

## ANNOTATION

**thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on the theme  
«Cognitive-communicative functions of ethnocultural lexicon  
(on the basis of regional lexicon)» on specialty «6D020500-Philology»  
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**General description of the research.** In accordance with findings of anthropocentric direction formed in modern linguistics, of particular importance is to find solutions to ethno-cultural problems related to a particular ethnic group, through language units containing information that reflects the spiritual cultural world accumulated over the centuries. The history of a nation, along with its linguistic history is a long way of development and on this way each ethnic group finds its own way of thinking and its culture. Language is the main way to transfer knowledge about the world, accumulated in the process of learning the true reality, so modern language science, along with the function of «the most important tool of communication» attaches special importance to the activity of «formation and lighting of thought», that is, to cognitive activity. The main quality of a conscious person as intelligent and sensitive is his desire to know the environment. Mind, adopted by means of images of things and phenomena in the human consciousness, is knowledge, information which had formed under the influence of these objects. Therefore, culture is the fruit of conscious and cognitive activity of human being.

Each historical epoch contributes to the traditional culture. Through the knowledge of the Universe the subject of culture realizes that a person is characterized by kindness, beauty, justice, and that through these qualities favorable moments that can be evaluated with positive assessment and respect in the process of fulfilling material and spiritual needs are called recognition of value. Values systematically regulate real life, provide the basis for a serious assessment, make a significant contribution to the life of mankind. In accordance with views expressed in science, *value* is an important component of culture. Along with the universal forms of values, each culture has a peculiar world of values. But in any culture the most important value is a Human! Man is a man with knowledge. A sacred, revered concept for humanity is necessary at any stage of life.

**Value** is a sacred and revered concept. At a time when the importance of values decreases, and it happens so that respect for traditional culture is declining, there is an urgent need to consider this issue. The feeling of attentive and respectful attitude to the values of the nation is assimilated by a person from early childhood, is transmitted by Mother's milk. As a moral basis, one can master history, culture and traditions of his people through his native language and receives spiritual food from it. The first President of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev in his article titled «Towards the Future: Spiritual Renewal» expressed his attitude to spiritual modernization in the context of globalization saying «a competitive person, first of all, must know the culture and language of his nation». Only the younger generation possessed by cultural origins and spiritual traditions of the native language forms an immunity which can not be swallowed by the process of globalization but also oppose it. «The new modernization should not, as before,

look arrogantly at the historical experience and traditions. Rather it must make the best traditions prerequisites and an important condition for its success. Without reliance on national and cultural roots, modernization will be left hanging in the air. Everyone should deeply understand that the most fundamental, the main factor of success is education. Education should be the number one in the system of youth priorities». The Leader of the Nation concluded his speech with the words "If education becomes the main value in the system of values, the nation will succeed».

**Relevance of the research.** Ethnocultural lexics is a wealth of the Kazakh ethnic group contained valuable information, inherited for centuries. The national language is a very broad concept, which in its historical development is not uniform in composition, as it passes through complex, diverse transitions. Despite the slight regional difference, the Kazakh national language is a monolithic language with a predominance of commonality, and although its integrity is local, this language is freely spoken not only in our vast country, but even our compatriots who moved by the will of fate to abroad in difficult periods of life. In this regard, local features of the Kazakh language are called "idiom" which is divided into groups. «An integral component of the Kazakh national language is a system of idioms, and *regional* vocabulary is a large branch of this system, consisting of relevant layers with the history of the language Regional vocabulary is one of the Turkic languages with limited number of historical written data, an ancient source one can apply for self-knowledge of the Kazakh language in studying its history, spiritual and material well-being. Units of ethno-cultural content, that is, regional words characterizing the regional representation of traditional Kazakh culture form a regional vocabulary. In modern «Spiritual Renewal» society has its own roots, a code that originates from the depth of history. The main condition for the modernization of the new type is to keep this national code. The conclusion that without that, modernization can easily become an empty sound means that the roots of the «national code» are also found in regional vocabulary. Regional vocabulary of the Kazakh single language is a part of the national linguistic wealth, impregnated with local color, so the Kazakh regional culture is not different.

