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SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF THE GROUP OF ADJECTIVES DENOTING SPATIAL ORIENTATION WITH CORE ADJECTIVES “BIG” AND “ЧОН” IN THE ENGLISH AND KYRGYZ LANGUAGES

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СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ГРУППЫ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ, ОБОЗНАЧАЮЩИХ ПРОСТРАНСТВЕННУЮ ОРИЕНТАЦИЮ, С ОСНОВНЫМИ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫМИ «BIG» И «ЧОН» В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И КЫРГЫЗСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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Abstract. This article studies the essence of the spatial adjectives in the English and Kyrgyz languages, investigate their semantic classifications on the examples taken from two languages. The paper does the literature review. Semantic peculiarities of spatial adjectives are analyzed. The relevance of the research is the studies of spatial adjectives describing in the English and Kyrgyz languages. The article uses lexica-semantic analysis of spatial adjectives.

Аннотация. Изучается сущность пространственных прилагательных в английском и кыргызском языках, исследуются их семантические классификации. Анализируются семантические особенности пространственных прилагательных. Актуальность исследования заключается в изучении прилагательных обозначающих большой размер в пространстве в английском и кыргызском языках. Использован лексико-семантический анализ пространственных прилагательных.

Keywords: space, spatial adjective, core and periphery adjective, Kyrgyz language.

Ключевые слова: пространство, пространственные прилагательные, ядро и периферии прилагательных, кыргызский язык.

The aim of this article is to deepen the knowledge about the lexical-semantic group of adjectives denoting the space in the English and Kyrgyz languages, to focus on the semantic analysis of the spatial adjectives in two languages mentioned above. In this research are used analytical method in order to define the significance of the semantic features of the spatial adjectives; descriptive method in order to clear out the adjectives in each semantic group and comparative method with an aim to contrast the spatial adjectives in the English and Kyrgyz languages [1-3].

This semantic group of adjectives is formed with the help of adjectives which denote the volume or size of an object in spatial area. The adjectives in this group is based on the main characteristics as “big”, so the core dominant of this group is the main adjectives large — чон, and the periphery adjectives are *big, great, huge, enormous, vast, tremendous immense, massive, giant, gigantic, mammoth, monumental, colossal* — *далдайган, дардайган, килейген, килтейген, лакыйган, локуйган, кесек, зор, улуу, ири, алп*. All these adjectives denote the objects' size or volume, in some cases the level or amount characteristics [2].

The following English adjectives are being used in order to show the big amount of

something: *large, big, great, huge, enormous, vast, tremendous, immense, massive, giant, gigantic, mammoth, monumental, colossal* and the adjectives *large, big, great* are considered to be the main or core sememe of this semantic group. The English adjectives *large, big, great* are considered to collocate with the number of nouns belonging to different lexical-semantic groups. These adjectives are in close interrelation with each other, so only due to the structural usage, collocating abilities and comparative study we can distinguish the different and similar points in their usage.

According to the etymologic sources (<https://kurl.ru/WOrBw>) the adjectives *large, big, great* were used in the Middle English Kent dialect (1100-1450). The word “large” may be related to the Anglo-French with meaning “liberal in giving, lavish, ample in quantity”, to the Latin language *larga; largus* — “copious” which denotes a lot of, big amount, extensive [4].

If to say about the historical background of the word “big”, this word might be descendant from the Scandinavian language group: “bugge- important man. The adjective “great” is related to the Old English “grēat-big-” and German “grōz- large”.

The adjectives *large* and *big* have the same semantic meaning, however the word *big* is being actively used in business correspondence and the word *large* is being used mainly in official style. The word “great” is being mostly used in the literary works denoting the extremely big size of the objects. In order to compare the adjectives in the English and Kyrgyz languages we have given the variants in two languages:

For example:

1. a. — We shall need a big room for the meeting. (informal style)- Бизге жолугушуу үчүн чоң бөлмө керек.

b. The meeting was held in a large room on the first floor (formal style). — Жолугушуу биринчи кабаттын чоң бөлмөсүндө өткөрүлдү.

2. A great tree had fallen across the river [9]. Чоң бак дарыянын туурасы көздөй жыгылган.

In colloquial speech to show the particular size or amount of an object the word “great” has been used before the another adjective: There was a great big hole in the road.

