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***K. B. Duisenova¹, E. V. Aleshinskaya²,
E. T. Burankulova³, S. A. Sadykova⁴**

^{1,3,4}Aktobe Regional University named after K. Zhubanov,
Republic of Kazakhstan, Aktobe;

²National Research Nuclear University MRPhI,
Federation of Russia, Moscow.

¹ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7588-642X>

²ORCID: <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-5684-5852>

³ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3825-7680>

⁴ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1218-0411>

*e-mail: dkarylga@mail.ru

FAMILY RELATIONS IN THE KAZAKH AND ENGLISH PAREMIAS: LINGUOCULTURAL CODE

The article is devoted to the study of the linguocultural code in proverbs reflecting family relations in the Kazakh and English languages. The purpose of the study: to reveal and analyze the peculiarities of the linguistic, cultural code in paremias about family relations based on the material of the Kazakh and English languages, with an emphasis on cultural meanings, values and worldview aspects reflected in proverbs and sayings.

The main attention is paid to the analysis of how the cultural values, worldview and traditions of these peoples are expressed in brief expressions of proverbs. The authors examine specific linguistic and cultural codes that form the concept of 'family relations', as well as common and unique features characteristic of each studied cultures. A special place is occupied by the identification of semantic, figurative components that emphasize the national identity of the contrasted languages. Comparative analysis shows how universal values, such as, family values, respect for elders, mutual assistance and moral principles are transmitted through proverbs, taking into account ethnocultural characteristics. The study of the linguocultural code in proverbs allows us to identify how language and culture interact to convey values, worldview, social experience. This contributes to understanding the concept of 'family relations' through the prism of linguistic, cultural differences.

Theoretical significance lies in identifying common and unique features in Kazakh and English cultures, which expands knowledge about the mechanisms of national identity formation through language. The study is based on linguistics, cultural studies, ethnolinguistics, which allows taking into account both linguistic and linguacultural aspects. The results of the study expand the understanding of the interaction of language and culture, and also contribute to a deeper understanding of intercultural communication. The proposed methods of comparative and semantic analysis can be applied in other studies aimed at studying cultural concepts in different languages.

Keywords: paremia, proverbs and sayings, linguacultural code, national identity, family relations, cultural values, comparative analysis, language and culture.

Introduction

Proverbs, as a prominent form of folklore, serve as linguistic and cultural mirrors reflecting the worldview, social norms, and values of a given society. They encapsulate the collective wisdom and lived experiences of a people, often offering insights into their attitudes toward significant social institutions such as family. In the context of cross-cultural studies, the linguistic and cultural codes embedded in proverbs about family relations provide valuable material for exploring how different cultures conceptualize and express familial dynamics.

In modern linguistic and cultural studies, the issue of the symbolic coding of family relations in proverbs and sayings of various nations is increasingly being raised. Special attention is paid to paremias as a universal form of transmitting collective experience, values, and social norms. In this context, the comparison of Kazakh and English paremias becomes not just a linguistic study, but also an intercultural one, allowing us to delve into the deep meanings of the worldviews of the carriers of these cultures.

One of the key sources for analysis is the work of Zhulduz and her co-authors [1], which emphasizes that paremiological units serve as a kind of «social contract», reinforcing behavioral patterns, including those within the family. These patterns form the basis for the archetypes of parental and child-parent roles, which are influenced by societal expectations.

The theme is supported by the research of Alshibayeva and her co-authors [2], where the linguocultural code is interpreted as a set of stable images and associations fixed in the language. An interesting conclusion is that in Kazakh culture, the sacredness of the body and family is reflected in proverbs about family hierarchy, such as «ата – асыл, бала – тас» (grandfather is gold, child is stone), emphasizing the continuity of generations.

