

ABSTRACT

**of the thesis on the topic «Linguocultural and cognitive aspects of M. Auezov's works»
submitted by Kushchanova Ainur Nuraslovna for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)
under the educational program «8D02304 – Philology»**

Description of the thesis topic. This thesis is devoted to the study of M. Auezov's works from the standpoint of linguocultural and cognitive approaches. This research is aimed at an in-depth understanding of the writer's literary heritage through the prism of the interaction of language, culture and thinking. The linguocultural aspect of the research focuses on the identification and analysis of cultural meanings implicitly contained in the linguistic units used by M. Auezov. It is assumed that these meanings are fixed in the linguistic consciousness of the reader as a kind of cultural code. The successful decoding of this code is a key condition for a full-fledged perception and interpretation of literary discourse. The linguocultural approach also allows us to explore cultural concepts that form the collective consciousness and identify a value system that has developed under the influence of individuals' cultural, linguistic and social experiences.

The cognitive aspect considers a literary text not only as a linguistic or literary work, but also as a complex cognitive structure. This trend, formed within the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm of modern linguistics, allows analyzing the text as a reflection of the author's way of thinking, cultural experience and worldview. The use of cognitive linguistics methods contributes to a deeper understanding of a literary text, establishing the relationship between its structural, semantic and pragmatic levels and the processes of human cognition. Thus, the study will reveal how M. Auezov's works represent and form cognitive models of perception of the world.

Research relevance. In the modern humanitarian paradigm, literary and aesthetic creativity is considered as an integral part of universal human culture. From this point of view, a literary text is a cultural phenomenon capable of reflecting both the contradictions of the surrounding world and the deeper aspects of human spiritual existence.

The author of literary work, being a carrier of national identity, reproduces and transforms the features of the national linguistic image of the world in the process of forming his linguistic consciousness. The anthropocentric orientation of modern linguistics encourages researchers to study linguistic consciousness as a unique personality-characteristic phenomenon closely related to the national culture of native speakers.

The relevance of this research is due to the increased interest in the manifestations of national culture in language and text, the mechanisms of its transmission through concepts, as well as to identify the linguistic personality and creative originality of the writer. In modern linguistics, special attention is paid to the peculiarities of linguistic consciousness and its reflection through cultural codes at various levels of the literary text. Equally important is the identification of the national and cultural specifics hidden behind the concepts through the linguistic and cultural analysis of literary works, as well as the demonstration of the cognitive and semantic organization of the text through the analysis of the symbolic meaning of key concepts.

At the present stage, it is also important to identify the unique author's style, exploring how the national worldview interacts with the individual vision of the author in a work of fiction.

In Kazakh linguistics, the language of literary work was mainly studied within the framework of structural and systemic approaches. However, the works of classical writers, recognized as the spiritual and cultural heritage of Kazakh language, remain insufficiently studied from the standpoint of an anthropo-oriented approach, using its methods and techniques. Despite the importance of M. Auezov's heritage for Kazakh literature and language, his stories have not yet been systematically studied using methods of linguoculturology and cognitive linguistics. This determined the relevance of this work.

Research aim is to analyze the works of M. Auezov, to determine the image of the national world and the author's idiosyncrasy in a work of fiction, offering methodological steps for the study of M. Auezov's works in the linguocultural and cognitive aspects.

Research objectives are the following:

- 1) to define the notions of «concept», «linguistic concept», «literary concept» and «cultural concept»;
- 2) to review existing theories and methods of literary text analysis in the linguocultural aspect, to develop and substantiate their own linguocultural model of literary text analysis;
- 3) to study the theoretical foundations and methodological approaches to the study of literary text in the cognitive aspect, to form a methodology for linguocognitive analysis of literary text;
- 4) to identify and analyze linguocultural codes in M. Auezov's stories «Kokserek», «Zhetim», «Karaly sulu», «Karash karash ogasy», «Kily zaman» and «Korgansyzdyn kuni»;
- 5) to establish the cognitive-semantic organization of a literary text and conduct a linguocognitive analysis of key concepts;
- 6) to carry out a comparative analysis of the relationship between the national worldview and the author's worldview reflected in the literary text, and to determine the idiosyncrasies of the author.