At a time when modern linguistics seeks to study ethnocultural units as a source of interrelated ethno-cultural information, rather than individual ethno-cultural units, identification of the regional dictionary as an ethno-cultural source from a regional point of view of traditional Kazakh culture and show its cognitive and communication function proves the *relevance* of the research. The code of ethnocultural vocabulary marked in the language of people and closely connected with its life also originates from the regional dictionary, and the study of the values of national culture through language data, which have a peculiar shade in the regional vocabulary, symbolizes the traditional culture, concretizes the *relevance* of the research.

**Object of the research** is regional ethno-cultural vocabulary of the Kazakh language, its structural layers, a distinctive feature of the regional word of ethno-

cultural content, informative units of spiritual and material culture, reflecting the existence of the ethnos.

**Subject of the research** is units of ethnocultural content in regional, dialectological, historical dictionaries, their regional character, worldview essence and communicative function.

**Purpose of the research** is to identify linguistic units of regional ethnocultural content in accordance with the scientific and theoretical principles of the modern anthropocentric direction, their relation with traditional culture, to demonstrate their cognitive, communicative functions through the study of ethnocultural content in the semantics of regional language units.

**Tasks of the research:**

- study of theoretical conclusions of the research of ethno-cultural vocabulary in the paradigm of an anthropocentric direction and identify the direction in accordance with the subject of the research;

- the sign of the *regional* word, the way of active word formation in the regional vocabulary, its identification from the view point of the theory of nomination; to reveal the concept of ethnocultural component in the regional vocabulary, to show the influence of worldview function of ethnocultural units in communication;

- justification of cognitive basics of ethnocultural vocabulary in the system of speech through historical and structural layers;

- value is a component of ethnoculture, identification of value types: clarification of differences between the concepts of universal values and national values on the basis of language data; identification of thematic groups of data of spiritual and material culture from ethnocultural semantic point of view.

**Source of the research.** «Local features of the Kazakh language» (Doskaraev Zh., Part 2, 1955), Amanzholov S. «Problems of dialectology and history of the Kazakh language» (2004), «Dialectological dictionary of Kazakh language» (1969; 1996; 1999), «Regional dictionary of Kazakh language» (2005), «Problems of history and dialectology of Kazakh language» (Collection 6. 1958-1994), Radlov V.V. «Dictionary experience of Turkic adverbs»(1893-1910, V.1-4), «Ancient Turkic dictionary» (1969), Malov S.E. «Monuments of ancient Turkic writing» (1959), Sevortyan E.V. «Etymological dictionary of Turkic languages» (1974-1980), Budagov L.Z. «Comparative dictionary of Turkish-Tatar adverbs» (1869, V.1, 1871, V.2), M. Kashkari «Divani Lugat a't-Turk», in 3 volumes (Egeubaev A., 1997), Kenesbaev I. «Phraseological Dictionary of Kazakh language» (1977), E.Zhanpeisov «Ethnocultural vocabulary of the Kazakh language» (1989), «Phraseological dictionary of the Kazakh language» (1977), A.T. Kaidar «Kazakhs in the world of their native language» (ethnolinguistic dictionary) in 3 - volumes (2009-2013), «National clothes of the Kazakh people» (2011), «Kazakh aphorisms» (2012) and other research works were used.

**Methods of research.** In the research work, along with historical-comparative, traditionally-descriptive, component methods, etymological analysis methods were used to restore the original ethno-linguistic, semantic, lexical-semantic, ethnocultural units.

**Theoretical and methodological bases for research.** The followings have been taken into consideration in the research: fundamental works of scientists in the field of philosophy, linguoculturology (V.Humboldt, E.Sapir, I.G.Herder, B.L.Wharf, V.N. Telia, N.I.Tolstoi, A.I.Potebnya, A.E.,Karlinski, V.V.Vorobyov, V.A.Maslova, A.I.Kravchenko, V.I.Polishchuk, N.F.Alefrienko, D.Kishibekov, T.Gabitov and others), on Turkic studies and the Kazakh language (Sh.Valikhanov, A.Baitursynov, K.Zhubanov, S.Mukanov, K.Akhanov, I.Mamanov, A.Kaidar, A.Seydimbek, A.Margulan, R.Syzdyk, Sh.Sarybaev, E.Zhanpeisov, Zh.Mankeeva, A.Iskakov, N.Oralbaeva, G.Kaliev, B.Kasym, B.Kaliev, O.Nakisbekov, A.Nurmagambetov, S.Isaev, Z.K.Akhmetzhanova, N. Uali, S.N.Smagulova, F.Sh.Orazbaeva, M.S.Atabaeva, A.B.Salkynbay, K.O.Yessenova, S.K.Satenova and others).

