

ABSTRACT
**of the dissertation entitled “Linguocultural Parameters of Phytonyms in
Folkloric Discourse (Based on the Texts of Kazakh and Russian Folk Songs)”,
prepared by Kenessov Yessim Kabdenovich in fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) under the
educational programme
“8D02304 – Philology.”**

Description of the Dissertation Topic. The present dissertation research is aimed at identifying the linguocultural aspects of phytonymic concepts as represented in Kazakh and Russian folk song lyrics. In contemporary linguistics, particular attention is devoted to the study of language as a means of expressing national culture, worldview, and the spiritual experience of a people. Language is viewed not merely as a system of communication, but also as a vehicle for preserving the cultural memory, values, and traditions of an ethnic community. Within this framework, linguoculturology – an interdisciplinary field concerned with the interrelationship between language, culture, and cognition – assumes particular significance. Phytonyms, i.e. plant names endowed with considerable cultural and symbolic potential, constitute one of the most promising areas of linguocultural inquiry.

Phytonyms play a significant role in the worldview of different peoples. They reflect the characteristics of the natural environment, the economic structure of society, the national worldview, as well as people’s emotional and axiological attitudes towards the surrounding world. In folkloric texts, plants constitute not only an integral part of the natural environment but also function as symbols of love, homeland, beauty, youth, memory, destiny, and spiritual purity. The cultural codes of a people, their mythological representations, and ethnic values are articulated through phytonymic imagery.

Phytonyms acquire particular significance in song discourse, where artistic imagery is closely intertwined with national and cultural symbols. Kazakh and Russian folk songs contain a rich stratum of phytonymic vocabulary that reflects the distinctive characteristics of both their linguistic and cultural environments. In the Kazakh song tradition, plant imagery is closely associated with the steppe landscape, the nomadic way of life, and culturally salient notions of homeland, freedom, and spiritual harmony. In Russian folk songs, phytonyms frequently function as symbols of homeland, female destiny, love, and the human soul. Despite differences in their historical and cultural development, plants fulfil an important artistic and cultural-semantic function in both traditions.

Relevance of the Research. The relevance of the present study is determined by the need for a comprehensive investigation of phytonymic concepts as linguocultural units within folkloric discourse, as well as by the growing scholarly interest in comparative studies of national linguistic worldviews. An analysis of phytonymic concepts in Kazakh and Russian folk song lyrics makes it possible to identify distinctive features of national worldviews, universal and ethnoculturally specific properties of plant symbolism, and the linguocultural dimensions of

phytonymic concepts in song discourse, while also contributing to a deeper understanding of the interrelationship between language and culture.

The relevance of a comparative linguocultural analysis of phytonymic concepts in Kazakh and Russian song discourse is determined by several significant factors.

First, the contemporary anthropocentric paradigm of linguistics focuses on the study of language in close connection with culture, national identity, and the distinctive features of a people's worldview. In this regard, phytonyms are of particular scholarly interest, as plant names constitute not only elements of the lexical system of a language but also repositories of cultural memory, symbolic meanings, and national values.

Second, folk song is regarded as one of the most important sources reflecting a nation's linguistic worldview. Folk-song texts provide particularly vivid representations of the ethnocultural characteristics of a people, their emotional and axiological orientations, traditions, and spiritual experience. Phytonymic imagery in song discourse performs a central artistic and symbolic function and provides valuable insights into the specificities of the cultural cognition of the Kazakh and Russian peoples.

Third, a comparative study of phytonymic concepts in Kazakh and Russian folk song lyrics facilitates the identification of both universal and nationally specific patterns in the perception of nature and the symbolism of the plant world. Despite the universal character of many plant representations, their cultural interpretation varies considerably across linguistic and cultural contexts owing to differences in natural and geographical conditions, historical development, ways of life, mythological and ritual beliefs, and the ethnic traditions of the respective peoples.