The usage of the English adjectives *large, big* and *great* mainly depends on the context, meanwhile in the Kyrgyz language they may be given with one adjective *чоң*. But we do not say that we express the dimension peculiarities using only one word in Kyrgyz, the number of Kyrgyz adjectives denoting big amount of something is great. So, the semantic group denoting “a big amount” in Kyrgyz contains the following adjectives: *чоң, далдайган, дардайган, килейген, килтейген, лакыйган, локуйган, кесек, зор, улуу, ири, алп, заңкайган, заңгыраган* with the dominant adjective *чоң* [5].

Similarly, the Kyrgyz adjectives are also able to collocate with the number of nouns belonging to different lexical-semantic groups. These adjectives are in close interrelation with each other, so only due to the structural usage, collocating abilities and comparative study we can distinguish the different and similar points in their usage. The Kyrgyz adjective *чоң* can be widely used in formal style and the informal speech as well [9].

As we have mentioned above the usage of the main adjectives depends on the surrounding context, in order to distinguish different structural relations we decided to be focused on semantic variants of the adjective *large*:

1. Large - more than average in size, degree or amount (characterizing the object size) [9].

Some of the clothes looked very large. I grew up in a large family. Brazil is the world's largest producer of coffee.

2. Large. 1. big in size or quantity [9].

He is a very large child for his age. Brazil is the world's largest producer of coffee. Who is the rather large (= fat) lady in the hat?

3. Large — used to describe one size in a range of sizes of clothes, food, products used in the house, etc.: *small, medium, large*

4. Wide in range and involving many things: *a large and complex issue. Some drugs are being used on a much larger scale than previously. If we look at the larger picture of the situation, the differences seem slight. A large proportion of old people live alone. Women usually do the larger share of the housework. Quantity: a large part of, on a large scale, a large volume, a large number of, a large proportion, a large amount, a large quantity.*

F.e. *She was a large woman with a large purse that had everything in it but a hammer and nails* [11]. In this sentence the first “large” says about the woman’s appearance parameters and the second “large” shows the big size of the purse.

F.e. *The next moment, my eyes fell on a large box of chocolates standing on a table nearby, and my heart gave a leap* [10].

F.e. *It was a bedroom — a larger room than mine — with two bedsteads in it, and suddenly I caught my breath* [10].

F.e. *He conducted me to her apartment. She sat in a large armchair* [10].

In all the sentences mentioned above the adjective “large” denotes about the noun’s extremely big size which attracts reader’s attention.

F.e. *There was nothing for me to do but to sit in my usual place besides Mrs. Van Hopper while she, like a large spider, spun her wide net about the stranger* [10].

The next adjective “big” denoting: large, degree or amount:

This house is too big for us now. He was a big man- tall and broad shouldered. There has been a big increase in prices. It is the world’s biggest computer company (informal). He had this great big grin on his face. They were earning big money. It’s the world’s biggest computer company. He had this great big grin on his face. They were earning big money.

F.e. *Some good music – Nacora, the pianist, and Katherine Bird, the Australian contralto – in the big studio* [10].

The adjective “big” tells about the spatial characteristics of an area.

F.e. *The coffee was brought in a big pot to the dinner-table* [10].

F.e. *I went into the study and opened the big box of chocolates that always stood on the table* [10].

The adjective “big” gives description about the object’s size.

F.e. *Is it because I am getting big I must do it all my lone? Yes, because you are getting big* [10].

The adjective “great”: a) much larger or more than average in size, amount or degree:

A great crowd had gathered. He must have fallen from a great success. Her death was a great shock to us all. It gives me great pleasure to welcome you here today. Take great care of it. You have been a great help.

b) very large- much bigger than average in size or quantity:

A great crowd had gathered. People were arriving in great numbers. The great majority of (= most) people seem to agree with this view. He must have fallen from a great height. She lived to a great age.

In oral speech the “great” is being used to emphasize an adjective of size or quality”:

There was a great big pile of books on the table. He cut himself a great thick slice of cake. and “much more than average in degree or quantity”:

- a matter of great importance; The concert had been a great success. Her death was a great shock to us all. It gives me great pleasure to welcome you here today. Take great care of it. You've been a great help. We are all to a great extent the products of our culture.

