Using Peculiarities of the Word “Greetings” In Kazakh, Russian and English Languages

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Abstract: The paper is discussed about the similarities and differences of forms of greetings in three languages, such as Kazakh, Russian and English languages. There are various forms of greetings in three languages, the form of greetings can have some dialectical characteristics that are probably related to the historical and geographical division of nations. Also it is about the connection between the history and culture of the Kazakh people and language forms, which were formed as a result of a long historical development of the Kazakh linguocultural community. However, recent decades are characterized as the rapid development of communication links, changes in living conditions, the expansion of the information boundaries, the destruction of the tribal way of life, which could not affect at the linguistic forms.

Keywords: language communication, words, pronunciation, formal and informal speech.

INTRODUCTION

The Kazakh language there are various formulas of greeting, the use of which depends on: 1) the age of the recipient and the speaker; 2) the distance between the partners: a stranger, acquaintance, friend, relative; 3) the social hierarchy partners; 4) communication situation (household or official); 5) the destination and the speaker.

In addition, the formula of greeting can have some dialectal characteristics that are probably related to the historical and geographical division of Khakass to Juzes (tribes). For example, the most common greeting kaz. “Сәлем!” (rus. “Привет!”), eng. “Hello”), is used in a neutral atmosphere of dialogue has the following colloquial in Western regions: “Сәлем бердік!” (rus.”Здравствуйте!”), eng. “How do you do?”) and south part of Kazakhstan pronounces as “Сәлем!”.

For the Kazakh community characterized by respect, respect for elders. Children are taught from an early age not to contradict, to give way to be helpful to parents and strangers elder. Such an attitude could not be reflected in the language: for example, the formula of greeting “Сәлеметсіздерме!” (rus.”Здравствуйте!”), eng.”Hi/Hello!”) refers to a junior or family has the following options: “Сәлеметсіздерме!” in plural form (several members of the same age), “Сәлеметсіздерме!” (in relation to older people) and “Сәлеметсіздерме!” in plural form (several members, but old people).

The choice of form depends on the welcome of familiar or participants in the communicative situation. If they are not familiar, the choice of greetings depends mainly on the age of the recipient: to coeval or older person with greeting “Ассалаумагалаеуетым!” (for men), or “Сәлеметсіздерме!” to junior people “Сәлеметсіздерме!” or “Сәлем!”. If the participants in the communicative situation are familiar, but everybody depends on the degree of acquaintance: friends often greet each other with words “Сәлем!”, “Сәлеметсіздерме!”, and also welcomes the close in age relatives and friends.

DISCUSSION

Using the formulas of greeting also depends on the situation in which they are used: household or official. In the case of an official greeting it must have specific characteristics: mean respect for the person, the neutrality of age differences, to have general, not an individual character.

Official greetings are usually avoid of emotional coloring and are purely ritual element of communication. Until recently, this was a form of greeting “Сәлеметсіздерме, жоқұстанар!” (rus. “Здравствуйте, товарищи!”, eng. “How do you do, comrades!”); now due to the new historical realities, they say “Сәлеметсіздерме, қанымдар мен мырзалар!” (rus.”Здравствуйте, дами и господа!”), eng. “Hello dear ladies and gentlemen!”). These forms of greeting are usually not used at home, and if it used, only in a joyful manner. [2]

As mentioned above, the choice of the formula of greeting also depends on the sex of people greeting each other. The Kazakh language has forms of greetings, used only by men: “Ассалаумагалаеуетым!”, and men answer: “Уағалейкум ассалаам!” This played the role of the patriarchal way of life of Kazakhs, where the man is the head of the family, to speak first, to solve fundamental questions, get in touch with the representatives of other people, and a woman is a house-keeper, they are not involved in external negotiation.

Although her role in the family is great. Conversation with strangers still belongs to the man. This situation is well reflected in the Kazakh proverb: “Отбасында ер адам – бас, әйел адам – мойын”. (Rus. В семье муж – голова, а жена – шея. Eng. Man is head, woman is neck).
I wonder in the Kazakh form of welcome and the fact that many of them are at the same time and the question of the health of the recipient. So, greetings "Амансыз ба?" (rus. "Здравствуйте! Вы здоровы?") , eng. "Hello! Are you all right?") , "Аман-есен бе?" (rus. "Здравствуй! Ты здоров?") , "Есеп төмөндөр мен?" (rus. "Здравствуйте! Как дела?") , eng. "Hello! How are you?") , "Сау-сәлеметсиздерме?" (rus. "Здравствуйте! Как поживаете?") , eng. "Hello! How are the things") have such words, as kaz. аман (rus. здоровый, благополучный, незавидный), eng. healthy, happily, safe), kaz. есен (rus. благополучный, eng. happily), kaz. сәлеметс (rus. здоровый, eng. healthy).

In addition to the health of the recipient in the Kazakh linguocultural community it is taken to deal also about the health of his family, people close to him, with a polite response of a greeting is constant kaz. "Жайык, рақмет" (rus. "Хорошо, спасибо"), eng. "Fine, thank you").

The visitor is inquired after the health not only welcome person, but also about the health of the all members of family. In general, the hospitality, the rites of hospitality played (and plays) an important role in Kazakh linguoculture and cause many behavioral strategies, and long history of nomad has established certain rules, regulations, make a claim for respect, honor guests, especially senior people.