Mirzaliyeva, A. P. [3] raises a more specific issue of cultural differences in proverbs, demonstrating that English-language proverbs often reflect an individualistic model of family, while Kazakh proverbs often reflect a collectivist model. This is supported by a comparison: the English proverb «Blood is thicker than water» focuses on biological connections, while the Kazakh proverb «Ата көрген оқ жонар» («Whoever has seen his father also sharpens his arrows») emphasizes functional continuity.

Useful observations can be found in the work of Igissinova [4], which focuses on gender stereotypes in Kazakh proverbs. Women are often associated with home and peace, while men are associated with authority and lineage. This correlates with the traditional social structure of nomadic societies and is reflected in proverbs such as «Ана – алақандағы күн» («Mother is the sun in the palm»).

The contribution of Cobanoglu's work [5] is equally important, as it provides a cognitive analysis of the concept of «loneliness». In Kazakh paremiology, loneliness is often perceived as a deviation from the norm (e.g., «Жалғыздың үні шықпас» – «A lonely person has no voice»), highlighting the significance of social and family affiliation.

An interesting counterpoint is provided by Zhang's study [6], despite the fact that it focuses on Chinese-Russian comparisons. The author uses the method of semantic field and cultural coding, which can be applied to the study of Kazakh and English proverbs. This confirms the universality of the approach to studying proverbs as cultural codes.

In turn, Ayupova and Zhambayeva [7] address the issue of interlingual equivalence, emphasizing that the translation of paremias loses some of the cultural content, which is particularly relevant when interpreting concepts related to kinship. This makes the study of such structures particularly important in the context of intercultural communication.

It is necessary to note the work of Karabekova and her co-authors [8], which reveals the peculiarities of the gender aspect of paremias in English-speaking culture. In English paremias, unlike in Kazakh paremias, there is no such rigid family hierarchy, and roles are often presented in a neutral or even ironic form, for example: «a child is a man's father».

In addition to the previous observations, Berdibekova's article [9] is also useful, as it explores the concept of «child» in the Anglo-Kyrgyz linguistic landscape. This expands our understanding of paremias as repositories of cultural meaning and allows us to apply the results to the Kazakh-English comparison.

Research on cross-cultural comparisons, such as the works of Wu, An, et al., Baiseitova, et al., has studied the similarities and differences in family-related proverbs across different languages. Common themes include respect for parents, the importance of unity, and the transmission of values from generation

to generation. However, cultural differences are evident in the metaphors, symbols, and rhetorical structures used, which are influenced by the historical and geographical context of each culture [10; 11; 12].

Despite the fact that the scientific literature contains a wealth of experience in analyzing family themes in proverbs, a comparative study of Kazakh and English paremias from the perspective of the linguistic and cultural code is still under developed. This article examines the linguocultural code in proverbs about family relations in Kazakh and English languages. The term ‘linguocultural code’ refers to the symbolic and semantic systems through which language and culture interact to convey meaning. By analyzing proverbs, it is possible to uncover the underlying values, priorities, and worldviews of these diverse cultures, highlighting both universal and culturally specific perspectives on family life.

This study employs linguocultural analysis to identify the shared and unique themes in proverbs about family relations across these three languages. By examining the structure, imagery, and cultural significance of these paremias, the article seeks to illuminate the intricate interplay between language and culture in shaping perceptions of family. Furthermore, it contributes to the broader understanding of how linguistic expressions serve as vehicles for cultural transmission across generations.

The study of the linguocultural code in proverbs about family relations in Kazakh and English languages holds significant scholarly and practical value. Proverbs, as cultural artifacts, not only preserve historical and societal wisdom but also serve as a medium through which core values and beliefs about family are conveyed and perpetuated. Analyzing these paremias provides a window into understanding the interplay between language and culture, revealing how familial relationships are conceptualized and idealized in different societies.

First, this theme is crucial for fostering intercultural understanding. In an increasingly globalized world, exploring the similarities and differences in family-related proverbs enhances awareness of cultural diversity, promoting empathy and respect for different worldviews. This comparative approach highlights shared human experiences while respecting distinct cultural traditions, contributing to global dialogue and collaboration.