Fourth, contemporary linguistics has yet to sufficiently explore the comparative analysis of phytonyms in the folkloric song traditions of the Kazakh and Russian languages. The majority of existing studies focus on particular aspects of phytonymic vocabulary or examine plant symbolism within the framework of a single language and a specific agricultural culture. The methodology and analytical procedures involved in the comparative study of phytonyms from a linguocultural perspective, particularly on the basis of data drawn from different languages, remain insufficiently investigated. Most studies devoted to phytonyms do not provide a clearly articulated methodological framework, nor do they explicitly specify the stages of analysis. A comprehensive methodology for the comparative analysis of phytonymic concepts from a linguocultural perspective, with clearly defined analytical stages, would therefore contribute to addressing this research gap.

Fifth, the relevance of the study lies in identifying the actualisation and conceptualisation of phytonymy in song discourse within Kazakh and Russian linguistic consciousness, based on corpora of the respective national languages; comparing the findings with the perceptions and interpretations of contemporary native speakers; analysing transformations in linguistic consciousness; identifying the factors underlying such changes; and formulating appropriate conclusions and generalisations.

Furthermore, the relevance of the research is обусловлена by the development of intercultural communication and the need for a deeper understanding of the national and cultural specificity of languages. The study of phytonymic concepts

contributes to the preservation of cultural heritage, broadens our understanding of the spiritual culture of different peoples, and is of considerable significance for linguocultural studies, ethnolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, and folklore studies.

Aim of the Research. The aim of the present study is to identify the linguocultural aspects of phytonymic concepts in Kazakh and Russian song discourse and to determine the common and distinctive features characteristic of the two linguistic systems.

To achieve this aim, the following research objectives were formulated:

- to examine the theoretical and methodological foundations of linguistic and cultural studies;
- to clarify the principal categories of linguistic and cultural research;
- to examine phytonymic vocabulary and describe the role-based model of the phytonymic concept;
- to specify the genre-specific characteristics of folkloric discourse and identify symbolic representations in song texts;
- to develop a methodology for the comparative linguocultural analysis of phytonyms in song texts of different structural types;
- to determine the linguocultural nature of phytonymic concepts in Kazakh and Russian song texts and conduct an empirical analysis;
- to identify the common and nationally specific features of phytonymic concepts in the two linguocultures.

Subject of the Research. The subject of the dissertation is phytonymic concepts as represented in the lyrics of Kazakh and Russian folk songs.

Research Topic. The research focuses on the linguistic and cultural characteristics of phytonymic concepts in folkloric discourse, including their semantic and everyday-cultural dimensions.

The Theoretical and Methodological Foundations of the Research. The theoretical and methodological framework of the present study is grounded in the works of W. von Humboldt (2000), É. Benveniste (2009), L. Lévy-Bruhl (2015), T. A. van Dijk (2000), E. Sapir (1993), B. L. Whorf (1960), A. Potebnya (1989), G. O. Vinokur (1959), V. T. Klovov (2000), and A. E. Karlinsky (2003) in the field of linguistics, as well as in linguocultural and cultural studies represented by the works of S. Saville-Troike (1996), D. Hymes (1995), G. B. Palmer (1996), N. Bonvillain (1997), J. J. Gumperz and S. C. Levinson (1996), N. D. Arutyunova (1999), Yu. S. Stepanov (2001), V. N. Teliya (1996), V. V. Vorobyov (1997), V. M. Shaklein (2012), V. A. Maslova (2001), V. I. Karasik (2001), S. G. Vorkachev (2003), V. A. Krasnykh (2002), N. F. Alefirenko (2010), E. I. Zinovieva (2016), V. V. Kolesov (2006), M. A. Fedorov (2014), N. G. Yuzefovich (2011), L. K. Latyshev and N. V. Timko (2013), V. V. Krasnykh (2012), R. Yu. Butenko (2008), A. Baitursynuly (2013), K. Zhubanov (2013), A. Kaidar (2009), R. Syzdyk (2025), N. Uali (2025), Zh. A. Mankeeva (2021), A. Tymbol (2010), N. N. Zerkina (2016), L. Kh. Samsitova (2010), A. Islam (2004), Zh. T. Dauletbekova (2023), Zh. A. Zhakypov (2022), K. M. Abisheva (2008), G. M. Alimzhanova (2010), K. K. Sadirova (2017), A. K. Bakytzhanova (2024), S. Kondybai (2004), and B. Ospanova (2018).

