

Ошол сыңары, улуттук идеология да турмуштун мыйзамы жана элдин арасында жүргөн нерсе болуу менен бирге, ал өлкөнүн мамлекеттүүлүгү, эгемендүүлүгү жана келечеги жөнүндөгү эң башкы маселелерден. Ал эми сан түшүнүгү – улутубуздун ар бир мүчөсү менен бирге түбөлүккө улана берет.

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АМЕРИКА МЕНЕН КЫРГЫЗ ПОЭЗИЯСЫНДА АЯЛ ЗАТЫНЫН ОРДУ

Бул макалада акын киши деле элестете алабыз аялдын сулуулугун жана фантастикалык ийгилик сүрөттөлүп жаткан ырында аял "Феноменалдуу аял" (1978) Майя Анжелу, образын ачууга арналган. Изилдөө аялдын сулуулугу маанилүү ыкма аялдар менен аялдын образы талдоо, анын ичинде каймана тил аркылуу сүрөттөлүп, кандай сүрөттөө үчүн салыштырмалуу жана мазмун-сапаттык ыкмалар менен камсыз кылат. Бул макалада ошондой эле адабий поэма поэмасы "Аял" Уйрагу КРда талдоо аялдардын маселелери боюнча акындардын көз караштарына окшоштук жана маанилүү келишпестиктерди талкуулоо үчүн камтыйт.

Ачкыч сөздөр: Майя Анжелу, кереметтүү аял, америкалык коом, феминистердин сын мамилеси, Жыпара Исабаева, кыргыз аялдары.

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ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЕ ЖЕНЩИН В АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ И КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ ПОЭЗИИ

Настоящая статья призвана открыть образ женщины в стихотворении «Феноменальная женщина» (1978) Майи Анжелу, в которой поэтесса изображала фантастическую красоту и успех женщины, которую человек вряд ли может себе представить. Исследование предоставляет сравнительные и контентно-качественные методы для описания того, как красота женщины изображается через образный язык, включая анализ образа женщины, применяя критический подход феминисток. Эта статья также включает литературный анализ стихотворения стихотворения «Женщина» Жипары Исабаевой, чтобы обсудить сходства и важные различия в взглядах поэтов на женские проблемы.

Ключевые слова: Майя Анджелу, феноменальная женщина, американское общество, критический подход феминисток, Жыпара Исабаева, кыргызская женщина.

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REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN AMERICAN AND KYRGYZ POETRY

This paper is aimed to discover the image of a woman in the poem “Phenomenal Woman” (1978) by Maya Angelou in which the poetess has portrayed fantastic beauty and success of woman that man can hardly imagine. The research provides comparative and content – qualitative methods to describe how woman’s beauty is portrayed through figurative language including the analysis of the image of woman by applying feminist critical approach. This paper also includes the literary analysis of the poem “A Woman” (Never-Ending Monologue) by Jypara Isabaeva to discuss the likenesses and important differences in the poets’ views of the women’s issues.

Key words: *Maya Angelou, phenomenal woman, American society, feminist critical approach, Jypara Isabaeva, Kyrgyz woman.*

The woman was always on the top of discussion in past times and the woman is discussed now and a whole universe will continue discuss them. Indeed, the topic about women is never ending topic under discussion. It is evident that some groups talk against the women and some groups fight for their rights. As a result, nowadays we can find a huge number of women living in a very disgusting condition, and at the same time, we often see the kinds of women, who are enjoying the luxury life, sharing the equal rights as the men. Concisely, the world is still living with the convention that the women are the ones, who are responsible to run the house. Looking through the history we see the women, who spend the whole life in the kitchen. But, the time has changed. Now, the women work everywhere. They have jobs as men, they are the ones who look after children, they are the ones who are still living in the kitchen room. Despite the vast number of duties, they still look pretty; they are still the representatives of beauty. These questions including women’s confidence, their inner goodness and outward appearance are discussed in a poem “Phenomenal Woman” by Maya Angelou (Angelou, 1994). The topicality of the research is justified firstly by the growing influence of the notion of independent woman described in the works of English, American and Kyrgyz poets. In the poem “Phenomenal woman” Angelou speaks as a self-confident woman, she wants to show the world what makes her beautiful and she expresses it in a various ways. This paper illustrates the importance of the figurative language used by Maya Angelou in her poem “Phenomenal woman” and intends to explore questions and issues that are essential to know what it means to be a woman in today’s world from feminist perspectives - questions such as “What is a phenomenal (self-confident) woman?”, “How does poetry influence identity as a phenomenal woman?”, “How is the woman portrayed in the poetry?”, “How poet does persuade the audience in women's beauty and power?”.