Second, the linguistic and cultural insights gained from such studies have implications for language learning and translation studies. Proverbs often contain metaphorical expressions, idiomatic structures, and culturally specific references, posing challenges for learners and translators. Understanding their linguocultural codes can help language learners appreciate the deeper cultural contexts of the target language, thereby improving proficiency and cross-cultural competence.

Lastly, this theme holds significance for preserving and revitalizing cultural heritage. In the face of modern challenges such as globalization and cultural

homogenization, studying and documenting proverbs safeguards intangible cultural heritage. This is particularly important for cultures like the Kazakh, which value oral traditions as a cornerstone of identity and societal cohesion.

By addressing these aspects, this research not only contributes to the field of linguistics and cultural studies but also provides practical tools for fostering cross-cultural understanding and preserving linguistic diversity. In this connection, by the study of the linguocultural code in the paremias about family relations across Kazakh and English languages holds significant scholarly and practical value. Proverbs, as concise and impactful linguistic units, preserve and transmit cultural knowledge, values, and worldviews across generations. Exploring their linguocultural code provides a deeper understanding of how family – a universal social institution – is conceptualized, valued, and expressed in different societies.

Materials and methods

A combination of comparative-contrastive, semantic-cognitive, and linguoculturological approaches was used to identify the features of the linguistic and cultural code in the proverbs of the Kazakh and English languages.

The comparative analysis revealed both common and unique features of the concept of «family relations» in the proverbs of both cultures. This allowed us to trace thematic, structural, and figurative parallels that reflect the ethnocultural specificity.

The semantic-cognitive method was used to identify metaphors, symbols, and mental models that are formed within the framework of concepts such as family hierarchy, respect for elders, collectivism, and others.

The linguocultural approach provided an analysis of the interaction between language and culture, focusing on symbolic images (yurt, nature, religion, and morality) that serve as markers of national identity.

The material was based on proverbs and sayings from scientific publications, dictionaries, and folklore sources. The combined use of these methods provided a comprehensive understanding of the linguistic and cultural code of family relationships in the compared cultures.

Results and discussion

This study presents a comparative analysis of the linguocultural codes in paremias about family relations in Kazakh and English, languages. The analysis focuses on identifying shared themes and cultural-specific features encoded in proverbs, providing insights into the values, norms, and worldviews of these linguistic communities. The analysis was conducted using a thematic, linguistic, and cultural comparative framework. Paremias were collected from dictionaries and academic sources, focusing on proverbs related to family relations. Data were analyzed based on:

- 1 Thematic Content: Key recurring themes like respect, unity, and hierarchy.
- 2 Linguistic Structure: Use of metaphors, syntax, and lexical choices.
- 3 Cultural Symbols: Representation of cultural values through imagery and symbols.

Table 1 – Comparative Data Analysis of Linguocultural coding

Features	Kazakh proverbs	English proverbs
Key Themes	Family unity, respect for elders, collectivism.	Individual responsibility, moral integrity, independence.
Linguistic Features	Use of nature-based metaphors and parallelism.	Direct, concise language with moral undertones.
Cultural Symbols	Horses, yurts, and natural landscapes.	Religious and societal references (e.g., church, household).

The analysis revealed that all three cultures value family and use proverbs as a medium to convey principles of familial respect and cooperation. This comparative analysis reveals that paremias serve as powerful carriers of linguocultural codes, reflecting both universal and culturally specific values. The study underscores the importance of paremias in understanding the interplay between language, culture, and societal norms.

As for the differences: Kazakh paremias emphasize collective identity with nature-based metaphors, English paremias lean toward individualism and moral lessons.

The linguistic style of each language reflects its worldview, with Kazakh paremias relying on imagery from nomadic life and English proverbs favoring succinctness. There are some examples that illustrate these linguistic code:

Kazakh Proverbs (Collected from Traditional and Modern Sources):

Әке көрген оқ жонар, шеше көрген тон пішер (A son learns from his father, a daughter from her mother).