Research object is the texts of M. Auezov's works «Kokserek», «Zhetim», «Karaly sulu», «Karash karash okigasy», «Kily zaman» and «Korgansyzdyn kuni».

Research subject is the peculiarities of the linguocultural and cognitive-semantic organization of the works of the specified author.

Theoretical and methodological background to thesis work consists of classical and modern research in the following areas: general problems of linguistics (V. Humboldt, Yu.M. Lotman, Sh. Bally); semiotics (R. Barth, M.A. Krongauz); theory of text (Yu.M. Lotman, N.A. Vishnevetskaya, V.G. Gak, I.R. Galperin); the study of literary text in the linguocultural aspect (Yu.M. Lotman, Sh.I. Kvitsinia, Z.A. Zavrumov, R.R. Zamaletdinov, Z.Y. Baste, Z.B. Khodzhiyeva, N.A. Nikolina, Z.R. Akhmetzadina); the study of literary text in the cognitive aspect (L.G. Babenko, I.E. Vasiliev, Yu.V. Kazarin, O.A. Feshchenko, N.S. Bolotnova, N.A. Kuzmina, L.P. Babushkin, S.H. Lyapin); linguoculturology (V.N. Telia, E.M. Vereshchagin, V.G. Kostomarov, V.A. Maslova, G.R. Galiullina, A.D. Arutyunova, Yu.S. Stepanov, A. Vezhbitskaya, M.M. Makovsky, V.V. Krasnykh, V.V. Vorobyov, L.G. Sayakhova, S.V. Ivanova, L.K. Mullagaliyeva, V.I. Karasik, L.H. Samsitova, N.G. Bragina); cognitive linguistics (R.W. Langacker, C.J. Fillmore, G. Lakoff, M. Johnson, M. Turner, L. Talmy, G. Fauconnier, Z.D. Popova, I.A. Sternin, N.N. Boldyrev, E.S. Kubryakova, A.P. Babushkin, D.S. Likhachev, S.G. Vorkachev, S.A. Askold, S.E. Nikitina, V.Z. Demyankov, Yu.G. Pankrants, P.G. Luzina, G.V. Kolshansky, S.A. Zhabotinskaya, M.V. Pimenova, Yu.S. Stepanov, Yu.N. Karaulov, N.D. Arutyunova, E.K. Kozhina, G.G. Slyshkin, A.A. Zalevskaya); problems of literary text in Kazakh linguistics (K. Zhubanov, E. Zhanpeisov, R. Syzdyk, J. Dadebayeva, G.A. Kazhigaliyeva, M.K. Akhmetova, B. Momynova); the relationship between language and culture (A. Kaidar, N.M. Uali, Zh. Mankeyeva, A. Islam, G. Smagulova); the relationship between language and thinking (B. Kasym, G.N. Zaisanbayeva, S.K. Imanberdiyeva, E.N. Orazaliyeva, G.Sh. Shakhmanova). When preparing the study, the scientific conclusions of A. Salkinbai and N.M. Zhanpeisova, M.T. Dauletova, B.I. Nurdauletova, M.K. Kanabekova, A. Amirbekova and other native scientists.

Research sources are scientific works in the field of linguoculturology and cognitive linguistics, as well as M. Auezov's short stories, including: «Kokserek» (27 pages, 1,7 printed sheets), «Zhetim» (8 pages, 0,5 printed sheets), «Karaly sulu» (13 pages, 0,8 printed sheets), «Korgansyzdyn kuni» (21 pages, 1,3 printed sheets), «Karash karash ogasy» (75 pages, 4,6 printed sheets) and «Kily zaman» (155 pages, 9,6 printed sheets). A total of 299 pages (18,7 printed sheets) of the literary text were analyzed. These works are borrowed from the book by M. Auezov's «Short Stories and Novels» (2009). Scientific comments on the history of the creation of short stories are taken from volume 3 of the fifty-volume collection of the author's works. In addition, the following reference publications were used in the thesis: Explanatory Dictionary of Kazakh language (2008), volume 5 of the fifteen-volume dictionary of Kazakh literary language (2011), Phraseological Dictionary (2007), volume 2 of the ethnolinguistic dictionary «Kazaktar ana tili aleminde» (2013), «Traditional Kazakh names: encyclopedic dictionary» (2013) and the 1st volume of the trilingual