Maya Angelou is an Afro-American poetess, who experienced discrimination because of her nationality and was aware of the way the society looked at people like her. But Angelou was very proud of herself and wanted the world to see it. Assuredly, we can say that she is the strongest women, who despite her wretched childhood, sorrowful adolescence won the life. She could hardly express her feelings, but even, in most cases she just kept silence in front of people. She was the girl, who always was under the critique of peers. She bore the hardest burden of the post slavery era (Angelou, 2000). But later, Maya Angelou opened herself. She understood that life is too short to spend the time on nothing, and began to act. She lost her fear from public and strongly made powerful speeches in front of millions of people. As an evidence we can consider the records of the Library of Congress which states that her speech during the inauguration of President Bill Clinton in 1993 encouraged so many people, and that her poem “On the Pulse of Morning” (Pisko-Freund, 1994) is engraved on the hearts of millions. She fought for the rights of women as well as for the rights of Afro-American society. She used to support the victims of discrimination, because, once she also was one of them that she understood their pain better than others.

One of the ways of studying Maya Angelou's poems is using woman's point of view, so in this paper we attempted to analyze her poetry focusing on feminist critical theory. This research also provides an explication and interpretation of two poems: "Phenomenal Woman" by Angelou and "A Woman" (Never-Ending Monologue) by Jypara Isabaeva according to the theory of "The Second Sex" by Simone de Beauvoir (de Beauvoir, 1949). In this paper we refer to the theoretical application of feminist criticism which describes its purpose as "the ultimate goal of feminist criticism is to increase our understanding of women's experience, both in the past and present, and promote our appreciation of women's value in the world" (Tyson, 2006).

Maya Angelou is not well known to Kyrgyz poetry readers. But the content of her poetry which includes issues like "the inner beauty is more important than outward appearance" is common to most of women in Kyrgyzstan. In her poetry Angelou tells about black woman and sends a message to the readers to appraise themselves in spite of their outward appearances. The thing which is not applied to Kyrgyz reader is that she illustrates the nature of womanhood, telling that true womanhood is in her character and sexuality. This topic, which is considered in Kyrgyz culture as taboo, is discussed directly in Black culture. Nevertheless, the message of a poem that "the sexuality of a woman is not her pretty face or perfect body, but how she feels within herself" is topical to Kyrgyz women too. The same notion was given by Bernard Shaw in Pygmalion that "the difference between lady and "a flower girl" is not how she behaves, but how she is treated by men". Questions about women and their "strong personality" can be seen in Kyrgyz poet Jypara Isabaeva's poem "A Woman" (Never-Ending Monologue): "Канат болсом..."- / дедим сени учурган! ("Let me be the wings for you", To let you fly high.) (Ж. Исабаева, 2014)

Maya Angelou is a feminist writer, she writes about women's place in the world, their struggle and social psychological issues. For Kyrgyz women feminist issues raised in Maya Angelou's poems (Angelou, 1994) are also main topics for discussion. The basic themes of black feminism in American literature are the history of race discrimination and their struggle for independence, at the same time Kyrgyz women's basic themes are the struggle against male domination in politics and social sphere, struggle for appreciation of female independence and struggle against bride kidnapping including other feminist issues which are core themes of Central Asian feminism.