F.e. Great excitement and merriment was caused by them yesterday and Eat More Fruit will have a great vogue next Sunday [10].

F.e. Mr. Winburn did not resemble his daughter; his dreamy abstraction was in great contrast to her resolute practicalness [10]. In these sentences the adjective "great" shows the strength of feelings and abstract nouns.

F.e. He dreamt that he was walking through a town, a great city it seemed to him [12]. In comparison with previous sentences the last "great" is said about the big size of a city meaning "big city".

The dominant adjective in the Kyrgyz language "чоң" may be characterized by the following semantic contexts:

1. Big in size, great, opposite of small:

Айбанаттын эң чоңу- Пилден, когон сайрады (Togolok Moldo). Мүйүзү чоң- каркайган, Бугу менен маралы(Ostomkul).

2. Greater in meaning, strength, depth and etc.:

Пайдасы чоң. Мааниси чоң. Ролу чоң.

3. Outstanding, famous, different from others:

Чоң уста. Чоң жазуучу. Чоң акын.

4. A grown-up person, middle-aged, not a child, adult:

Чоң да, кичине да ушул ырыста менин энчим көп деп мактанам (Sydykbekov).

If we would like to compare the size of the objects which can be held, touched and seen in English the adjectives *large and big are being used, in Kyrgyz we use the adjective "чоң". In English the abstract nouns mostly are used with the adjective "great" denoting the size, volume and some other characteristics: success, beauty, pleasure, surprise, interest, problem, difficulty, importance, majority, attention, care, difficulty, shock, effort, progress, wealth, poverty, pain, relief, disappointment, danger, demand, confusion, circle, defeat, doubt, expectations, force, generosity, height, help, occasion, possibility, prestige, responsibility, restraint, risk, skill, treasure, etc.*

The semantic group of spatial adjectives denoting the dimension with core adjectives *large, big and great* have the collocating functions with the following noun groups:

Buildings, offices and their parts:

a large/big room, flat, house, library, building, school, port etc.

F.e. Оң босогосуна узун шырык орнотуп ак туу сайылган чоң өргөө [6].

Nature and environment:

a large/big field, area, town, city, country, lake, space, a big cloud, stone

F.e.азирети Рүстөм эшен тээ чоң Түркиядан Ферганага келип түштү [6]. жигит жалаңы менен бир чоң айыл элди Базар-Коргондон чыгарып кетти [6].

Чоң таш, бак, суу etc.

Industrial factories and plants:

a large/big plant, factory, company, etc.

Чоң завод, фабрика etc.

Artificial space areas:

a large/big park, court, ж.б.

Чоң короо, бакча, etc.:

F.e. Чоң короодой түндүгү

Темирдей салган устуну

Душмандар үчүн кытайлар

Кылат экен ушуну

Social groups and communities:

a large family, population, group, team;

Animals:

a big dog, animal, beetle, cat, crab, fish

Чоң ит, мышык, балык, көпөлөк etc.

Чоң ак, сары көпөлөктөр бейкут учушуп, кайра жер тандап конушуп, күнөстөшүп.....

[6];

Kitchen utensils:

a large/big knife, fork, plate.

Чоң бычак, кашык, чыны, казан etc.

Ф.е. Ушундан кийин чоң казан ичтеш кызыл мис чараны эки кулагынан эки жигит көтөрүп келип,..... [6].

Food:

a large/big meal, breakfast, dinner, apple, pie, cake, loaf.

Чоң алма, кесим нан,

Things, objects, containers, boxes:

a large computer, table,

A large/big bag, suitcase

a big bell, box, cask, chimney, clock, door, screen, stick, tent

Чоң үстөл, баштык, чылапчын, чемодан, саат, сын алгы, дүрбү etc.

Ф.е Генерал чоң дүрбүнү кайра көзүнө алды. [6];

Abstract nouns and notions:

a big problem, surprise, size, question, difference, smile, deal, event, favour, issue, lie, news, push, victory etc.

a big book — чоң китеп, a big story, — чоң аңгеме, a big mistake — чоң катачылык

Чоң жумуш, шичара, суроо, айырмачылык, катачылык, жеңиш etc.

Economical terminology:

a large check, sum of money etc.

a big money, number, sum, bank, bucks, business, fine, loan, order, ticket etc.

Чоң суммадагы акча etc.

