

UDC 37; 81.139

https://doi.org/10.33619/2414-2948/113/56

**ОБУЧЕНИЕ ЖАРГОННЫМ СЛОВАМ, ИСТОРИЧЕСКИМ СЛОВАМ И  
ТОПОНИМАМ ИЗ ЭПОСА «МАНАС»  
НА КЫРГЫЗСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ ПУТЕМ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ С ДРУГИМИ ПРЕДМЕТАМИ**

©Халилова Т. Т., Баткенский государственный университет, г. Баткен, Кыргызстан  
©Насиридинова У. К., Баткенский государственный университет, г. Баткен, Кыргызстан  
©Алиева З. Ш., Баткенский государственный университет, г. Баткен, Кыргызстан  
©Абдикеримова Б., Баткенский государственный университет, г. Баткен, Кыргызстан  
©Жеңишбек кызы Н., Баткенский государственный университет, г. Баткен, Кыргызстан

**TEACHING SLANG WORDS, HISTORICAL WORDS AND TOPONYMS  
FROM THE EPIC "MANAS" IN THE KYRGYZ LANGUAGE BY INTEGRATING  
WITH OTHER SUBJECTS**

©Khalilova T., Batken State University, Batken, Kyrgyzstan  
©Nasiridinova U., Batken State University, Batken, Kyrgyzstan  
©Aliyeva Z., Batken State University, Batken, Kyrgyzstan  
©Abdikerimova B., Batken State University, Batken, Kyrgyzstan  
©Jenishbek kzy N., Batken State University, Batken, Kyrgyzstan

*Abstract.* Slang words of the Kyrgyz language give the work a special flavor that attracts the reader, and tell about their application in practice. It contained information about whether jargon is a separate society or a language of a separate world. Thus, the slang was divided into separate groups, and it was also noted that the slang used by the first group was completely incomprehensible to the second group. With the help of works that use slang words, it is possible to properly educate students both pedagogically, psychologically, and socially. We mentioned that comparing the life in this job with the life we live might encourage him to choose what he needs.

*Аннотация.* Сленговые слова кыргызского языка придают произведению особый колорит, привлекающий читателя, и рассказывают об их применении на практике. Содержались сведения о том, является ли жаргон отдельным обществом или языком отдельного мира. Таким образом, сленг был разделен на отдельные группы, и было также отмечено, что сленг, используемый первой группой, совершенно не понятен второй группе. С помощью произведений, в которых используются сленговые слова, можно правильно обучать учащихся как в педагогическом, психологическом, так и в социальном плане. Мы упомянули, что сравнение жизни в этой работе с жизнью, которой мы живем, может побудить его выбрать то, что ему нужно.

*Keywords:* historicism, jargon, toponym, integration, lesson, words, Kyrgyz language, Kyrgyz literature.

*Ключевые слова:* историзм, жаргон, топоним, интеграция, урок, слова, кыргызский язык, кыргызская литература.

Integration is when we say that the same subject, like a thin thread of uncertainty, is transmitted as one of two or more subjects that complement each other. It is safe to say that by complementing each other with subjects, we can provide students with a "complete", "holistic"

education. Currently, we need to integrate and integrate not only lessons, but also society, people who live in society for personal gain. If we don't do this, we will all lose our lives for the sake of our personal interests. Society will develop and move forward only if the people living in the society are united into a single whole, if one listens to what the other says, respects his opinion, expresses additional considerations and learns to make decisions as a whole. We can attend classes by integrating our native language with all the subjects we study. Because everything is organized through our Kyrgyz language. When teaching a subject, the Kyrgyz language learns historical words. If we find historical words in excerpts from Kasymbekov's novel "The Broken Sword", combine them with a dramatization, recall the historical words spoken in the work with other names, explain and show in practice, then thanks to these subjects many things will remain in the memory of students. Historical words or historicisms are words that are used at a certain historical moment, and then lose this property and are used only in works that tell a story related to that period. They are found both in oral works and in written literature. In addition, when we teach a lesson on toponymy or onomastics, we can not only collect toponyms from the epic "Manas", but also collect historical words in them and integrate several subjects into one lesson. For example: Kyrgyz language-Kyrgyz literature-history-Geography Jargon (from French jargon - a foreign word) is a set of features (meanings of words, expressions) that differ from the common language and relate only to the speech of a social or professional group. A conditional language or artificial words that are understandable only for certain areas. Slang is being replaced by common words that most people understand. For example, in English, "bankrupt" is a fee. Slang is used both in fiction to reveal people's personalities and to refer to sometimes distorted, mispronounced words. Words that, unlike the common language, are understandable only to people in a particular society. We can also say that these are nouns that are incomprehensible to people from the second group when they talk. 1. Slang arises as a result of informal communication, expressing one's identity, maintaining language dynamics, and communicating in a group using individual passwords. For example, if we focus on student jargon.