In poetry every word, sound, pause and image is significant, so in order to understand Angelou's poetry we explain stylistic devices in her poetry. The explication of a poem will give general assumption of a poem "examination of a literary work to exaggerate the work and analysis of every part of a poem, metrical organization, its content and meaning" (Perrine, 1992). Using the following comparative chart we discuss the likenesses and important differences in the poets' views of the women's issues, their restrictions and struggles. Both use their poems to talk about the womanhood and femininity, but Angelou's point is that "true womanhood is in her character and sexuality" which is considerable only in black society. Jypara Isabaeva, on the other hand, shows that woman's strength through their hard rural labor and woman's dedication to nation and family:

"Ден соолугум,

жааштыгымды, назымды,

Садага чаап

капчыгы үчүн калкымдын." (Исабаева, 2014)

"I sacrifice

My health, my youth, my beauty,

For the sake of a purse of my nation!" (Исабаева, 2014, translated by Kalieva K.)

The structural divisions and the rhyme schemes are different; both reflect the ideas about women's freedom and beauty the two poems express.

The images of the two poems are very different. Maya Angelou relies heavily on classical allusion to Bible, not only to persons, but also to classical symbols for woman's beauty such as the *sun*, *fire*, or the *flash*. This very classical beauty also used in Isabaeva's poems, she states that woman's

beauty is ruined by unfortunate fate (hard labor abroad, migration, unborn child, oppression by man). The contrast in diction reflects the difference in the two poets' attitudes toward woman.

| Explication | Maya Angelou | Jypara Isabaeva |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| <i>Title</i> | Phenomenal Woman | “A Woman” (Never-Ending Monologue) |
| <i>Speaker</i> | Poet — first person singular (“I”) | Poet — first person singular (“I”) |
| <i>Audience</i> | Women, men, general audience, poetry readers | Women, men, general audience, poetry readers |
| <i>Structural divisions</i> | 4 stanzas: Lines 1–13, 14–45, 46–60 | Lines 1–6, 7–9, 10–12, 13–14 |
| <i>Rhyme scheme</i> | Aabacdedfghi (stanza 1, 13 lines) | abcdbdbefb |
| <i>Subject</i> | The woman, femininity, their outward beauty, strength Woman’s phenomenality and tolerance | The woman, strength, femininity, faith, Tolerance, devotion, dedication, |
| <i>Idea</i> | <i>Pretty women wonder where my secret lies.</i> | “No man succeeds without a good woman behind him”. “Аял жакшы – эр жакшы”, “Эр сыйлаган Жатпайт балам эшикке...” |
| <i>Images</i> | <i>Then they swarm around me, A hive of honey bees.</i> | “Let me be the wings for you”, To let you fly high. |
| <i>Allusions</i> | “When I walk into a room ... The fellows stand or Fall down on their knees.” Allusion to Bible: “Or, you may fall on your knees (Act 26-28) | Эркек! Чыны сен бийиксиң аялдан, Мен анткени кабыргандан жаралгам. Allusion to Qur’an: “Treat women nicely, for a woman is created from a rib (Qur’an 4:1) |
| <i>Theme</i> | Independent woman: <i>I’m a woman Phenomenally. Phenomenal woman, That’s me.</i> | Super power of woman not appreciated by men and power of man: “Алтын баштуу аялдардан – Бака баштуу эркектерди артык...” – деп... “The froggy head of man is better Than the golden head of woman...” |
| <i>Diction</i> | Repetitions to emphasize a strong, confident and proud woman: <i>Pretty woman wonder where my secret lies... men wondered; my head’s not bowed; make you proud.</i> | Questions to emphasize hidden power of woman, to show woman as wise supporter: <i>Who says, that woman is weak?... I am wondering, Could I were a good wife? I felt sore about all, Suffering follows me on my way. Cruel fate was my life partner,</i> |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | <i>But, memories fade, Not a song of my soul!..</i> |
|--|--|---|

Explication of the poem “Phenomenal Woman” (1978)

“Phenomenal Woman” was written in 1978 by Maya Angelou. In this poem Angelou uses different types of rhyme, visual imagery, repetitions, figurative language like metaphor, simile, metonymy and hyperbole. Peculiar thing about the rhyme scheme of Maya Angelou’s poems is her stress on the main words that creates the important sense of poem. The first stanza consists of 13 lines. The rhyme scheme of the first stanza’s four lines is *aaba* tail rhyme; the rhyme is noticeable at the end of the lines, so the end rhyme. And the rhymes are on one identical syllable, so we call it masculine rhyme.