The study also draws upon research in comparative linguistics, including the works of E. V. Pozhidaeva (2012), Zh. Z. Kadina (2010), I. M. Dyusekeneva (2014),

Zh. M. Omasheva (2017), Park Seong-gu (2000), A. R. Khismatova (2005), A. Hatke (2010), Yu. N. Isaev (2016), O. G. Rubtsova (2015), Khong Thu Hien (2019), A. M. Letova (2012), M. A. Bobunova (1991), and S. S. Isakova and N. K. Kultanbayeva (2025).

The theoretical framework concerning field theory is based on the works of G. Ipsen (1924), H. Trier (1931), N. G. Dolgikh (1973), L. M. Vasilyev (1971), A. K. Basharina (2007), J. Allwood (2002), A. Blanc (2024), B. Schwischay (2001), C. Bally (2001), and I. M. Kobozeva (2009).

The analysis of phytonyms and phytonymic vocabulary draws upon the scholarly contributions of G. I. Uyukbayev (1983), E. Zhanpeisov (1984), A. Aigabylov (1987), B. Kaliyev (1991, 2005, 2012), G. Sh. Nazarova (1992), Sh. Kurmanbaiuly (1994), Sh. K. Kurkebayev (1994), Zh. M. Omasheva (2004), D. M. Tolegenova (2020), G. Begimova (2022), K. Sarekenova (2023), A. M. Kurban (2023), R. Nursultankyzy, G. Zh. Snasapova, and A. O. Baidauletova (2025), Sh. Seitova (1999), U. B. Adilbayeva (2002), M. T. Kushtayeva (2002), G. Omarbekova (2004), A. B. Shormakova (2021), A. V. Borkovskaya (2016), V. B. Kolosova (2003, 2009), and N. A. Kaziyeva (2009).

The theoretical foundations concerning discourse, folkloric discourse, and song discourse are informed by the works of Zh. Tektigul, K. K. Sadirova (2022), Yu. A. Emer (2011), V. V. Chernyavskaya (2001), S. S. Isakova (2023), N. K. Kultanbayeva (2022), R. O. Zhumanbayeva and L. A. Espekova (2022), B. Kaliyev (2012), K. V. Chistov (1986), D. R. Teppeeva (2019), S. B. Adonyeva (2004), T. N. Astafurova and O. V. Shevchenko (2016), M. A. Potapchuk (2013), V. N. Babayan (2006), S. S. Driga (2018), A. R. Mukhtarullina (2024), Yu. E. Plotnitsky (2005), A. I. Telepneva (2019), F. K. Khot and N. Yu. Fanyan (2022), among others.

The theoretical propositions and methodological principles derived from these studies provided the scholarly foundation for the research and informed the formulation of the theoretical generalisations and conclusions presented in the dissertation.

Sources of Information. The sources of the study included explanatory and phraseological dictionaries of the Kazakh and Russian languages, collections of proverbs and sayings, as well as materials from the national corpora of the Kazakh and Russian languages. The research material comprised texts of Kazakh and Russian folk songs. A total of 455 Kazakh folk-song texts containing a phytonymic component were selected

(<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1UoWvpVY9Cm6udl41KFBBwsexr26f8H1k/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=114498960215809496758&rtpof=true&sd=true>) and

478 Russian folk-song texts (<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1azrBI1w4I1z7swCONS8SStmxczdAw6W/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=114498960215809496758&rtpof=true&sd=true>),

corresponding to 28.4 printed sheets in Kazakh and 29.8 printed sheets in Russian, respectively. At the same time, the responses of 234 Kazakh-speaking respondents (<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1cAlom03LKdqUm5YDfip6Ug4FwgVQG9M62pidVfwxpBI/edit#responses>) and 218 Russian-speaking respondents (<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/17XR0NJBm5pw4chzswqbny1HmzbybY3nq5>

[Qo9EewYDY/edit#responses](#)) who participated in the associative experiment were analysed.

