

The Concept «Soul/Ruwx» In «Lines Written in An Album» By Byron: A Frame-Analytic Approach

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Abstract: This article examines how the concept of the "soul" is conveyed through language, particularly in the context of translation. Analyzing Byron's poems translated into Kazakh, Russian, Uzbek, and Karakalpak, the study identifies core lexical frames that contribute to a universal understanding of the human soul. Using frame analysis, inspired by Ervin Goffman, the research reveals the "soul" as a central concept linked to emotions like love, sorrow, and longing, as well as connections to homeland and experiences of despair. The translations of Byron's "Lines written in an album" consistently portray the soul across these languages. Key frames such as traveler, the deceased, grave, remedy, bridge, and darkness, help capture the author's soul and are categorized into linguistic, emotional, metaphorical, philosophical, structural, and contextual subgroups.

Keywords: Concept, frame (framing) analysis, contextual, religious, philosophical, structural elements, metaphor.

Introduction: Understanding abstract human concepts is rooted in tangible elements of our physical world. These real-world components create clear mental frames that help us grasp the essence of these concepts. Categorizing or "framing" concepts is crucial because it allows our brains to rapidly visualize information and organize it into coherent images. This concept of framing was developed by Irving Goffman, who highlighted the interplay between personal experience and social structures in shaping our understanding of the world. His work explores how individuals learn from their own lives and how these experiences relate to the broader organization of society.

METHODS

The Framing analysis is a method that relates to personal experiences which are part of social context. It helps in making mental representations, and further,

aids understanding. There are some main components which are: attribute-value sets, structural invariants, and constraints. The understanding is based on making cognitive structures, further dividing the explanations into parts or frames.

RESULTS

Lines written in an album

As o'er the cold sepulchral stone
Some name arrests the passer-by;
Thus, when thou view'st this page alone,
May mine attract thy pensive eye!
And when by thee that name is read,
Perchance in some succeeding year,
Reflect on me as on the dead,
And think my heart is buried here.

Рус тилинде	Қазақ тилинде
В альбом	Жапанда жалғыз бейіттей
Как одинокая гробница	Жолаушыға ой салған.
Вниманье путника зовет,	Көңілсіз жырым бір беттей

<p>Так эта бледная страница Пусть милый взор твой привлечет.</p> <p>И если после многих лет Прочтешь ты, как мечтал поэт, И вспомнишь, как тебя любил он, То думай, что его уж нет, Что сердце здесь похоронил он.</p> <p>М. Лермонтов.</p>	<p>Көзінді тартсын нур тамған.</p> <p>Көп жылдар өтер оқырсың, Ғашығың болған жас қыршын, Ақынды еске ап толқырсың. Уқ сонда оны өлген деп, Жүрегін мунда көмген деп.</p>
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Өзбек тилинде	Қарақалпақ тилинде
<p>Альбомга</p> <p>Йўловчилар эътиборини Якка қабр тортгандек бир дам, Шу бир парча қоғоз бетлари, Кошки тортса нигоҳингни ҳам. Узоқ йиллар ўтгач, бир замон, Шу варақни ўқигонинг он, Шоир нени орзу қилганин Ва эсларсан қандай севганин. Билки, шунда топгайсан уни, Шу қоғозга кўмган қалбини.</p>	<p>Альбомға</p> <p>Жалғыз мазар турған кула далада Тербемей ме жолаўшының қыялын. Сол сыяқлы бул қосығым набада, Сениң нәзериңе илингей, жаным. Соңлары сен оны оқып көрерсең, Сени қәйтип сүйгенимди билерсең. “Ол енди жоқ, қосығына бирақ та Өз жүрегін жерлеп кетипти-аў” дерсең.</p>

To perform a frame-based analysis of the translation from the perspective of the 'Soul/Ruwx' concept, we first define the semantic field of the 'Soul/Ruwx' concept: 'Soul/Ruwx' represents a person's inner world, spirit, emotion, inner strength and energy, sorrow and longing, and the symbolic connection between life and death. In the poem, this concept is reflected in several categories, as follows:"

1. Structural Elements of the 'Soul/Ruwx' Concept

1.1. Solitude: The image of a solitary grave and a desolate steppe in the poem represents the isolated state of the 'Soul/Ruwx'.

1.2. Passionate Suffering: The author expresses love through their individual state, giving descriptions of 'suffering,' 'sorrow,' and 'grief,' because the linguistic persona enters the poetic space with a heavy lexical narrative.

1.3. Eternity: The author placing their 'poem' alongside

a grave compares their emotional state to being outside the bounds of time, and also compares it to the soul's eternal existence.