**Scientific novelty of the research:**

- the concept of the ethnocultural component in the regional vocabulary has been determined, based on the fact that a regional word is the result of cognition, culture, and in this connection, nominative, word-formation features of regional vocabulary were identified;

- the regional ethno-cultural unit is the result of the nomination, which arose due to the need for communication, so the regional culturems were analyzed from the point of view of communicative semantics;

- regional ethno-cultural vocabulary is an integral part of the national vocabulary was demonstrated by the study of its historical and cognitive layers;

- the main novelty of the research work was to identify material and spiritual culture vocabulary at the level of the thematic group in the regional vocabulary, the creation of a holistic image of the Kazakh ethnic group through the disclosure of ethno-cultural content;

- one of the main achievements of the research work is the display of national value types, its connection with the colourful local vocabulary, the continuity of content and harmony in the life of a representative of a single culture.

**Theoretical significance of the research** is determined by the relevance of the topic. From the historical and social structure viewpoint the regional vocabulary of the Kazakh language consists of general Turkic, basic and borrowings that originate in language heritage of the Turkic world. On this stratum, along with historical data representing the General basis of the Turkic languages origin, there is a number of derivatives that have appeared in connection with the needs of each period, rich of phraseological units that are clearly indicating the national language. Proof of the identity of ethnic groups, material and spiritual culture, the manifestation of the accumulated data of ethnic and cultural content. At the same time, the findings of the study aimed at linking with the material, spiritual culture of ethnos, can make a certain contribution in the field of ethnolinguistics, linguoculturology, axiological linguistics of anthropocentric direction in the Kazakh linguistics.

Theoretical thoughts and etymological data focused on the study of regional vocabulary of the Kazakh language in the semantic-thematic, ethnolinguistic, linguocultural aspects, and thoughts derived from them are important in the

analysis, description of significant problems of the Kazakh dialectology and literary language, history of language, lexicology, semasiology and ethnolinguistics, linguoculturology, axiological linguistics.

**Practical significance of the research.** The results of the research can be used as a theoretical material for teaching subjects related to the General theory of language, dialectology, semasiology, lexicology, and language and intercultural relations, the history of language, ethnolinguistics, linguoculturology, axiological linguistics at philological faculties of higher educational institutions.

**The main conclusions:**

- regional vocabulary forms a system of ethnocultural meaning units. Linguistic units of national content expressed the richness of language that are the basis of the national identity of the nation are linguocultural and ethnocultural units. Image of preserved national culture in a language, i.e. linguocultural unit – *lingua culturheme* is a language and communicative unit which contains national and cultural component in its structure, content and function. When one say that culture is marked in a language it means the transmission of cultural content through the language signs and its image in the language signs. Ethnocultural vocabulary is a system of language units containing information of *ethnocognitive, sensual and ethnocultural* nominative content;

- *regional word* (dialectical word) is a lexical unit, primarily performing the nominative function. Regional word is the result of cognition, fruit of culture. The regional component, in essence, extends the system of national values with figurative, meaningful content. Value system has peculiar signs and explicit types concerning clothes, food, customs-traditions, etc. These nominations represent the ethnocultural character and image in the regional vocabulary;

- regional ethnocultural unit is the result of nomination, appeared for the purpose of communication. **The regional word** is also syntactically interconnected with other language units, since in their content there are semantics representing the culture, traditions and customs of the Kazakh people. Identity, word-formation peculiarities of such ethnocultural units have been identified. regional culturheme from the point of view of communicative activity were analyzed, communicative semantics was defined;

- the study of regional vocabulary within the paradigm of the anthropocentric direction is connected with its stages of development, formation. Regional ethnocultural vocabulary as an integral part of national vocabulary is manifested through the study of its historical and cognitive layers. Ethnocultural vocabulary in the system of idioms consists of Turkic and original layers, indicating the results of a variety of relationships – the introductory layer and manifestations of the mental development of the people, that is, from the imaginative layers;