*Pretty women wonder where my secret **lies**. (a)*

*I'm not cute or built to suit a fashion model's **size** (a)*

*But when I start to tell **them**, (b)*

*They think I'm telling **lies**. (a)*

The next 4 lines after the 5th line is *de, fe* **alternate rhyme**;

I say, (c)

It's in the reach of my arms (d)

*The span of my **hips**, (e)*

The stride of my step, (f)

*The curl of my **lips** (e)*

The last four lines are not rhymed.

I'm a woman (g)

Phenomenally. (h)

Phenomenal woman, (i)

That's me. (j) (Angelou, 1994)

What about the other stanzas? Let’s closely look at 2nd stanza. The poetess rhymed the words that are especially stressed in order to show the powerful influence of women on men.

I walk into a room (a)

*Just as cool as you **please**, (b)*

And to a man, (c)

The fellows stand or (d)

*Fall down on their **knees**. (b)*

Then they swarm around me, (e)

*A hive of honey **bees**. (b) (Angelou, 1994)*

The first seven lines are rhymed in *ab, cdb, eb* creating a chain. So, chain rhyme. The poetess makes stress on the words, that exaggerates her beauty that attracts others like that *bees*, the men even fall on their *knees*, and she cautiously saying everything with “*please*”, especially rhyming them in the end of each line.

I say, (f)

It's the fire in my eyes, (g)

*And the flash of my **teeth**, (b)*

The swing in my waist, (h)

*And the joy in my **feet**. (b)*

I'm a woman (i)

Phenomenally. (j)

Phenomenal woman, (k)

That's me. (l)

Men themselves have wondered (a)

What they see **in me**. (b)
 They try so **much** (c)
 But they can't **touch** (c)
 My inner **mystery**. (b)
 When I try to show them (d)
 They say they still can't **see**. (b)
 I say, (e)
 It's in the arch of my **back**, (f)
 The sun of my **smile**, (g)
 The ride of my **breasts**, (f)
 The grace of my **style**. (g)
 I'm a woman (h)
 Phenomenally. (i)
 Phenomenal woman, (j)
 That's me. (k)

Now you understand (a)
 Just why my head's not **bowed**. (b)
 I don't shout or jump **about** (b)
 Or have to talk real **loud**. (b)
 When you see me passing (c)
 It ought to make you **proud**. (b)
abbb, cb embracing rhyme.
 I say, (d)
 It's in the click of my heels, (e)
 The bend of my **hair**, (f)
 the palm of my hand, (g)
 The need of my **care**, (f)

In the last stanza the lines 8,9,10 repeat the sounds [h] at the beginning of the words *heels, hair, hand*. So, the words rhymed **initially**. Speaker stresses on these words, in order to attract the reader's attention to these very things that makes her femininity strong.

'Cause I'm a woman (h)
 Phenomenally. (i)
 Phenomenal woman, (j)
 That's me. (k)

Last 4 lines of each stanza ends with **repetition** of the above mentioned lines. It again shows the emphasis to the phenomenality of woman portrayed in "Phenomenal Woman".

Tone

The tone of the poem sets the mood that conveys the theme of women empowerment very clearly from the beginning. The poetess is a very confident woman that believes in her power of seduction. She may not have the perfect body that society finds attractive, but she has the confidence and mystery that is reflected upon the tone of the poem. She repeatedly makes emphasis on the positive parts of her features. She says,

*"The span of my hips,
 The stride of my step,
 The curl of my lips."*

These incomplete sentences contribute to the author's style, creating the confident tone. The tone also creates closeness between the reader and the poetess. In other writings like narrative stories, novels, the reader might not feel the emotions the author is trying to convey fully, but in poetry the

emotions, which sets up the tone, are the main aspect in bringing the receiver closer to the speaker. In the lines,

*“It's the fire in my eyes,
And the flash of my teeth,
The swing in my waist,
And the joy in my feet”*

the speaker creates the image of a confident woman who is proud of her femininity and her body. For example, the words *“I'm a woman”* is creating a powerful tone that intensifies the meaning of the word *“woman”*. Being a woman is not just having a model's body. It is being confident with your femininity. Maya Angelou's own tone makes these three words powerful and express the messages she wants to pass on clearly. This self-assured attitude and tone of the speaker creates an environment that expresses the theme of women empowerment. Also the tone of the poem creates closeness between the reader and the speaker, contributing to the difference between a regular text and a poem.