2. Contextual Frame

2.1. 'Soul/Ruwx' and the Traveler: Here, the book reader and the pilgrim are compared to each other; the reader may one day turn the pages of books, while the visiting person says 'may it touch' the spirits of the dead.

2.2. 'Soul/Ruwx' and Space: A desolate steppe and a solitary grave represent empty space in physical existence. The linguistic persona resembles a tombstone in a vast field, aiming to attract attention.

2.3. 'Soul/Ruwx' and Time: The spirit of past love and lost feeling is preserved as an eternal memory in the poet's inner world.

3. Metaphorical Frames of the 'Soul/Ruwx'

3.1. 'Soul/Ruwx' as a Memento: One day, the author's

wandering 'Soul/Ruwx' enters physical existence with the power of eloquent words before an audience within a defined timeframe.

3.2. 'Soul/Ruwx' as a Solitary Grave: This reflects the desolation of the 'Soul/Ruwx' and the transience of life. The expressing 'Soul/Ruwx' falls into a state like a solitary grave after being left without love.

3.3. 'Soul/Ruwx' as Eternal Life: Here, the author fights against death with words and emotions, and also inspires others with their thoughts.

3.4. The 'Soul/Ruwx' Buries its Own Heart: A metaphor for the devastation and profound grief of the 'Soul/Ruwx.' Here, the heart is presented as a symbol of the 'Soul/Ruwx'.

3.5. 'Soul/Ruwx' as a Poem: The author wants to leave behind a lasting legacy through their spiritual explorations. The poem is a tool to prove that the 'Soul/Ruwx' is eternally alive.

4. Frame of Emotional and Spiritual Connection

4.1. The author's spiritual torment is clearly visible in the lines: the loss of love wounds their 'Soul/Ruwx,' as if leaving it in an empty space, and reflects the emotional expression.

4.2. The desire to read the passionate lines of their beloved and to understand their inner feelings and soul indicates an attempt to establish a spiritual connection.

5. Philosophical Frame of the 'Soul/Ruwx' Concept

5.1. Immaterial and Eternal: Based on the idea of Platonism, the author contrasts the 'Soul/Ruwx' with the body, which in turn shows the philosophical connection between physical and spiritual existence.

5.2. Connection of Love and the 'Soul/Ruwx': In the poem, love and the 'Soul/Ruwx' are shown as a unified whole. The 'Soul/Ruwx' is inclined to love, and when love leaves, the 'Soul/Ruwx' floats in a desolate space.

5.3. Individuality and Universality: The 'portrait of the soul' here becomes an event that transforms a personal life experience into a universally understandable human existence.

5.4. Soul/Ruwx' Between Life and Death: The image of a solitary grave and 'burying the heart' represents the eternal journey of the 'Soul/Ruwx' between death and life.

6. Linguistic Frame

6.1. Lexical Analysis: 'Cold sepulchral stone' - denotes a physical grave; 'name' - the subsequent destiny of existence (hopefully); 'pensive eye' - a tool for the 'Soul/Ruwx' to summon itself; 'heart is buried here' - is used to express emotional and spiritual depth.

6.2. Syntactic Analysis: The lines 'As o'er the cold

sepulchral stone... Thus, when thou view'st this page alone' provide a duality between the stone grave (symbol of physical death) and the written page (sign of communication). Also, in the line 'And when by thee that name is read, Perchance in some succeeding year...,' the conditional complex sentence (when-if, perchance-perhaps) serves to depict an imagined future.

DISCUSSION

Translations from four languages were used because the languages have acted as bridges in the poems creation, because of Russian origins, it was found the initial poem found a flawless embodiment in all four languages. Through this interconnected translation process, the poet's love, spirit, joy, and sorrow are accessible to all. Byron's powerful statement "My soul lives in my poem," is particularly striking. His declaration, "Let times, years pass, one day this poem will reach your hands. At that time, you will become closely acquainted with my feelings, my hopes, and my aspirations," creates an effect that is beautiful and can take the reader into a bottomless sea - the world of Byron.

CONCLUSION

This study, drawing upon the theoretical framework of framing analysis, sought to illuminate the multifaceted concept of "Soul/Ruwx" through a comparative analysis of Byron's "Lines Written in an Album" and its translations across four languages. By tracing the conceptual thread of "Soul/Ruwx" through the structural elements of solitude, passionate suffering, and eternity, this analysis has demonstrated how these themes are consistently conveyed across diverse linguistic and cultural landscapes.

The use of framing analysis provides a valuable tool for understanding how abstract concepts are grounded in tangible imagery and shared experiences, allowing the poet's soul to find expression even in translation. As such, this study contributes to a richer understanding of the complex interaction between culture, language, and the enduring human quest to articulate the essence of being.

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