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В ОБЛАСТИ ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

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В сборнике опубликованы доклады участников II Международной научной конференции молодых ученых (студентов старших курсов, магистрантов, аспирантов, преподавателей вузов России, дальнего и ближнего зарубежья), которая состоялась в НИУ «Саратовский государственный университет им. Н.Г. Чернышевского» 27 марта 2015 года.

В сборник включены статьи с результатами исследований в области истории, международных отношений, социологии, туризма и сервиса, философии, педагогики, психологии и филологии.

These are the proceedings of the II International multidisciplinary conference "Young Scholars' Research in the Humanities" that was held on 27 March, 2015 at Saratov State University.

The results of research in the humanities – history, international studies, sociology, tourism and service, philosophy, psychology and philology - were presented by students, post-graduates and university lecturers from Russian and foreign universities.

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Sh. Shortanbayev,
Almaty, KazNU after Al-Farabi

THE POWER BEHIND THE LANGUAGES

Chingiz Aitmatov's works became part and parcel of the world artistic culture. The humanistic ideas of his works, love for man, his people, his country, the magic of his word made his creative work interesting and necessary for everyone who thinks over the essence of word, man and existence. Love for Kyrgyzstan and a dream to make his people world-famous made the writer apply to the Russian language as one of the world languages by means of which the writer's aspirations became known all over the world. The reasons which made Chingiz Aitmatov turn to the Russian language are discussed in the remarkable book by U.M. Bakhtikireeva [1, 237]. U.M. Bakhtikireeva makes a research into Aitmatov's bilingual creative work and notes that his works, though written in Russian, are distinguished by national originality [1, 111].

The problem of international between a whole and its part is a general philosophical problem. It is also a linguistic problem demonstrating how a system of a language works [2, 220]. It is also a problem of the linguistic personality as an integral whole. Added to that, it is also a problem of his second linguistic personality as an integral part of a new whole - a bilingual one. A whole consists of parts but parts can't make up a whole unless they are interlinked and interrelated. The parts, though seemingly small, fulfill their own immanent function and possess their own meaning. Moreover they lend that whole (phenomenon) a distinctiveness and uniqueness which make one whole different from others.

Aforesaid may be fully attributed to such a phenomenon as is represented by Chingiz Aitmatov and his phenomenal works, "The Cranes Fly Early" being one of them [3, 21 – 100]. This story written by Chingiz Aitmatov in Russian has got the author's own paginal remarks on Kyrgyz lexemes and phrasemes applied that reflect national traditions and originality of the Kyrgyz language. Being nationally specific, being parts of a whole called a national language these realities serve to describe a

universal phenomenon recognized by everyone as a must-be trait of man and his essence a man who is humanistic and creative whatever language he speaks. That man is a Kyrgyz, a Russian, a Frenchman, a German and an Englishman and by way of their language Aitmatov becomes understandable close and indispensable to people all over the world. That Kyrgyz teenager in the story "The Cranes Fly Early" speaks to the world in Russian but still his national world outlook is made evident among other important details by the Kyrgyz words and phrases he uses, the songs his brother sings the description of national ways. Thus, Chingis Aitmatov claims himself to be a bilingual. It's appropriate here to raise a question of ways and methods to investigate creations by bilingual writers. In this connection it is important to note that the philosophical analysis suggested by N.A. Nickolina turns out to be ineffective here [4, 5].

An appropriate definition of the suggested type of analysis is given by U.M. Bakhtikireeva who writes: "A linguistic analysis of this type of texts must first of all be based on the way of explaining such texts as a product of interaction of two different language cultures in one personality"[1,16].

We have put forward a hypothesis that all the nationally specific lexemes and phrasemes of the story "The Cranes Fly Early" represent cohesive parts of a whole, namely of the scheme of this story in Kyrgyz. Viewed from the interrelation of language and external reality, they represent a linguistic picture of the world of the Kyrgyz by means of which the first language personality of Chingis Aitmatov is manifested. Coming across those specific national realities a reader comes to know about the "Manas" epos, the language of Kyrgyz traditions and human relations.

Those specific words also serve as cues to consecutively reconstruct the plot of "The Cranes Fly Early" and fulfill the text forming function.

In conclusion it is important to note that the Kyrgyz and Russian parts of the story "The Cranes Fly Early" interact the Kyrgyz component displaying peculiarity of the Kyrgyz language world picture. Taken together and considered as a whole, they serve to attach Aitmatov's distinctiveness to the artistic comprehension of real events and demonstrate the strength of his artistic vision. The two languages, Russian and Kyrgyz, reveal the great power and flexibility of Aitmatov's bilingual thinking triumphantly demonstrated in the process of cognition of the essence of word, man and existence.

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