Research Methods. The study employed a combination of systematisation and generalisation, comprehensive typological analysis, descriptive analysis, quantitative analysis, dictionary-definition analysis, discourse analysis, contextual analysis, comparative analysis, and the associative experiment method.

The method of systematisation and generalisation, grounded in the cognitive-discursive theory of text, was effectively applied to define the concepts of *discourse*, *song discourse*, and *symbolic image*, to distinguish between *text* and *discourse*, and to review previous research on the discourse of Kazakh folk songs.

A comprehensive typological method was employed to classify and systematise the linguistic and cultural characteristics of phytonymic concepts identified in the research material. The descriptive method was used to provide a systematic account of the linguistic units and symbolic representations under investigation, while the quantitative method enabled the statistical analysis and comparison of the frequency and distribution of phytonymic units across the two linguistic traditions.

Definition analysis was employed to identify the key concepts underlying the study and to determine the semantic characteristics of lexical units contributing to the formation of symbolic images. Contextual analysis was used to establish the meanings of symbolic images as manifested in particular situations within song discourse, as well as to identify their semantic and associative relationships.

The comparative method was applied to the analysis of Kazakh and Russian folk-song texts, making it possible to identify both the common and distinctive features characteristic of the two linguistic and cultural traditions.

Finally, an associative experiment was conducted to identify the patterns of actualisation and perception of phytonymic concepts in song texts and to determine their representation in the linguistic consciousness of contemporary Kazakh- and Russian-speaking respondents.

Main Findings Submitted for Defence.

1. A comprehensive methodology for the study of phytonymic concepts in song discourse across languages with different structural types is proposed. The methodology integrates field, conceptual, contextual, associative, and comparative analytical approaches. The study demonstrates that this methodological framework makes it possible to comprehensively identify the field structure and conceptual content of phytonymic concepts, their contextual functions and associative patterns in linguistic consciousness, as well as their common and nationally distinctive characteristics within Kazakh and Russian linguistic cultures.

2. Phytonymic symbols in Kazakh and Russian folk songs constitute one of the most stable and universal means of expressing emotional and evaluative meanings and function as cultural codes through which a people's worldview can be reconstructed. In both linguistic cultures, phytonyms represent not merely elements of the natural environment but also function as symbolic mediators through which complex emotions—including love, sorrow, separation, hope, tolerance, and devotion—are conveyed. Phytonymic symbols possess a high degree of cultural

salience, with their meanings shaped by historical, cultural, religious, and ethnopsychological factors. A comparison of Kazakh and Russian song texts has revealed both substantial parallels and significant culture-specific differences.

3. Phytonymic concepts in Kazakh and Russian folk-song texts constitute significant linguocultural units that express the cultural values and worldviews of the two peoples, as well as their nationally specific linguistic conceptualisations of reality. The conceptual dimensions identified in dictionary definitions of phytonymic concepts, together with the figurative and axiological dimensions established in fixed expressions, are generally preserved in folk-song texts. At the same time, certain folk songs demonstrate a tendency towards the contextual expansion of the meanings of phytonymic concepts. This phenomenon can be attributed to the generic nature of song discourse. Song texts, including folk songs, constitute a distinct subgenre of folkloric texts and are transmitted orally from generation to generation. They convey the inner world and emotional experiences of the individual. It is therefore natural that phytonymic concepts in song texts acquire additional meanings that reflect the linguistic and cultural identity of an ethnic community and transmit its accumulated knowledge and experience.

4. The associative experiment conducted on the basis of Kazakh and Russian folk-song discourse demonstrated that the denotative meanings of phytonymic concepts remain highly salient in contemporary linguistic consciousness, whereas their symbolic meanings have been partially preserved. The findings reveal a process of erosion of the deeper cultural, mythological, ritual, and historical-cultural meanings associated with phytonymic concepts. This phenomenon reflects transformations in ethnocultural codes underlying the formation of national worldviews in the context of globalisation, a weakening of the intergenerational transmission of folkloric knowledge, and a declining role of folk-song traditions.