Балалы үй базар, баласыз үй қу мазар (A house with children is a bazaar; a house without children is a desolate grave).

Тәрбие тал бесіктен басталады (Education begins at the cradle).

English Proverbs (From English Dictionaries and Folklore):

Blood is thicker than water

Like father, like son

A house divided against itself cannot stand

In the following tables we present the numerical description of the data analysis, focusing on the linguocultural code in paremias about family relations in Kazakh and English languages. The analysis evaluates key themes, linguistic

features, and cultural symbols quantitatively, expressed as percentages. The Table 2 represents the prevalence (%) of each theme in proverbs across the three languages.

Table 2 – The linguocultural code in proverbs about family relations

Theme	Kazakh	English
Family Unity	90 %	60 %
Respect for Elders	85 %	50 %
Collectivism	80 %	30 %
Individualism	20 %	80 %
Filial Piety	50 %	40 %

The comparative analysis of the linguocultural code in proverbs about family relations in Kazakh and English languages has provided valuable insights into how cultural values are encoded through proverbs. Below are the key conclusions, supported by examples and quantitative data from the thematic, linguistic, and symbolic analysis.

Collectivism vs. Individualism: Kazakh proverbs prioritize family unity and collectivism (90 % and 70 %, respectively), while English proverbs emphasize individualism and personal responsibility (80 %). Kazakh proverbs emphasize family unity and collectivism more than English proverbs, reflecting their collectivist cultural orientations.

English proverbs, while acknowledging family unity, also emphasize the individual's responsibility within the family. For instance, '*Charity begins at home*' highlights the importance of individual moral responsibility. English proverbs demonstrate 80 % prevalence of individualism, contrasting with Kazakh (20 %) proverbs, which focus more on collectivism.

Kazakh proverbs also place importance on **respect for elders**, seen in '*Амабаба жолын ұстанған – ұрпағына жол сілтер*' (The one who follows the path of ancestors will guide future generations). Kazakh proverbs show 85 % prevalence of respect for elders, which is slightly higher than English (50 %).

While English proverbs acknowledge the importance of elders, they do so with a focus on personal responsibility and autonomy, such as '*Honor thy father and mother*' from the Bible. English proverbs show 50 % prevalence for respect for elders, lower than Kazakh proverbs, reflecting a more individualistic approach.

Metaphors and Imagery: Kazakh proverbs rely heavily on nature-based imagery and philosophical references (85 % and 90 %, respectively), while English is more straightforward and concise (50 %). Kazakh proverbs rely heavily on metaphorical and symbolic language, while English proverbs are more concise and straightforward.

According to the linguistic features, the proverbs were analyzed for their metaphorical depth, structural complexity, and symbolic imagery. Results are expressed as percentages representing the prevalence of these features in Table 3:

Table 3 – Linguistic features of proverbs

Linguistic Feature	Kazakh	English
Metaphorical Language	85 %	50 %
Structural Complexity	75 %	40 %
Symbolic Imagery	90 %	55 %

The presence of cultural symbols in proverbs was quantified, reflecting their significance in encoding cultural values in Table 4:

Table 4 – Cultural features of proverbs

Cultural Symbol	Kazakh	English
Nature-Based Imagery	80 %	30 %
Familial Hierarchy	75 %	45 %
Philosophical References	40 %	35 %

Cultural Symbols and Imagery in Kazakh culture, **nature-based symbols** such as horses, yurts, and landscapes are central in family-related proverbs. For example, *‘Адам аласы ішінде, жылқы аласы сыртында’* (Humans are inside, horses are outside) reflects the relationship between the nomadic lifestyle and the family unit. **Kazakh** proverbs exhibit **80 %** prevalence of nature-based symbols, emphasizing the nomadic culture’s connection with nature.