Repetition

Each stanza of the poem ends with four unrhymed lines. And, these lines are repeated four times.

*“I'm a woman
Phenomenally.
Phenomenal woman,
That's me.”*

Here, Maya Angelou intentionally uses blank rhyme, in order to stress on each word individually. This way, she highlights the phenomenality of women. And, repeating it several times, especially in the end, she does persuade the audience.

Language and Imagery

*“Pretty women wonder where my secret lies,
I'm not cute or built to suit a fashion model's size.”*

These lines use exaggeration, which is called **hyperbole**. The poetess might be very beautiful, or she is so confident in her heavenly beauty that even *“pretty women”* wonder in her secret of beauty. The next line says that she does not have a beautiful shape of body. But she gives us hints that she has something unique that even the fashion models do not acquire. So, in that line she uses **foreshadowing**.

Analyzing this poem, we can call Maya Angelou the queen of using hyperbole. When she walks into a room, *the men fall down on their knees*. Even, they swarm around her like *a hive of honey bees*. So, she must be as pretty as Aphrodite, if the men lose their ability to control their body when she enters. Also, in the lines 4, 5 of the 2nd stanza the use of **symbolism** emphasizes the men's attitude towards women's beauty. *“The fellows stand or/ Fall down on their knees”*, standing on knees symbolizes respect of men towards their beloved women during making proposal of marriage. But here the poetess says that the men fall on their knees, they even do not stand. It means that she is so much respected and loved by the men that they are desired to marry her. Using this symbol, Maya Angelou again persuades the audience in her fantastic attractiveness. *“Then they swarm around me,/ A hive of honey bees”* usage of **metaphor** strengthens Maya's charm. She compares herself to flowers from which the bees get nectar. So, the men gain energy from her like the bees gain honey from flowers. It is a fact that the bees spend too much energy in order to get flower nectars. So, the author implies that the men also are ready to spend their energy to that kind of phenomenal woman.

It is mentioned above that Maya Angelou is not greedy on using hyperbole in her poem *“Phenomenal Woman”*. Hyperbole is found in the second stanzas 9th and 10th lines, *“... the fire in my eyes,/ The flash of my teeth”*. How can the eyes produce fires? It is impossible. Here, the poetess with her power of using metaphor, she exaggerates her eyes' allure, her teeth's extreme whiteness that they even flash. Hyperbole is found again in the 3rd stanzas 4th and 5th lines, *“But they can't touch/ My inner mystery.”* With these lines Maya Angelou proves the most well-known saying by

Phaina Ranevskaia “*If the woman says ‘no’, it means ‘maybe’, if the woman says ‘maybe’, it means ‘yes’*”. Here, Maya Angelou makes emphasis to the psychological relationship between men and women. That men, can hardly understand the women’s real intentions, sometimes they even do not understand. So, the poetess exaggerates the inattentiveness of men.

Themes

Major themes in this poem are women’s beauty, psychology of relationship between men and women, Afro-American concept of beauty. These themes will be discussed in further analysis.

“...I’m not cute or built to suit a fashion model’s size” says Maya Angelou. For American Society to be a model means to be very beautiful. There are huge amount of beauty journals like “Vogue”, “The One”, “Cosmopolitan” with the pictures of attractive models. The women, who appear in these journals are considered to be the most beautiful ones. So, Maya Angelou is not so tall, is not so cute figured. But she is confident in her beauty. She persuades the women, that being confident in themselves is enough to make the men lose their minds. Maya Angelou walks as confident as models on podium.