Toys:

a big ball, doll, etc.

Чоң топ, куурчак, etc.

Body parts:

a big eyes, foot, heart, head, shoulders

Clothes:

A big hat, pocket

Чоң тон;

Ф.е.үстүндөгү күпүйгөн чоң тонду да чечип, бери жагындагы жигитине жаба таштады [6];

According to the collocation abilities the adjectives *large* and *big* have been used more than an adjective *great*, in the Kyrgyz language the core adjective *чоң* can express the size, volume, qualities and other characteristics [11-14].

The group of adjectives expressing meaning “too big”, “extremely big” or the periphery adjectives: *huge, enormous, massive, vast, giant, tremendous, gigantic, mammoth, immense, monumental, colossal* have also the significant role in the semantics of spatial adjectives. For example, the adjectives *Huge, Vast, Enormous, Immense* denote the noun’s size which is much bigger than normal or usual, f.e. *incurred a huge debt- көп чоң карызга батуу; an enormous expense- ыгы жок чыгым; an immense shopping mall- ири соода борбору; a huge giant- алп дөө; a vast tract of land- абдан чоң кең жер ; an enormous crime- бетпак(укмуштуу) кылмыш; the immense expanse- чени жок, өлчөөсүз жайыктык; a gigantic sports stadium- эң эле чоң спорт стадиону; a colossal statue of Lincoln- Линкольндун эң зор статуясы; a mammoth boulder- дардайган, колдойгон тоо ташы.*

The history of the adjective “huge” goes back to Middle English and Old French: *ahuge, ahoge* meaning “extremely large, enormous; mighty, powerful; the adjective “enormous”- “abnormal”; “enormis”- “out of rule, irregular, shapeless; “extraordinary in size, very large”, *ex- “out of” + norma “rule, norm”; “enormyous” - “exceedingly great, monstrous”*
<https://kurl.ru/WOrBw>.

The lexeme “huge” has several contexts:

1. Extremely large in size or amount; great in degree — *a huge crowd, huge debts, huge amounts of data, etc.*

F.e. He gazed up at her with huge brown eyes. The sums of money involved are potentially huge.

2. Extremely large in amount or degree:

F.e. I have a huge number of ties because I never throw them away... He is furious they are making huge profits out of the misery of young addicts. This is going to be a huge problem for us.

The adjective “huge” expresses the extraordinary size of a noun and may be collocated with the number nouns in different semantic contexts:

Plants:

F.e. Huge magnolia, trees, cedar, elm; абдан чон дарак, дүпүйгөн талдар.

Building, offices and other parts:

Huge palace, buildings, factory, fortress тибиндеги room, dome, steps, windows; зангыраган сарай, килтейген фабрика.

Transport means and other mechanisms:

Huge cart, Rolls, ship, machine, crane, apparatus, galley тибиндеги; аябай чоң кеме, килтейген кран.

Household means:

Huge mirror, bed, bureau, sofa, huge reservoir, vessels, pan, dish, pot, basket, bag өмө чоң күзгү, килтейген үстөл.

Clothes:

Huge hat, shirt, collar, slippers, калдайган чоң калпак, килтейген көлөч.

The adjective “huge” shows the big size of the inanimate objects and animate nouns as well. For example, Huge man- алп киши denoting the bigger size concerning human body; Huge horse, tortoise, butterfly — зонкойгон ат, дардайган кополок.

F.e. As Edward left the office at six o’clock, a huge headline caught his eye [12]. In this sentence the adjective “huge” expresses the big size of the headlines’ letters which attract attention.

F.e. You’ve wasted a huge amount of time. In this sentence the adjective “huge” shows the characteristics of an abstract noun time.

One more adjective denoting the big size of something is an adjective “vast” which comes

from the Middle French “vaste”- “being of great extent or size, having origin from Latin “vastus”— “immense, extensive, huge- зор, эбегейсиз чоң” (https://kurl.ru/WOrBw).

The adjective “vast” has the following semantic structure — “extremely large in area, amount, numbers or size:

F.e. To the south lay a vast area of wilderness.

At dusk bats, appear in vast numbers.

His business empire was vast.

In the vast majority of cases, this should not be a problem.

Your help made a vast difference.

We've hired a marquee at vast expense.