Student jargon arises in the language of students because of their apparent interests in student life. Moreover, students from different educational institutions create their own slang words. Common student jargons such as quiet hour (lecture), making a bridge (session), fell (failed the exam), debt (failed to complete the session), average or interdisciplinary ("satisfactory"), you're going to be ("the best"), Destiny's stepson (student), Happy moments (break), lost hope (drop out of school), dangerous words like dream (exam) can be quoted. [1, 2024, p. 264.] It's like artificial synonyms of words used that are understandable only to people in a certain field, such as this one. We can use these words at our discretion during the lesson or create new slang words individually so that the students and the teacher in this class can understand them. Melis Makenbaev was born on October 15, 1954 in the town of Rybachy. He graduated from high school in the same city. After graduating from the 8th grade, he enters the Chuikov Art College. However, it was not fully completed. In 1972, he entered the Kyrgyz State National University, graduating in 1977. In 1978-1980 he worked as a correspondent for the newspaper *Leninchil Yash*. In 1980, the writer's first novel entitled "childhood" was published, excerpts from which were published in the magazine "--TOO". For this story, he was awarded the Lenin Komsomol Prize. After that, he worked in various places for many years. He was also a drummer and a plasterer. They say he loved buying clothes with his hard-earned money. However, he quickly came to the bathroom. It turns out that he gave it to tramps on the street or covered someone who was lying on the ground. Not all people have a dream, but the Makenbaev family also has a dream that in the last minutes, in the last hours, when their child, brother or sister goes on an irrevocable journey, they don't have anyone on their eyebrows. That they hadn't heard the last word. During his lifetime, Makenbayev gave his younger

brother Taalai the manuscript of the novel "The Night City of the Wind". His younger brother saved his brother's savings and decided to publish excerpts from this nine-volume novel in the magazine "d-TOO", which subsequently remained unpublished, as the editor of the magazine "d-TOO" objected to the publication. In 1987, he was shot in the heart by an unknown assailant and died as a result of this injury on April 21, 2002. A noble man who often said, "it doesn't hurt anyone, who can't even say no to a child if necessary, Who wants to live in a bar with good people," who rejoices like a child, wants to fly freely, set off on an irrevocably early journey. The saddest thing is how many more great works have remained unscripted. Even in his low-income life, the writer left his great works for Kyrgyz literature. Nevertheless, during literature month, the number of readers accessing the works of Melis Makenbaev is decreasing, and it remains unclear whether this is due to the fact that they are not included in the curriculum, or because their works do not reach readers. That's why I chose the topic of my master's thesis on slang words in the novels of this Melisa makenbayeva. For me, the "jargon" in Melis Makenbaev's novels, when I read the words, seems to transport them by itself to another world, to another universe. No one has ever been able to describe the world that Makenbaev portrayed in his novels in this way. Just as in the life we live in, "jargon" words reflecting another separate world make the work so vivid that the brightness, like a painting painted with colored paints, paints before the eyes of people's lives in a "hut" or "Bunk" inside a hut. For the youth of our time, Makenbaev's novels are an excellent result if we discuss the work with the teacher, whether this world will be attracted to us, and in order to avoid such events, the student will choose one good profession for himself, learn how to earn and eat halal bread. Melis Makenbayev and the words "jargon" used in his works complement each other and open up a whole new world, which never ceases to amaze every reader. Before I read these novels, I had never felt that the interpreted meanings of the words "slang" were so interesting.