The times when the poem “Phenomenal Woman” first published in “the complete collected poems of Maya Angelou” (1994) was the time of black women’s popularity. Their skin of color, their shape of body, their accent and their way of expressing themselves was on top of fashion. Even, nowadays. As an example, Whitney Houston, Naomi Campbell, they were the top attractive persons at that time. Author of the poem was so confident in herself that even she wrote about her phenomenality in her 70’s. So, with each age her attractiveness, beauty just developed. Maya Angelou is aware of Afro-Americans’ impression on white people. And, she knows that the blacks’ white teeth as white as pearl, really do impress white society, as she says in her poem “...*the flash of my teeth*”.

We can find some biblical background to some lines of the poem. For example, the lines “*And to a man,/ The fellows stand or/Fall down on their knees.*” is an **allusion** to the Bible’s versed lines (Act 26-28) “*Or, you may fall on your knees and pray—to God’s delight!/ You’ll see God’s smile and celebrate,/ finding yourself set right with God...*” The speaker gives the reader a message, that if the woman makes enormous impress on man, he will probably fall into his knees. We knew from our childhood, read a lot of fairy tales, watched cartoons and films, where the princes usually make proposal of marriage sitting down on their knees. Sitting down on their knees, men show their respect towards their beloved ones. And, the other meaning is that doing this they are witnessing the God itself, the most sincere power. And, the speakers saying about men “falling on knees” maybe defined that the men worship her beauty, like they worship the God itself. The poetess quite compares herself with the Goddess.

According to French feminist theorist Simone de Beauvoir’s work “The Second Sex”, the independent women, who are confident in themselves are the actresses, singers and dancers. In one word the stars. Simone writes:

“In the past, actresses were cursed by the Church: the excessive severity allowed them great freedom of behavior; being in the company of men, this type of women earned money for bread by themselves, not depending on men. By realizing themselves as human beings, they accomplish themselves as women; they find in their jobs a justification for their narcissism: clothes, beauty care, and charm are part of their professional duties; a woman infatuated with her image finds great satisfaction in doing something simply by exhibiting what she is”.

So, reading the poem “Phenomenal Women”, the readers probably imagine this category of women. Because, the women in show-business usually known as beautiful, confident and self-caring. As Simone de Beauvoir says, their success in show-business usually attracts lots of men and much attention by the men makes the women narcissistic and self-assured. Here, we must take into consideration that Maya Angelou herself is star in America. And, her being so confident in herself and the thing which made her to write this poem, might be the vast number of admiration by society.

Conclusion

The poem “Phenomenal Woman” is unique in the sense that it gives the details of the women’s attractiveness. Analysis of the poem is contributes to the identification of Maya Angelou’s poem writing style. Her usage of vast number of hyperbole is probably a new investigation of her style. So, the modern life has changed the life of women, especially blacks’, this idea thoroughly discussed in analysis of theme. So, comparative and content – qualitative method of analysis of two poems: “Phenomenal Woman” and “A Woman” are done with the respect to the figurative language including the analysis of the image of woman by applying feminist critical approach. According to Simone de Beauvoir’s theory, we found that the woman in poem “Phenomenal Woman” to independent and confident woman, who finds a great satisfaction in just loving and exhibiting themselves. However, the women in Kyrgyz society hide their outward look, and lose their beauty by facing hardship in their family (Jypara Isabaeva “A Woman”, 2014). Thus, the modernism of Kyrgyz society doubled the labor and burden of women. The result of this study shows that the modern society has developed the women’s confidence and self-confidence, as Maya Angelou proves it with her poem using large number of exaggerations, while Jypara Isabaeva shows unbelievable power of women of modern Kyrgyz society, which are hidden behind their natural beauty.

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СЫРДЫК СӨЗДӨР ЖАНА АЛАРДЫН БИЛДИРҮҮ ФОРМАЛАРЫ

Бул макалада сырдык сөздөр, кызматчы сөздөр жана мүчөлөр грамматикалык мамилелерди жасалуусу жана кызматчы сөздөрдүн разрядка өтүүсү үчүн (грамматикализация). Кандайдыр бир лексемаларды түздөн-түз сезимди жана эмоцияны каражатынын ордуна колдонуу.

Негизги сөздөр: *сырдык сөздөр, кызматчы сөздөр, грамматикализация, лексикализация, морфема, лексема, мүчөлөр*

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