The spatial adjective “vast” may be collocated with the following nouns with concrete semantics[11]:

Buildings:

Vast bank, hall, library, room; абдан эле чон банк, укмуштай чоң китепкана.

Spatial markers:

Vast scale, expansion, distance, scope; ири масштаб, өтө зор аралык.

Dimensions:

Vast amount, volume, sum, size, quantity, number, expanse, a vast amount of information;

F.e. That's a vast amount of money to be wasted like that!

Nature resources:

Vast resource, ocean, bog, gulf, pool, prairie, slum, territory, sky, wilderness, universe, sea, area, plain, a vast area of forest;

Possibility markers:

Vast wealth, improvement, fortune, knowledge; терең билим, чириген байлык.

Majority, mass:

Vast crowd, army, audience, auditorium, herd, chamber, a vast crowd; толтура зал, көп сандуу армия.

The adjective “enormous” has the following semantic structure: extremely large - өтө эле чоң; “huge- абдан зор, чоң”:

F.e. They've bought an enormous house in the country.

The council has spent an enormous amount of money on this project.

The implications of such a proposal are enormous.

The problems facing the President are enormous.

The adjective “enormous” can be collocated with the following semantic “participants”[11]:

Building and related terms : Enormous house — килтейген үй

Human body parts; Enormous eye, foot, mouth — бакырайган көздөр, лакыйган бут.

Measurements: Enormous weight, amount, volume, sum, size, proportion, quantity, pile – ири сумма, чоң салмак.

Spatial markers: Enormous scale, expansion, distance, scope тибиндеги – абдан чоң аралык, өтө чоң масштабдар.

Economics terminology: Enormous cost, debt, expense, investment, waste, profit, mass – асманга чыккан баалар, көрбөгөндөй пайда табуу.

Feelings and emotions: Enormous fun, trouble, danger, pleasure, stress, enthusiasm – зор ырахат, болуп көрбөгөндөй интуизм.

Possibility: Enormous success, value, wealth, improvement — чоң ийгилик, чириген байлык.

Nature and environment: Enormous resource, disaster, explosion, gulf, wave – абдан катуу

жардыруу, абдан чоң толкун.

One more spatial adjective denoting too big size and volume is “immense” which is also considered to be a periphery sememe of the semantic group; this adjective refers to the Middle French and Latin <https://kurl.ru/WOrBw> *immensus*- “*immeasurable, boundless*”- in Kyrgyz - ченеми жок, чексиз, учу-кыйры жок”.

The semantic structure of the adjective “immense” is following: “*extremely great in degree*: F.e. *To my immense relief, he didn't notice my mistake. The benefits are immense.*

There is one more definition: “*extremely large or great*:

F.e. *There is still an immense amount of work to be done. The benefits are immense. A project of immense importance. To my immense relief, he didn't notice my mistake.*

In the English language the adjective “immense” is being used in description of feelings or some other characteristics and mostly used in positive connotation: *satisfaction, importance, value etc.* This adjective may be collocated with the number of nouns in different semantic contexts:

Measurements: *Immense amount, quantity, proportion, weight* — in Kyrgyz we can use чексиз сан.

Possibilities: *Immense wealth, fortune, success* — in Kyrgyz we may use чексиз байлык.

immense satisfaction, relief, pleasure, respect — *immense prestige/popularity/charm/importance/significance/value.*

The next adjective which also denotes the extremely big size or amount is “*massive*” taken from Middle French <https://kurl.ru/WOrBw> — “*massiffe*” meaning “*bulky, solid*” — in Kyrgyz - чоң, зор, көлөмдүү; оор, чоң” .

The semantic structure of the adjective “massive” can include the following notions: *extremely large or serious, very large, heavy and solid* — in Kyrgyz - аябай чоң, оор жана катуу : *a massive rock, the massive walls of the castle; extremely large or serious-* in Kyrgyz — эң эле, өтө эле чоң же оор, кыйын:

F.e. *The explosion made a massive hole in the ground.*

a massive increase in spending.

He suffered a massive heart attack (British English, informal).

Their house is massive. They have a massive great house.

The spatial adjective “massive” may be collocated with the following noun semantic contexts [11]:

Nature and environment: Massive blast, disaster, disaster, explosion, eruption, earthquake, wave, tree, star, mountain — аябай кучтуу жер тумуроо, алп тоолор.