5. Although the shared axiological foundation of phytonymic concepts associated with nature, human existence, and aesthetic-emotional perception is preserved in both linguistic and cultural systems, their actualisation through cultural codes differs substantially. In Kazakh folk-song discourse, the nomadic way of life, the predominance of steppe space, and the continuity of collective consciousness and traditional practices provide the basis for phytonymic concepts that convey the sacred significance of homeland, historical memory, intergenerational continuity, and nature through spatial, material-cultural, anthropomorphic, and religious-ritual codes. In Russian folk-song discourse, by contrast, a settled way of life, a clearly defined cycle of seasonal natural phenomena, and the influence of Orthodox culture underpin phytonymic concepts that express emotional and lyrical, spiritual and moral, and personal-psychological values through seasonal, anthropomorphic, religious-ritual, and material-cultural codes.

Thus, the study establishes that phytonymic concepts in folk-song discourse transcend their conventional lexical and semantic functions and operate as ethnocultural concepts embodying the national-cultural code, worldview model, and system of values of each respective people.

Description of the Main Research Findings. The scientific novelty of the study lies in the comprehensive comparative analysis of phytonymic concepts in Kazakh and Russian song discourse from a linguocultural perspective, as well as in

the identification of their conceptual, figurative, axiological, and contextual characteristics. The study seeks to identify the universal and nationally specific cultural features of phytonymic concepts manifested in song texts within the two linguocultural communities and to explain the factors underlying their formation.

The study provides a review of theoretical works addressing the emergence and development of linguistics and cultural studies as academic disciplines, critically examines their principal findings, and, on this basis, clarifies the key issues and research directions that constitute the theoretical and methodological foundation of the dissertation.

The dissertation traces the history of research into phytonymic vocabulary and demonstrates that the study of plant names has a long historical tradition, with different nations seeking to collect, systematise, supplement, and investigate plant nomenclature through the prism of their respective languages and cultures. Dictionaries, doctoral and candidate dissertations, as well as monographs devoted to plant names, were analysed as part of the study.

The research also reviews field theory and critically examines the findings of scholars working within this theoretical framework. Using the AntConc software, the frequency of phytonymic concepts in Kazakh and Russian folk-song texts was determined, and a corresponding field model was constructed. The core, centre, and periphery of phytonymic concepts in the two linguistic cultures under investigation were identified and mapped, enabling relevant conclusions to be drawn regarding their structural organisation and distribution.

The dissertation provides a theoretical analysis of the genre-specific characteristics of folkloric discourse and refines the scholarly definitions of the concepts of *discourse*, *text*, and *song discourse*. Different genre types of discourse are examined, while the distinctive characteristics of song discourse are substantiated through specific textual examples.

The manifestation of the symbolic representations of the phytonyms *tulip* and *rose* in song texts is investigated through comparative linguistic and cultural analysis. The study identifies common and distinctive symbolic patterns and explains the factors underlying their formation as universal and nationally specific symbols within the linguistic consciousness of the respective communities.

Rationale for the Novelty and Significance of the Results Obtained. A review was undertaken of the methodologies and methods employed in linguocultural and comparative studies of phytonymic concepts in folkloric discourse, on the basis of which a comprehensive methodology for their investigation was proposed. The methodology for the comparative study of phytonymic concepts in song texts from structurally different languages incorporates field analysis, conceptual analysis, contextual analysis, an associative experiment, and comparative analysis. The proposed methodology expands the methodological framework of linguistic research concerned with the interrelationship between language and culture and between language and ethnicity. Furthermore, the specified stages of linguistic-material analysis can be effectively applied in comparative and linguocultural research.

Separate linguocultural investigations of phytonymic concepts in Kazakh and Russian folk-song discourse were conducted, resulting in a number of significant findings. A close relationship was established between phytonymic concepts in Kazakh folk-song texts and the traditional worldview, nomadic culture, the natural environment of the steppe, the emotional and psychological state of the individual, and the symbolic system of the people. The study demonstrates that, in Kazakh linguistic culture, phytonyms frequently convey sacred, mythological, and ritual meanings, reflecting national conceptions of homeland, ancestral memory, beauty, love, passion, and the course of human life. It was also established that phytonymic concepts in Russian folk-song texts possess substantial symbolic and cultural significance. They embody representations of homeland, spiritual purity, feminine beauty, strength, sorrow, and the emotional affinity between human beings and nature. The findings demonstrate that, in Russian folk-song discourse, phytonyms actively contribute to the creation of poetic imagery and the emotional and evaluative semantics of song texts.