- regional vocabulary is ethnocultural content unity which has deeply absorbed regional image of traditional Kazakh culture in itself that is able to show it in expressive colors. Ethnocultural units, which are a manifestation of material and spiritual culture in regional vocabulary have been defined at the thematic group level. Revealing their ethnocultural content one can create a complete

picture of the Kazakh ethnos, learn the nature of the Kazakh ethnic group. Identification of traditional types of national values, answering the question of what is the «main value» at present, that is, to reveal the semantics of ethnocultural units of local character, the harmony of traditional culture and relationships, harmony in the life of a representative of a single culture.

**Publication and approval of the study.** The main content of the research has been published in 15 articles. One of them is registered in Scopus data base:

- Historically-cognitive stratum of ethno-cultural lexis (on example of the Kazakh language). Opcion.2018.-V.34.-Special Issue 15.-P.375-379 (Scopus).

5 articles have been published in the Proceedings of the International conference in the RK:

- Scientific basis for the study of linguoculturology/ «Professor A.Kuryshzhanuly and the Turkic world: Language. History. Spirituality». Materials of the International scientific-theoretical conference. - Almaty, 2015.-P. 290-291.

- «K.Zhubanov on the cognitive-naming functions of the language/ «Zhubanov readings»./ Materials of the Traditional IX International scientific conference. - Aktobe, 2017. -P.118-121.

- New directions in the study of the relationship of language-ethnos-culture/ «The scientific heritage of A.Baitursynov: research, systematization, propaganda» / Materials of the International scientific-theoretical conference. - Almaty, 2017. P. 339-343.

- Communicative functions of ethnic culture units / «Scientific-methodological heritage of Alash intellectuals: Traditions and Innovations» / International scientific and practical conference. - Almaty, 2018.-P. -220-223.

- Ethno-cultural meanings of name of dresses in the system of speaking / «Formation of speech skills in the Kazakh language and effective experiences of professional language learning» / Materials of International scientific-methodical conference. - Almaty, 2018.-P.100-103.

3 articles have been published in the Proceedings of the international conference:

- Cognitive activities of ethnocultural knowledge / //International symposium on «Culture dialogue of the silk road countries».-Turkey, 2016.-P.104-106.

- Units of ethno-cultural content - a means of representing the essence of nations»/ The 1st Eurasian Conference on Language and Social Sciences.-Turkey, 2017. - P.172-180.

- Continuity of national ideology in the content of ethno-cultural units / 1st Eurasian Conference on Language and Social Sciences. -Turkey, 2017.-P. 340-347.

4 articles have been published in the magazines recommended by the Committee for the Control in sphere of education and science of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan. They are the following:

- Regional lexis - a source of ethno-cultural units/ Bulletin of Kokshetau State University named after Sh. Valikhanov, «Philological sciences» series. - Kokshetau, 2016. - №3. -P. 26-31.

- Ethno-cultural data in anthropo-directional direction / Bulletin of Abai KazNPU. «Philological sciences» series. - Almaty, 2016. - № 2 (56).- P. 38-42.
- Regional character in Kazakh food traditions / Scientific Journal “Science and Life in Kazakhstan”. «Philological sciences» series. Astana, 2016.- № 6 (42) .- P.91-93.
- Lingua-cultural units - a means of demonstrating national culture/ «Science and Life in Kazakhstan». «Philological sciences» series. Astana, 2017.- № 4 (48) .- P.277-280.

1 article in Impact Factor RSCI:

- Regional vocabulary - in the continuity of ethno-linguistic and linguistic and cultural directions / International Journal of Experimental Education / -Moscow, 2016. -№12.Part 3. P. 464-466;

Republican scientific-methodical seminar -1:

- «Reflection of the national worldview in the formations of spiritual culture» / «Organization of educational programme in the teaching process in higher educational institutions on the basis of updated content» / Materials of Republican scientific-methodical seminar. –Almaty, 2016. -P. 41-44.

**Structure of the dissertation.** Dissertation consists of definitions, meanings and abbreviations, introduction, three chapters, conclusion and list of used bibliography used during the research.