Economics: Massive loan, outfil, inflation, fine, discount, debt, damage, bill – аябай чоң көлөмдөгү насыя.

Households: Massive wall, door, chest, desk — далдайган дубал, заңгыраган эшик

Massive scale, sum, volume, quantity, amount, size — өтө чоң көлөм, ири сумма, абдан чоң масштабдагы.

Architecture terminology: Massive building, fireplace, tower — заңгыраган имарат, заңгыраган сарай, заңгыраган курулуш.

The adjective “giant” can also be included into the semantic groups of spatial adjectives denoting quantity; this word may be referred to Old French — “*geant*”, Latin — “*gigas*”, Greek — “*gigas, gigant*” <https://kurl.ru/WOrBw> meaning something of really big size or volume *giant-* in Kyrgyz — зор, алп.

The semantic structures of the adjective “giant” — “*extremely large; much larger or more important than similar things usually are*, in Kyrgyz — өтө эле чоң; кадыресе окшош нерселерге

салыштырмалуу чоңураак же кучтүүрөөк”.

F.e. *The market is controlled by giant corporations which function as monopolies. Giant clams may grow to be a metre long.*

The adjective “Giant” can have the following semantic structures:

Nature: Giant *tree, wave* — килтейген толкун.

Animals: Giant *crab, spider, snake* — килейген жоргомуш.

Transport means: Giant *machine, tanker* — данкайган машине.

Architecture: Giant *marquee, skyscraper* — асман тиреген имарат.

Giant *step, stride* – абдан чоң иштем. F.e. *a giant step towards achieving independence.*

There is one more spatial adjective denoting big size — “tremendous” taken from Latin *tremendus* "fearful, to be dreaded, terrible meaning" *extraordinarily great or good, immense-укмуштуудай чоң, чексиз, эби жок*”.

The semantic structure of the adjective “tremendous” includes the following contexts: “*extremely large, especially in a way that makes you feel impressed, admiring or sympathetic*: F.e. *The noise of bombs, guns and engines was tremendous.*

A tremendous amount of work has gone into the project.

He has been under tremendous pressure recently

“*Very great- абдан чоң*”:

F.e. *a tremendous explosion.*

A tremendous amount of work has gone into the project.

The adjective “Gigantic” (informal) can show something extremely large, especially in physical size: F.e. *At the top of the steps stood eight gigantic marble columns.*

The problem can assume gigantic proportions if left untreated.

I've had a gigantic amount of work lately.

The word “gigantic” has its roots from Latin *gigant-* stem of *gigas* "giant" +ic. Replaced earlier *gigantine, gigantical, giantlike*; the Latin adjective was *giganteus*; of material or immaterial things, actions, etc., "of extraordinary size or proportions".

Gigantic extremely large: *a gigantic house* — аябагандай чон уй, килтейген уй, занкайган уй.

F.e. *The problem was beginning to take on gigantic proportions.*

The adjective “monumental” (rather formal) extremely great or serious: F.e. *This book is a work of monumental significance. She had made one monumental error of judgment.*

Monumental is used especially to describe actions that are very stupid and have serious consequences: *an act of monumental folly; monumental incompetence; a monumental error* “monumental” — "pertaining to a monument," from Late Latin (<https://kurl.ru/WOrBw>) *monumentalis* "pertaining to a monument," from *monumentum*; so this adjective may be found in the following contexts:

a) very important and having a great influence, especially as the result of years of work:

F.e. *Gibbon's monumental work 'The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*

b) very large, good, bad, stupid, etc. F.e. *a book of monumental significance.*

We have a monumental task ahead of us.

It seems like an act of monumental folly.

We must act now to avert a disaster of monumental proportions.

c) appearing in or serving as a monument: F.e. *a monumental inscription/tomb; a monumental mason* (= a person who makes monuments).

The adjective “colossal” has a meaning — extremely large: F.e. *outside stands a colossal*

statue of Queen Victoria. They have spent a colossal amount of money on construction.