illustrated edition "Mythoanthroponyms of Kazakhstan" (2022). Additionally, monographs by N.M. Dzhusupov, A. Toishanovich, S. Kondybai, B. Biyarov, B. Akberdiyeva, G.G. Gizdatov and other authors.

Research methods. The study used general scientific methods such as observation, comparison, generalization and analysis. Descriptive and component analysis, lexico-semantic analysis, field method, conceptual analysis, oppositional method, full text typing method, as well as quantitative and statistical analysis are used as linguistic methods. A comprehensive model of linguocultural analysis of a literary text is proposed, which includes the following stages: 1) collecting information about the author and the title of the work; 2) defining the semiotic space of the work; 3) linguocultural analysis of the text; 4) identification of the author's idiosyncrasy. The method of conceptual analysis of a literary text involves the following stages: 1) identification of key concepts of the text; 2) establishment of their manifestations in the collective consciousness; 3) creation of the semantic field of the concept; 4) corpus collection of linguistic implementations of the concept in the literary text; 5) semantic and pragmatic analysis of the concept; 6) comparative analysis of the embodiments of the concept in the collective and author's worldview.

Main provisions to be submitted for defense:

1) The theory and methodology of linguocultural analysis of a literary text is a complex scientific field based on the interrelation of language and culture. Linguocultural units in a literary text act as markers of the cultural code, mental space and hierarchy of values of an ethnic group. A model of linguocultural analysis of a literary text is proposed, which includes the following stages: 1) collecting information about the author and the title of the work; 2) defining the semiotic space of the work; 3) linguocultural analysis of the text; 4) identifying the author's idiosyncrasy. This model focuses on the reconstruction of national existence through the analysis of the place and functions of linguocultural units in the text and cultural context and provides clarification of the linguistic representation of the national worldview in literary discourse.

2) Linguocognitive analysis of a literary text is an integrative approach within the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm of modern linguistics, aimed at revealing the interrelationships of «language – thinking», «text – culture», «author – reader». The method of conceptual analysis of a literary text includes the following stages: 1) identification of key concepts of the text; 2) establishment of their manifestations in the collective consciousness; 3) creation of the semantic field of the concept; 4) corpus collection of linguistic implementations of the concept in the literary text; 5) semantic and pragmatic analysis of the concept; 6) comparative analysis of the embodiments of the concept in the collective and the author's worldview. The use of a cognitive approach made it possible to identify key cultural symbols and models of cognition in M. Auezov's stories, such as «Kokserek», «Zhetim», «Karaly sulu», «Karash karash ogasy», «Kily zaman» and «Korgansyzdyn kuni», and reveal their role as a national and spiritual heritage.

3) In the works of M. Auezov, such as «Kokserek», «Zhetim», «Karaly sulu», «Karash karash ogasy», «Kily zaman» and «Korgansyzdyn kuni», a large number of linguocultural codes reflecting Kazakh worldview and traditional culture have been revealed. The most common are spatial, zoomorphic, real, and somatic codes. In addition, there are spiritual, gastronomic and time codes. Information about national traditions and customs, hunting, animal husbandry and crafts is transmitted through a variety of linguistic means. These include words, phrases, phraseological units, metaphors, comparisons, epithets, verb constructions, combinations with numerals, and other linguistic units. Thus, these works can be considered as literary texts reflecting the culture of Kazakh people. They convey linguistic and cultural codes that are firmly entrenched in the linguistic consciousness of an ethnic group, and help to reveal their meaning, preserving it for future generations.