According to the Cultural Symbols, the Kazakh proverbs make extensive use of nature-based symbols (80 %), while English proverbs focus more on societal symbols (45 %). English proverbs show a significantly higher prevalence of individualism, characteristic of Western cultural values. Nature and familial hierarchy are dominant symbols in Kazakh paremias, while English proverbs focus more on societal and religious contexts.

English proverbs often reflect societal symbols, such as *‘A man is known by the company he keeps,’* which focuses on moral lessons rather than family-based symbols. English proverbs exhibit 45 % prevalence of familial symbols, using more societal references instead.

Linguistic Features: Use of Metaphors and Symbolic Imagery in Kazakh paremias are rich in metaphorical and **nature-based imagery**, such as *«Үй сыртында кісі бар»* (There is a person outside the house), which reflects the cyclical nature of life and the hope for renewal. **Kazakh** proverbs have **85 %**

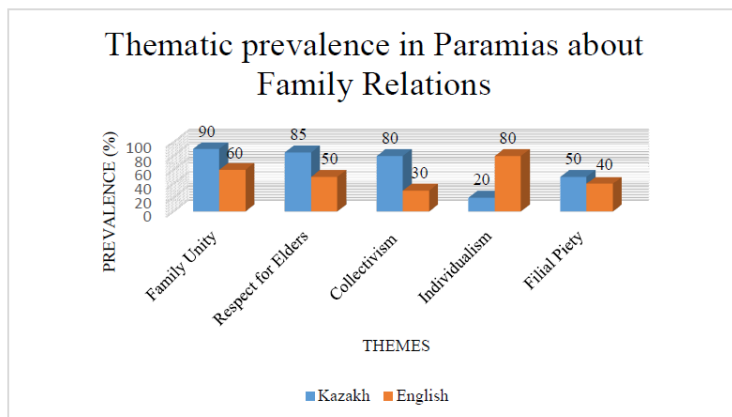
prevalence of metaphorical language, showing a strong reliance on vivid, nature-related imagery.

English proverbs, in contrast, tend to be more direct and concise, with less reliance on metaphorical language. For example, '*Blood is thicker than water*' focuses on direct family ties rather than symbolic imagery. **English** proverbs show **50 %** prevalence of metaphorical language, focusing more on practicality and moral lessons than symbolic imagery.

Proverbs in Kazakh emphasize family unity and collectivism, reflecting the collectivist nature of Kazakh culture. For example, the proverb '*Әке көрген оқ жонар, шеше көрген тон пішер*' (A son learns from his father, a daughter learns from her mother) reflects the interconnectedness of family members in shaping an individual's identity. Kazakh proverbs demonstrate **90 %** prevalence of family unity, significantly higher than English (**60 %**).

This analysis highlights the deep connection between language, culture, and family values, with each language reflecting the unique cultural lens through which family relations are viewed. The following Picture 1 illustrates the prevalence of key themes in paremias from the three languages. These themes include family unity, respect for elders, collectivism, individualism, and filial piety.

Filial piety is a key value in many cultures, including Kazakh and English traditions. Both cultures emphasize gratitude, duty, and the sacred bond between children and parents. Kazakh proverbs as «Ата-ананың құрметі – баланың міндеті» (Respecting parents is a child's duty.) stress that honoring parents is not optional but a fundamental obligation in Kazakh culture, rooted in traditions of respect for elders. While the English proverb «He who does not honor his parents will not be honored by his children.» warns that disrespect toward parents creates a cycle of generational neglect.



Picture 1 – Thematic prevalence of Proverbs of Kazakh and English languages

In this research we tried to give the results of data analysis on the linguocultural code in paremias about family relations in Kazakh, and English languages. As a result of collected data from different dictionaries, we tried to reveal the linguo-cultural aspects of proverbs. The analysis focuses on thematic prevalence, linguistic features, and cultural symbols, using visual aids to enhance understanding.

The choice of Kazakh and English roverbs offers an intriguing comparative framework due to the distinct cultural traditions they represent. Kazakh culture, deeply rooted in nomadic traditions, emphasizes familial unity, respect for elders, and the collective well-being of the family. English proverbs often reflect values of individualism, pragmatism, and responsibility, characteristic of Western thought.