The adjective “colossal” comes from French *colossal*, from *colosse*, from Latin *colossus*, from Greek *kolossos* <https://kurl.ru/WOrBw>. Colossal extremely large: *a colossal statue. F.e. The singer earns a colossal amount of money.*

In the English language the adjectives characterizing the big size or quantity may be divided into the core adjectives as *big, large*, and the number of periphery adjectives denoting different size and volume peculiarities meaning “extremely big” as *big, great, huge, enormous, giant, vast, immense, colossal, mammoth, monumental, gigantic, tremendous, massive*.

The Kyrgyz language is considered to be the language with rich and colourful vocabulary; belonging to the Turkic group of languages the Kyrgyz language has great number of adjectives denoting the size and volume of the object. Most part of the Kyrgyz spatial adjectives have been formed in onomatopoeic structure, expressing the size of a noun with a help of sound means, for example: *дардайган, данкайган, лакыйган, донкойгон, дүпүйгөн, заңкыйган* and others, which sound representation gives the characteristics about the nouns’ size or volume.

If to pay attention to the semantic contexts of the Kyrgyz adjective “дардайган” this adjective shows the size of an object which is much bigger than usual:

F.e. Береги ак чатырдай дардайган чоң ак үй — Кудайназардыкы (Жантөшев).

Жүкөш эми дардайган чоң жигит болду (Сасыкбаев).

Өзүнө бет маңдай келип калган он чакты жөөнүн ири алдынан Болотовго көрүнгөнү бир дардайган зор киши:...

Атасы кургур уулуна туулган айылын, тоолуктардын жоруктарын, чоңдор тамшангыдай жомоктотуп айта берчи [13]. In this sentence the adjective “чоң” has been used in plural in order to say about the adults.

Үйдөй чоң таш Айдардын көзүнө эмнегедир жылуу учурады [12].

The adjective “далдайган” is being used in showing something or somebody big in an awkward way:

F.e. Жогору жактан далдайган чоң караан көрүндү.

Эшим дайым күлүңдөп турган, бакыракай көздүү, далдайган чоң киши (Байтемиров).

Далдайган эби жок күрөктүн шахтерлорго кереги жок (Сасыкбаев).

The spatial adjectives “килейген” and “килтейген” give us really big, huge size of an object: *F.e. Аял үйгө кире бергенде килейген дөбөт аны балтырлап токтотту (Аалы).*

Чоң балта менен килейген бир дүмүрдү жарып кирди (Байтемиров).

Килейген узун саптуу жыгач кашык (Байтемиров).

Кичинекей эле жылан килтейген балыкты тиштеп алыптыр.

Килтейген сөзү оозеки кепте көбүрөөк колдонулат.

The adjective “лакыйган” mostly is being used to say about the human body and its strength, sometimes the height:

F.e. Мансурдун лакыйган кең ийни баарынан жогору чыгып турат (Сасыкбаев).

The adjective “локуйган” may be used in order to describe something which has extremely big size or appearance:

F.e. Шамбет локуюуп ортодо отурганында, алп мүчөсү козголбогон кара таштай эле [7].

The adjective “бакыйган” mostly is being used about the human appearance:

F.e. Бакыйган жигит Колхоздун бакыйган азаматтары дан боюнча планды аткарууда көп эмгектеништи.

бакыйган толук чымыр денеси да анча шүйүп калган экен [7].

The semantic group of Kyrgyz adjectives denoting the big size or volume includes the following adjectives - *чон, зор, улуу, ири, алп*, these adjectives have contexts as “not small, big, bigger than others”:

The first adjective of this semantic group is “зор”:

a) big in size, appearance:

Ф.е. *Чоң Торуга мингенге Чаргын ого бетер зор, ого бетер шаңдуу.*

Алымкул, Нурмат зор кара жыгачтын түбүндө поезд күтүп турушат(Абдукаримов).

a) big in territory, land, area:

Ф.е. *Күчөй берсин, Улам биздин зор мекен (Үмөталиев).*

Менин доорум- адилеттин, жаңы ойго, зор байгени баштап бара жаткандар (Мамытов).

b) Sufficient, more, lots of:

Ф.е. *Зор иштерге түтпөй жалаң жүрөгүң, солк-солк этип согуп турсун бүт денең(Осмонкулова).*

Табигый зор байлыктар.