4) The cognitive-semantic organization of a literary text is largely determined by which linguocultural group the author himself belongs to. In this regard, the semantic space of the work reflects the features of the language in which it was created. The key concepts in M. Auezov's works have national and cultural specifics, manifested in their conceptual, figurative and value components and in their systemic connections. The variety of linguistic means by which key

concepts are conveyed is manifested in synonymous and antonymic pairs, positive and negative evaluative vocabulary, taboo expressions and euphemisms, phraseological units, curse words, proverbs, metaphors, epithets and comparisons.

5) The reflection of the national worldview and the author's worldview in the literary text have both common and specific features. The national picture of the world in works of art is formed with the help of linguistic means that consolidate key concepts that have been forming in the minds of the people for centuries. The idiosyncrasy of the author, in particular M. Auezov, is manifested in his choice and contextualization of key concepts. The author uses archetypal symbols in the titles of his stories, and also includes regional vocabulary and words reflecting national specifics. In addition, various semantic and stylistic techniques can be found in his works: rhetorical questions and appeals, complex syntactic organization, various types of repetitions, as well as discursive strategies and tactics.

Description of research main findings. In the thesis an integrated approach to the analysis of linguocultural and cognitive aspects of literary texts is used: 1) the notions of «concept», «linguistic concept», «literary concept» and «cultural concept» are defined and distinguished; 2) a comprehensive model of linguocultural analysis of a literary text and a step-by-step method of conceptual analysis adapted for the study of Kazakh fiction are proposed; 3) in the stories of M. Auezov «Kokserek», «Zhetim», «Karaly sulu», «Karash karash ogasy», «Kily zaman» and «Korgansyzdyn kuni» revealed a variety of linguocultural codes that reflect the traditions, way of life, crafts and worldview of Kazakh people through various linguistic means; 4) it was found that the cognitive and semantic organization of literary text is determined by the national and cultural specifics of key concepts and their systemic connections; 5) it is shown that in the works of M. Auezov, key concepts have a complex multi-layered structure and are expressed by a wide range of linguistic means; 6) a comparative analysis of the relationship between the national worldview and the author's worldview has been carried out.

Justification of research novelty and its significance. In the research, the methods of linguoculturology and cognitive linguistics were used for the first time for a comprehensive analysis of M. Auezov's stories «Kokserek», «Zhetim», «Karaly sulu», «Karash karash ogasy», «Kily zaman» and «Korgansyzdyn kuni». This distinguishes the work from previous research and determines its scientific novelty.

This paper provides a review and critical analysis of scientific papers on the theory and methodology of literary text analysis in linguocultural and cognitive aspects. Based on the analysis, the current issues and directions directly related to the topic of the thesis are identified.

In the course of the research, the content of the notions «concept», «linguistic concept», «literary concept» and «cultural concept» was clarified through their comparative analysis, which made it possible to formulate the author's interpretation of key terms and build a methodological research base. The thesis develops a methodological model for analyzing a literary text from linguocultural point of view and highlights consistent methodological steps for conducting research in the cognitive aspect.

As part of the linguocultural analysis of literary works, the semiotic spaces of linguistic units in which these codes are reflected were investigated in order to identify cultural codes. It is established that M. Auezov's stories represent an integral semiotic space reflecting national and cultural specifics. This space is formed by a set of several cultural codes, which, in turn, are embodied in the text through lexical units of different language levels. A comprehensive linguocultural analysis has shown that the content of each cultural concept is based on Kazakh national cultural code.

In cognitive-semantic terms, the structure of the literary text is revealed and a linguocognitive analysis of key concepts in M. Auezov's stories is carried out. The conducted research allowed us to establish that the concept of «kaskyr/wolf» in the story «Kokserek» is a complex cognitive structure combining historical and cultural meanings and the author's vision. The analysis of the concept «zhalgyzdyk/loneliness» in the story «Zhetim» revealed its cognitive structure and features of semantic transformation. The study of symbolism in the works of

M. Auezov demonstrated a combination of universal human values and national cultural images, while also noting the author's distinct modifications of symbolic meanings.

The scientific novelty of the research lies in the fact that in the research for the first time were made attempts to study the works of M. Auezov («Kokserek», «Zhetim», «Karaly sulu», «Karash karash okigasy», «Kily zaman», «Korgansyzdyn kuni») using research methods of linguoculturology and cognitive linguistics.