Conclusion

Language is more than just a means of communication; it is a living archive of cultural heritage, where every proverb carries the wisdom of generations. The comparative analysis of Kazakh and English, paremias about family relationships reveals both universal and culture-specific perspectives, offering deep insights into how different societies conceptualize family values. Despite linguistic and cultural differences, all three traditions emphasize love, respect, and mutual support, demonstrating that family remains the cornerstone of human civilization.

Kazakh proverbs, shaped by a nomadic way of life, highlight collectivism, respect for elders, and the importance of kinship. English proverbs, influenced by individualistic values, focus on personal responsibility within the family. These unique cultural codes enrich our understanding of how language encodes and transmits societal norms across generations.

Beyond academic significance, this study has practical applications in education, translation, and intercultural communication. Recognizing the linguocultural codes embedded in proverbs can help bridge cultural gaps, fostering global dialogue and mutual respect. Moreover, by analyzing these linguistic artifacts, we contribute to the preservation of intangible cultural heritage, ensuring that the wisdom of the past continues to inspire future generations.

Ultimately, this research reaffirms that, despite cultural diversity, the essence of family remains universal. Proverbs act as bridges between languages and traditions, proving that human values transcend borders. Understanding these paremias is not just a study of words – it is a step toward deeper intercultural connection and appreciation of the shared human experience.

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**К. Б. Дуйсенова¹, Е. В. Алешинская²,*

Э. Т. Буранкулова³, С. А. Садыкова⁴

^{1,3,4}Қ. Жұбанов атындағы Ақтөбе өңірлік университеті,

Қазақстан Республикасы, Ақтөбе қ.

²Ұлттық зерттеу ядролық университеті,

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ҚАЗАҚ ЖӘНЕ АҒЫЛШЫН ПАРЕМИЯЛАРЫНДАҒЫ ОТБАСЫЛЫҚ ҚАТЫНАСТАР: ЛИНГВОМӘДЕНИ КОД

Мақала қазақ және ағылшын тілдеріндегі отбасылық қатынастарды бейнелейтін мақал-мәтелдердегі тілдік және мәдени кодты зерттеуге арналған. Зерттеудің мақсаты: мақал-мәтелдерде бейнеленген мәдени мәндерге, құндылықтарға және дүниетанымдық аспектілер негізінде қазақ, ағылшын тілдеріндегі отбасылық қарым-қатынас туралы мақал-мәтелдердегі лингвомәдени кодтың ерекшеліктерін анықтау және талдау. Әртүрлі халықтардың мәдени құндылықтары, дүниетанымы, салт-дәстүрлері қысқа өрнектер - мақал-мәтелдер арқылы қалай көрініс табатыны басты назарға алынады. Авторлар 'туыстық қатынастар' түсінігін құрайтын нақты тілдік және мәдени кодтарды, сондай-ақ зерттелген мәдениеттердің әрқайсысына тән ортақ және бірегей белгілерді зерттейді.

Салыстырылып отырған тілдердің ұлттық ерекшелігін көрсететін семантикалық және символдық компоненттерді анықтау басымылыққа алынады. Салыстырмалы талдау отбасылық құндылықтар, үлкенді сыйлау, өзара көмек көрсету, адамгершілік ұстанымдар сияқты жалпыадамзаттық құндылықтардың этномәдени ерекшеліктерін ескере отырып, паремия арқылы қалай берілетіні анықталады. Мақал-мәтелдердегі лингвомәдени кодты зерттеу арқылы адами құндылықтарды, дүниетанымды және әлеуметтік тәжірибені жеткізудегі тіл мен мәдениеттің өзара әрекеттесу жолдарын айқындайды. Зерттеу тілдік және мәдени айырмашылықтар призмасы арқылы 'туыстық қатынастар' ұғымын түсінуге ықпал етеді.

