced to wait, by default, is lower on the social ladder, as, for example, the younger ones are waiting for the elders or the subordinates are waiting for their boss. To some extent, we can say that such people are late on purpose to be expected as dear and very important guests. It just so happened due to our cultural characteristics that a great event cannot start without the presence of the most respected guest, and the host cannot but miss the opportunity to please the most important visitor without postponing the start of the event for a certain time.

Others note that the Kyrgyz do not have basic ethics and

respect for other people's time at all, and it is so lacking that the massive unethicalness of citizens is reflected in ossified expressions like "in Kyrgyz", which is very concise and at the same time understandable describe the features of our Kyrgyz identity, and not from the best side. [6, c. 215]

One of the unshakable traditions of local life is hospitality. The ability to receive a guest is valued in Kyrgyz society much higher than the wealth of the table itself or the prosperity of the family. It is not customary to refuse an invitation to lunch or dinner; punctuality is a very important aspect for a guest. Going to visit, it is advisable to take small souvenirs or sweets for children with you. The hosts meet distinguished guests at the gate, greet them, take an interest in business and life, and invite them to come into the house. Guests are usually received in a spacious central room, or invited to go into the courtyard - the local climate allows for feasting in the courtyard for almost eight months a year. Shoes must be removed upon entering the premises. The table ("dastorkhon") is usually laid in the center of the room or, in the case of a courtyard, under trees or in another shady place. [7, c. 45] The guest must follow the instructions of the host, but there is usually an eternal confrontation here - the host also wants to please the guest! And in this case, humor and a polite attitude towards all participants in this, rather theatrical, process is highly valued. However, it should be remembered that places far from the entrance or gate are considered the most honorable. Women usually do not sit at the same table with men, but in urban areas this rule often does not apply. At the table, it is not customary to admire the beauty of women and pay close attention to them. But to take an interest in the affairs of the family and the well-being of its members is quite appropriate. Any meal here begins and ends with tea drinking. At first, sweets, pastries, dried fruits and nuts, fruits and vegetables are served on the table, then there are snacks, and only at the end - the obligatory plov and other "heavy food". Local plov is very satisfying and prepared according to a rather complicated recipe, so it is not recommended to lean on it right away. The abundance of fat in food also does not contribute to digestion, so it is recommended to drink as much green tea as possible (which, in general, Kyrgyz have been doing since time immemorial). Be sure to have hot cakes on the table, which in no case should be turned over. Dropping a piece of bread on the ground, or even just putting it there, even wrapped in cloth or paper, is also considered bad luck. Chaikhana (teahouse) is the same unshakable element of local traditions as tea itself. Public life here is concentrated in mosques, in the bazaar and, of course, in the teahouse. Here they simply communicate and negotiate, relax and share news, have breakfast and lunch, discuss the problems of life and the world order. They usually choose a place for a tea house somewhere in the shade of trees and closer to the water, which, along with tea, should give the conversation peace and non-fussiness. The decor of the tea house is quite traditional - low tables are surrounded by the same low and necessarily covered carpets and sofas. Somewhere in the corner, the owner or servants are bustling about, and the main place is occupied, as one would expect, by the hearth over which water is boiled or food is cooked, and the teapots themselves. The rituals accompanying tea drinking are quite complex and incomprehensible to the uninitiated, so it is easier to observe the locals and do as they do - you can be sure that they will also appreciate such a respectful attitude towards their customs. Despite strong

Islamic traditions, most Kyrgyz drink alcohol freely, at least with guests. If you do not drink strong alcoholic beverages, mainly vodka, warn about this in advance, no one will impose anything here. During Ramadan, it is not recommended to drink alcoholic beverages, at least openly. When entering a house or a teahouse, you should take off your shoes. The style of clothing is quite democratic, however, when visiting places of worship, you should not wear too open or short clothes. Despite everything, it is not recommended to wear shorts, especially in rural areas. [8, с. 114]

So, summing up the work, we can draw the following conclusions:

The idea of punctuality changed depending on the historical period, culture, religion, the development of physics, biology, psychology and other sciences. Any kind of perception is of great importance for a person. The most important features of perception are objectivity, integrity, structure, constancy and meaningfulness. Punctuality is a figurative reflection of such characteristics of the phenomena of the surrounding reality as cyclicity, duration, flow rate and sequence. But it really shows we need to make some improvement and we should never put ourselves in the first place. Being punctual should be a habit and a good manner embedded in our mind.

Therefore, it is considered quite natural that in the worldview of different peoples there is an identical reflection of universal phenomena, and one can also see the national

coloring inherent in only one of the languages. Each ethnic group cognizes the world in its own way and creates a kind of "linguistic picture of the world". All this is a reflection of national characteristics, therefore it is based on national and cultural foundations, because the development of civilization is also an inseparable phenomenon from the language. The national culture and means of the national language are one.

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