The study provides a review of works devoted to the problems of theory and methodology of linguoculturology of literary text and cognitive linguistics, guided by the main scientific conclusions, identified issues and research areas related to the thesis.

In the course of the research, the definition of such notions as «concept», «linguistic concept», «literary concept», «cultural concept» was studied, these terms were compared and analyzed. The paper analyzes the theory and methodology of literary text research in the linguocultural and cognitive aspects, compares the conclusions of scientists, and conducts a critical analysis. The thesis reveals the difference between the study of literary text in the linguocultural aspect and research in the cognitive aspect. A methodological model for the study of literary text in the linguocultural aspect is proposed. At the same time, the methodological steps of the research in the cognitive aspect were identified.

In the linguocultural analysis of literary text, the semiotic spaces of linguistic units were analyzed, which reflected the same cultural codes in order to define cultural codes. It is established that M. Auezov's stories represent an integral semiotic space defining national and cultural specifics, which consists of a combination of several cultural codes, in turn, cultural codes are reflected in the text through lexical units of various linguistic levels. A comprehensive linguocultural analysis has shown that each cultural concept is based on the content of Kazakh national cultural code.

The cognitive-semantic organization of the literary text is revealed, a linguocognitive analysis of the basic concepts in the stories of M. Auezov is carried out. In Kazakh cognition, it was found that the concept of «kaskyr/wolf» is a complex cognitive structure consisting of several layers. A linguocognitive analysis of the symbols in the writer's works has shown that they are based on a universal human concept and national, cultural images formed in the collective consciousness. At the same time, it is established that the use of symbols in a literary text also has authorial features.

Research theoretical significance. The results of the research contribute to the development of linguistics, cognitive linguistics, text theory and the methodology of literary text analysis. For the first time, the author's stories, taken as an object of research, are analyzed within the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm of linguistics, which expands theoretical ideas about the interaction of language and the anthropological context in literary discourse. The developed methodological techniques of linguocultural and linguocognitive analysis can be used in further anthropocentric research. In addition, they can find practical application in the translation of literary texts, the analysis of materials for foreign-language audiences and in the process of teaching foreign languages.

Research practical significance. Recommendations and methodological samples can be used in the compilation of dictionaries and reference books, in the creation of educational and methodological complexes and teaching a literary course, as well as in translation studies and intercultural communication. In addition, they can serve as a basis for the preparation of diploma projects, master's and doctoral theses, monographs and textbooks, as well as be used in the analysis of other literary texts. Consequently, the results obtained contribute to a deeper understanding of the literary text and the identification of key components of the linguocultural code, which expands the understanding of the relationship between language, culture and thinking.

Research evaluation. The main conclusions and results of the research were reflected in the reports presented at the XIX International Scientific Conference of young scientists, PhD students, undergraduates and students "Youth, Science and Innovation" (Aktobe, April 12, 2023); VI International Scientific Conference "Philological Sciences: state, prospects, new Research

Paradigms" (Aktobe, April 12, 2023). Ufa, November 23, 2023); IV Kazan International Linguistic Summit "Modern Linguistics: the key to dialogue" (Kazan, December 13-15, 2023), XX International Scientific Conference of young scientists, PhD students, undergraduates and students "Youth, Science and Innovation" (Aktobe, April 12, 2024); XII International Scientific Conference "Actual problems of theoretical and Applied Philology" (Ufa, April 25, 2024); XIX International Scientific Conference of students and young scientists "GYLYM JÁNE BILIM – 2024" (Astana, April 12, 2024); XI traditional International Conference "Zhubanov tagylymy", dedicated to the 125th anniversary of K.K. Zhubanov (Aktobe, November 1, 2024).

Research approval and publication:

Eleven articles were published on the research topic and findings.