Reading the novels of this writer, it occurs to me that with the collapse of the USSR, the Kyrgyz people became an independent state and had just taken a step forward. This is because at a time when money was exchanged, at a time when his exchange rate was low, when his former money was just coins and was useless, we easily feel that we are facing events depicting these works. Melis Makenbayev himself will be imprisoned twice more. He's been in the first for seven and a half months, and in the second for three years. At the time of the second reduction, the writer was thirty-seven years old. He got out of prison when he was forty and died before he turned fifty. That's why the stories behind bars come to you flawlessly, clearly before your eyes. The writer was married twice and had one child. More than once, his mother said, "Your beautiful daughter-in-law is standing, just live!" to which she replied, "Maybe I need a female prisoner, not a woman who walks straight, cooks my food and washes my shirt," and relatives said she had heard a lot of language. Nevertheless, Melis Makenbayev may have fit into this environment, spoke their language and lived their lives, so he really needed a woman who could communicate in their language, understand their laws, see life behind bars, relate to it and move on. They say that Melis Makenbaev liked to buy clothes with his own money. However, it turned out that he quickly put on his bathing suits. It is said that he gave it to tramps on the street or covered someone who was lying on the ground. It is said that he tried to enter their lives to learn about the life of tramps in order to create a novel. That's how he became a tramp, because he was familiar with his dreams inside them, envied them, and treated them well. It is said that he was an unusually short-tempered, benevolent man who knew how to admit his mistakes, and he was very sorry for some of the rudeness of his youth. From the words of journalist Daniyar Isanov, Melisa Makenbayeva: "for example, there were days when I lived with the homeless, thinking that I would write a work. Once I even bought one of the prostitutes who sold her body, and recorded her dream on a dictaphone until dawn at the hotel, and the next day I wrote a novel. A writer must be able to live with this story in order to create a

work! - He said. In fact, creating a piece of art is a difficult task in itself, don't all people create a piece when there is something easy. There must also be a basis for this, you need to understand it down to the smallest detail and think about which story will be the right one to place in which place. Moreover, it is very difficult to create works that list such novels, each of which is considered and does not overlook anything, and which reflect life behind bars, after they have left it, which make the reader want to read the work, saying what happens every time he reads. I am far from the idea that the writer's novels are perfect, they also have flaws. But the "criminal" world is very deeply rooted. Despite the fact that currently the works are not included in the school curriculum, but are integrated with other subjects using other teaching methods, excerpts from some interesting places from novels can be used in lessons, and further plots are read by the student with great interest. Works written in the field of "detective" in accordance with the requirements of modernity would be very interesting for students. In the language of modern youth, we say "detective", but as he himself notes: "my novels don't belong to the detective genre, they belong to the best-selling literary genre. You write as a more free essay. The same thing is used in world literature. The stories are wittily described" - the works belong to the "bestseller" genre. Even if you read the stories that are currently being published on online sources that force law enforcement agencies to make unfair, unfair decisions in their novels, we know that justice still exists. We are faced with phenomena such as injustice, injustice rooted in the former society, unless we treat this society fairly, if we educate and educate them in fairness, justice, giving examples of these works for the younger generation. In addition, we must prove in practice that slang words in the Kyrgyz language create such great works that they can only be spoken in a certain environment, incomprehensible to other people and arouse interest in knowing their interpretation. Melis Makenbaev's novels are especially popular in adolescence, when the Kyrgyz language is being studied. By analyzing excerpts from this novel, we can not only analyze the sentences, but also analyze the text, dwell on the thoughts of each of them and direct them in the right direction through the opinions they express.

*References:*

1. Yunusaliev, B. M. (1959). Kirgizskaya leksikologiya. Frunze. (in Russian).
2. Kasymbekov, T. (1980). Slomannyi mech. Moscow. (in Russian).

*Список литературы:*

1. Юнусалиев Б. М. Киргизская лексикология. Фрунзе: Киргизучпедгиз, 1959.
2. КАСЫМБЕКОВ Т. СЛОМАННЫЙ МЕЧ. М.: Известия, 1980. 478 с.

*Работа поступила  
в редакцию 20.02.2025 г.*

*Принята к публикации  
29.02.2025 г.*

*Ссылка для цитирования:*

Khalilova T., Nasiridinova U., Aliyeva Z., Abdikerimova B., Jenishbek kyzy N. Teaching Slang Words, Historical Words and Toponyms from the Epic "Manas" in the Kyrgyz Language by Integrating with other Subjects // Бюллетень науки и практики. 2025. Т. 11. №4. С. 420-423. <https://doi.org/10.33619/2414-2948/113/56>

*Cite as (APA):*

Khalilova, T., Nasiridinova, U., Aliyeva, Z., Abdikerimova, B., & Jenishbek kyzy, N. (2025). Teaching Slang Words, Historical Words and Toponyms from the Epic "Manas" in the Kyrgyz Language by Integrating with other Subjects. *Bulletin of Science and Practice*, 11(4), 420-423. <https://doi.org/10.33619/2414-2948/113/56>