Such greeting forms are existed in Kazakh 'Қайырлы тап' (Rus. Доброе утро, Eng. Good morning), 'Қайырлы күн' (Rus. Добрый день, Eng. Good afternoon) и 'Кеш жыркы', 'Қайырлы көз' (Rus. Вечер светиль, Добрый вечер, Eng. Good evening). Their usage emphasizes respect for the people, such greetings can be heard at work between colleagues, so the chief can greet with a subordinate, and the subordinate will respond the same way. These forms are not uncommon situation in reception, and they show for sincere participants in speech situation. [3]

These given examples confirm the connection between the history and culture of the Kazakh people and language forms, which were formed as a result of a long historical development of the Kazakh linguistic culture community. However, recent decades are characterized as the rapid development of communication links, changes in living conditions, the expansion of the information boundaries, the destruction of the tribal way of life that this could not affect at the linguistic forms. There were borrowed forms of greeting (рус. "Привет!"; англ. "Hello!", "Hi!") , simplification of the traditional forms ("Сәлем" within the family in relation to parents, grandparents).

In Russian common neutral form of greeting is 'Здравствуйте', that is early means 'Будь здоров', 'Здоровья желаем' (from word здоровье, first здоровья). In Russia, for centuries it was customary to know about the health of the companion and wish good health. It is a sign of kindness, a benevolent attitude towards the other party, and a kind welcome from the owners.

Currently, the semantic meaning of the wishes of health lost and the word is used solely as a way to attract attention, to start a conversation. This is a polite greeting to all the representatives of Russian linguistic culture, in all situations of communication. However, we should pay attention to the suffix-me which serves as an indication for treatment of more than one recipient firstly and secondly, a sign of politeness to the same person. [4]

In addition, there is a shortened version of this greeting, 'Здравствуйте', which is quite common among children and young people, but does not receive universal 'recognition' in the adult audience, because it is only "half a polite". Suppose that the reduced form of greeting is due to the same linguistic trend towards simplification, as in the English language (Hello - Hi, Good morning - Morning, etc.), but differ in their cultural base.

If the British desire to reduce the sentence to a minimum due to the English rationalism, a desire to save time, and as little as possible to take away his interlocutor, then Russian is the direction of development is due, rather, with a reluctance to pronounce the long word (hard to pronounce) with laziness. That is why Russian word "Здравствуйте" is a sign of a lack of education. Adults also sometimes use this greeting to emphasize the ironic attitude to the interlocutor.

The greeting words 'Доброе утро', 'Добрый день', 'Добрый вечер' are not so common in the modern Russian linguistic culture. Initially, they are also good wishes, but over time the value was almost lost, and today it remains, perhaps, only in communication of elderly people in the forms of the type 'Доброго вам дая'. 'День добрый'.

The basic purpose of these combination is greeting, using the representatives of the older age categories between them, sometimes within the family (Доброе утро), at work, among colleagues at work. There are not abridged versions of these forms. This greeting is unusual for an official request to the public, in this case, it is 'Здравствуйте'.

Another Russian greeting, holds a strong position in the language is "Приятно". This is an informal greeting, is used frequently and in different situations of communication: between coevals, family, colleagues, friends, this greeting is characterized to communicators related equal, friendly relations. By connotative meanings it is similar to Kazakh 'Сәлем'.

The greeting can be divided into three parts in English: the forms of greeting (Hello, Good Morning, Good Afternoon, Good Evening), address (Mr. Wright, Nick, Ladies and Gentlemen) and an element of so-called 'small talk', which is characteristic of the English verbal communication. [5] We consider only the first portion, i.e. the forms of greeting.

In English there are also forms of greetings such as 'How do you do' and 'How are you' (abbr. 'How’re you'). First (literal translation: Как вы делаете) is less common, used in formal situations. Replica 'How are you' is in the literal translation means 'Как вы?' corresponds to the Russian word 'Как дела?', 'Как поживаете (ете)’? Their abridged version of 'Hi-ya' is used only as a forms of greeting without implying response of health conditions. [6]

Good morning, Good afternoon, Good evening are used most often in a formal situation. They also include two components: 'гуд' – 'хороший, приятный' and the name of the time of day. Short form of greetings Morning, Afternoon, Evening are less formal and have a tinge of democracy, they serve as a sign of equality between the
Communicants. [7] There is clearly a trend to reduce, simplify speech. Perhaps such reduction of speech is symbolized the processes of democratization of society, reducing the distance between the various categories of its representatives: age, social, sexual, etc.

CONCLUSION

Thus, along with certain similarities among the forms of greeting in the Kazakh, Russian and English, we can see some differences:

a. Kazakh forms of greetings has more words than Russian and English;

b. It is prevailing usage criteria of forms of greeting in the Kazakh linguistic culture, based on the social, age, sex differences; they are insignificant in Russian linguistic culture; for the English linguistic culture, the specificity, which is democratic relations, they are not typical;

c. There is a special suffix in the Kazakh language, it is an indicator of polite greetings, -сыз, which we call “morpheme of politeness”; there is such a morpheme -me in Russian language, however, along with the specified value, it carries more significance and multiplicity (address to some persons), so it is necessary to complete the perception of context; there is no formal index in modern English.

REFERENCES