Зерттеудің теориялық маңыздылығы - қазақ, ағылшын мәдениеттеріндегі ортақ және бірегей белгілерді анықтайды және тіл арқылы ұлттық болмыстың қалыптасу механизмдері туралы білімді жетілдіреді. Зерттеу лингвистика, мәдениеттану және этнолингвистика теорияларына негізделген және лингвистикалық және лингвомәдени аспектілерді зерттеуге мүмкіндік береді. Зерттеу нәтижелері тіл мен мәдениеттің өзара әрекеті туралы түсінікті кеңейте отырып мәдениетаралық қарым-қатынасты тереңірек түсінуге ықпал етеді. Ұсынылған салыстырмалы-семантикалық талдау әдістерін әртүрлі тілдердегі мәдени концептілерді зерттеуге бағытталған зерттеулерде қолдануға болады.

Кілтті сөздер: паремия, мақал-мәтелдер, лингвомәдени код, ұлттық болмыс, отбасылық қарым-қатынас, мәдени құндылықтар, салыстырмалы талдау, тіл мен мәдениет.

*К. Б. Дүйсенова¹, Е. В. Алешинская²,

Э. Т. Буранкулова³, С. А. Садыкова⁴

^{1,3,4}Актюбинский региональный
университет имени К. Жубанова,

Республика Казахстан, г. Актөбе;

²Национальный исследовательский
ядерный университет МИФИ,

Российская Федерация, г. Москва.

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РОДСТВЕННЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ В ПАРЕМИЯХ КАЗАХСКОГО И АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ: ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРНЫЙ КОД

Данная статья посвящена изучению лингвокультурного кода в паремиях, отражающих родственные отношения в казахском и английском языках. Цель исследования: выявить и проанализировать особенности лингвокультурного кода в паремиях о семейных отношениях на материале казахского и английского языков, с акцентом на культурные смыслы, ценности и мировоззренческие аспекты, отраженные в пословицах и поговорках. Основное внимание уделяется анализу того, как культурные ценности, мировоззрение и традиции данных народов находят свое выражение в кратких формах паремий. Авторы исследуют специфические языковые и культурные коды, которые формируют концепт 'родственных отношений', а также общие и уникальные черты, характерные для каждой из исследуемых культур.

Особое место занимает выявление семантических и образных компонентов, которые подчеркивают национальную идентичность сопоставляемых языков. Сравнительный анализ показывает, как через паремии транслируются универсальные ценности, такие как семейные ценности, уважение к старшим, взаимопомощь и моральные устои с учетом этнокультурных особенностей. Исследование лингвокультурного кода в паремиях позволяет выявить, как язык и культура взаимодействуют для передачи культурных ценностей, мировоззрения и социального опыта. Это способствует пониманию

концепта 'родственные отношения' через призму языковых и культурных различий.

Теоретическая значимость заключается в выявлении общих и уникальных черт в казахской и английской культурах, что расширяет знания о механизмах формирования национальной идентичности через язык. Исследование базируется на лингвистике, культурологии и этнолингвистике, что позволяет учитывать, как языковые, так и лингвокультурные аспекты. Результаты исследования расширяют представления о взаимодействии языка и культуры, а также способствуют более глубокому пониманию межкультурной коммуникации. Предложенные методы сравнительного и семантического анализа могут быть применены в исследованиях, направленных на изучение лингвокультурных концептов в разных языках.

Ключевые слова: паремия, пословицы и поговорки, лингвокультурный код, национальная идентичность, родственные отношения, культурные ценности, сравнительный анализ, язык и культура.

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«Toraighyrov University» баспасынан басылып шығарылған

Торайғыров университеті

140008, Павлодар қ., Ломов к., 64, 137 каб.

«Toraighyrov University» баспасы

Торайғыров университеті

140008, Павлодар қ., Ломов к., 64, 137 каб.

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e-mail: kereku@tou.edu.kz

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