Works published in journals included in the Scopus scientometric databases:

1. Linguocultural and cognitive Images of Characters in Mukhtar Auezov's Literary Works / Eurasian Journal of Applied Linguistics. – 2025. – Vol. 1 № 1. – pp. 129-138. <https://ejal.info/menuscrypt/index.php/ejal/article/view/993/362>

Works published in journals recommended by the Committee for Quality Assurance in Science and Higher Education of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

1. Stylistic Features of Linguistic and Cultural Units in the Original Texts of M.Auezov's Works and Their Translations / Bulletin of Kazakh Ablai Khan University of International Relations and World Languages. – 2023. – № 4 (71) – pp. 281-292. <https://bulletin-philology.ablaikhan.kz/index.php/j1/article/view/868/355>
2. Features of the image of the author's conceptual sphere in M. Auezov's prose / Bulletin of L.N. Gumilyov ENU. – 2024. – №2 (147) – pp. 108-116 <https://bulphil.enu.kz/index.php/main/article/view/744/526>
3. Typology of linguocognitological units in the works of M. Auezov / Bulletin of the Kokshetau Sh. Ualikhanov University. – 2024. - №3 – pp. 116-127 <https://vestnik.kgu.kz/index.php/kufil/article/view/109/25>
4. Linguocognitology of the characters in the story "Kily Zaman" / Bulletin of Kazakh Ablai Khan University of International Relations and World Languages. – 2025. – №1 – pp. 217-229 <https://bulletin-philology.ablaikhan.kz/index.php/j1/article/view/1415/508>

Works published in the proceedings of international conferences:

1. The concept of language and culture as a unit of linguistic research. VI International Scientific Conference "Philological Sciences: state, prospects, new research paradigms". Ufa, Russian Federation, RIC UNIT-2023 – pp. 7-11.
2. Concept as a unit of linguistic and cultural research. International Scientific Conference "Modern Linguistics: the key to dialogue" within the framework of the Kazan International Linguistic Summit. – 2023. – pp. 480-482
3. Linguistic, cultural and psychological features of M. Auezov's works. Proceedings of the XX International Scientific Conference of Young Scientists, PhD students, undergraduates and students "Youth, Science and Innovation" on April 12, 2024 – pp. 182-184
4. Linguistic, cultural and cognitive features of M. Auezov's works. XIX International Scientific Conference of Students and Young Scientists "GYLYM JÁNE BILIM-2024", Astana, April 12, 2024. - pp. 3118-3120
5. Features of the use of linguocultural and linguocognitological units in the works of M. Auezov. XI International Conference "Zhubanov tagylymy", Aktobe, November 1, 2024, pp. 208-213
6. Cognitive method of text analysis (based on the works of M. Auezov). Proceedings of the XXI International Scientific Conference of Young Scientists, PhD students, undergraduates and students "Youth, Science and Innovation" on April 14, 2025 – pp. 290-293

Research structure and scope. The thesis consists of an introduction, three main sections, a conclusion, and a list of references. The results of the study are presented in 18 tables and 5 figures. The list of references contains 159 titles. The total volume of the thesis is 134 pages.

This research was carried out within the framework of relevant areas of modern linguistics, such as cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology and discursology, and also corresponds to the goals of the state programs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in particular:

Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated October 16, 2023 № 914 «On approval of the Concept for the Development of Language Policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023-2029».

Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated September 13, 2021 №659 «On measures to implement the Address of the Head of State to the People of Kazakhstan dated September 1, 2021 «Unity of the people and systemic reforms are the basis for the prosperity of a solid country»» (with amendments dated 04/17/2023).

Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated October 12, 2021 № 724 «On approval of the national project «Ulttyk rukhani zhangyru»».

Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 27, 2019 № 988 «On approval of the State Program for the Development of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2020-2025: Historical and Cultural Heritage and Spiritual Values of Kazakhstan. The commonality of history and culture, literature and language, customs and values».

PhD candidate's contribution to preparing each research publication. The entire volume of the thesis work, the choice of research methods, the solution of the tasks set and the preparation of publications based on the research results were carried out by the applicant independently. The doctoral student was directly involved in the formulation of theoretical conclusions and in the analysis of practical material. Methodological guidelines, assignment of assignments and discussion of the results obtained on the research topic were carried out jointly with scientific consultants.