The adjective “зор” may be collocated with nouns in the following semantic contexts:

Plants’ size: *бак, жыгач, .etc.:* Ф.е. *Алымкул, Нурмат зор кара жыгачтын түбүндө поезд күтүп отурушат.*

Natural notions: *мекен, өрөөн, өлкө etc:* Ф.е. *Күчөй берсин улам биздин зор Мекен. Амир Темир Көрөгөндүн ченсиз зор өлкөсү өзүнүн көзү өткөн соң, жүз жылга бүтүн турбады [7].*

Objects: *үстөл, Ф.е.сыя челектер жасалгасы менен коюлган зор эмен үстөлүнө өбөктөй отурган улгайган буурул чач киши [8].*

The adjective “улуу” describes a noun with particular characteristics which have higher, outstanding qualities than others:

Ф.е. *Токтогул- кыргыз элинин улуу акыны (Токомбаев).*

Бул миң жылдык улуу тойго аңданып, бул улутка алкыш сөзүн камдаган (Чойбекова).

Улуу адамдар жол карытат түбөлүк, Андайларга өлсө дагы сүү жок(Дөлөев).

Something big and large:Ф.е. *Айбала отту улуу жагып тамак-ашына киришти (Жантөшев).*

Күн улуу шашке болуп калды (Жантөшев).

Букардын тоосу бурулуш, Бурулуп учат улуу куш (Токтогул).

Тоо арасында жылаандай иймеңдеген кан жолдо тызылдаган автобус өрөөн жарган улуу дайрага салынган көпүрөдөн өтүп барып токтоду [12]. In this sentence adjective “улуу” demonstrates not the size of a river but its greatness and significance.

Торгойлуу талаа шаттык майрамын ыраза курган кези экен, табияттын улуу керемет ажатын кара, ушунча айдың талаада ашыкбаиш бир тал чөп жок [12].

The adjective “алп” has been used in folk works denoting the particular physical strength of a man; big in size and significance:

Ф.е. *Өзүмдүн өскөн жеримден Азамат көрдүм, алп көрдүм (Осмонов). Айтматовдун алп карааны көрүнөт, сөздөрүнөн Шоола шаңы төгүлөт (Акматалиев).*

Жер-эненин кучагында мермиреп, Аалам алпы, Айтматов да жатыры (Акматалиев).

Gigantic size: Ф.е. *Жер жүзүнүн алптары, Каптаган менен жеңбейт- дейт (“Манас” С.К.).*

Алп мүчөлүү. Алп денелүү.

The adjective “Алп” mostly can be used in description of human and animals’ characteristics:

Ф.е. *Азамат көрдүм алп көрдүм*

Алп Манас;

Алп кара куш арбайып

Асмандан буту тарбайып [7]

Ушинтип Асан Болотовго кош колун сунган алп кишинин үнү муңайым, жай чыкты [7].

One more spatial adjective expressing big size or volume is “ири” with meaning “bigger in size or volume than others”: F.e. Бул алмалардын мөмөлөрү ири [7].

Динар Аскардын күндөлүгүн ири-ири жазуулар менен булгап койгонуна өкүндү(8; 1986).

“outstanding famous, great”: F.e. Музооке оң менен солду аралаган ири комузчу болгон (Тоголок Молдо)

The Kyrgyz spatial adjectives belonging to the semantic group of “big size or volume” may be used in colloquial speech and literary works as well. The core adjective “чон” can be both used in official texts and informal speech. The adjectives *дардайган*, *далдайган*, *зонкойгон*, *закыйган*, *данкайган*, *лакыйган*, *донкойгон*, *килейген*, *килтейген*, *локуйган*, *бакыйган*, *зор*, *ири*, *улуу*, *алп*, *зор*, *дунуйгон* are the periphery adjectives of this semantic group.

Finally, we have come to conclusion that the spatial adjectives' significance is great in the English language and Kyrgyz as well. According to the analysis, we can say that the semantic groups of spatial adjectives contain great number of adjectives in the English and Kyrgyz languages. Most of these adjectives may be considered as synonyms and only due to the semantic analysis we could clarify their distinguishing points. There a lot of adjectives in English expressing the big size or volume (*huge*, *gigantic*, *massive*, *enormous* and etc.) and the same situation may be observed in the Kyrgyz language; in Kyrgyz there are plenty of adjectives created by onomatopoeic formation (*дардайган*, *даңкайган*, *заңкайган*, *доңкойгон*, *дүпүйгөн* and etc.).

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