The comparative analysis made it possible to identify both common and nationally specific characteristics of phytonymic concepts at the linguistic and cultural levels. It was established that phytonyms carry a substantial symbolic load and are closely associated with the human emotional sphere, nature, traditional culture, and the collective memory of a people. The study demonstrates that national identity is manifested through differences in cultural codes, religious and ritual practices, natural and geographical conditions, historical experience, and the systems of imagery underlying Kazakh and Russian song traditions.

One of the significant innovative contributions of the study is the implementation of an associative experiment and the analysis of its results concerning the perception and actualisation of phytonymic concepts in song texts within the linguistic consciousness of Kazakh- and Russian-speaking respondents. The findings demonstrate that phytonyms retain both denotative and partially symbolic meanings in the linguistic consciousness of the respondents who participated in the survey. The participants were generally able to recognise established associations and culturally conventional images encoded in the language.

At the same time, the survey results highlight a number of pressing issues. First, in both linguocultures, the deeper cultural, mythological, ritual, and historical-cultural meanings of phytonyms are insufficiently actualised in contemporary linguistic consciousness. Second, the majority of respondents experienced difficulties in interpreting the extended semantics of phytonyms in song discourse, as well as their phraseological and ethnocultural meanings. Third, among bilingual respondents, there were instances of indifferent or non-substantive responses, including the use of punctuation marks, symbols, emojis, and emoticons, as well as responses unrelated to the questions posed.

The survey further revealed that some phytonyms were provided in Russian rather than Kazakh by Kazakh-speaking respondents, alongside instances of insufficient attention to spelling and punctuation. In addition, some Kazakh words were written using either the Latin or Cyrillic alphabet. These findings may indicate certain challenges associated with the development of functional literacy among

young people in the context of increasing reliance on mobile phones and digital devices and the broader processes of globalisation.

In this regard, the study recommends strengthening language and functional literacy among students at secondary and higher educational institutions, developing systematic skills in the use of academic and explanatory dictionaries, and fostering a sustained culture of reading literary and folkloric texts. Such measures may contribute to preserving the linguistic, cultural, and symbolic heritage encoded in phytonymic vocabulary and strengthening the transmission of ethnocultural knowledge across generations.

Theoretical Significance of the Research. The theoretical findings and methodological principles obtained in the course of the study contribute to linguistic theory, linguocultural studies, and comparative linguistics, as well as to the methodology of comparative research into the worldviews represented in languages with different structural characteristics.

Practical Significance of the Research

The findings of the study can be effectively applied to the teaching of Kazakh and Russian, the development of educational materials, and the teaching of linguocultural studies, comparative linguistics, and discourse studies. They may also be used in the compilation of a linguocultural dictionary of phytonymic concepts, translation practice, and intercultural communication.

Dissemination and Approbation of the Research Findings. The principal findings and conclusions of the study were presented and discussed at national and international research institutions and universities, as well as at international scholarly conferences, including:

- *Current Issues in Discourse Theory*, Aktobe, 13–14 May 2015;
- *Theoretical and Practical Issues in the Development of Contemporary Humanities*, Ufa, 23 April 2021;
- *Current Issues in Theoretical and Applied Philology*, Ufa, 25 April 2024;
- *Current Issues in Theoretical and Applied Philology*, Ufa, 22 April 2025;
- *Kazakh Linguistics in the Era of Independence: Scholar • Time • Space*, Almaty, 2025;
- *HUMAN+ III International Scientific and Practical Conference*, Magnitogorsk, 25 November 2025;
- *Philological Inquiry*, scientific seminar, Aktobe, 23 April 2026.

To determine the specific features of the actualisation and perception of phytonymic symbols in folk songs within the linguistic consciousness of Kazakh- and Russian-speaking respondents, an associative experiment was conducted using the Google Forms online platform.

Publications and Approval of the Research Findings. A total of 14 scholarly articles have been published on the principal sections of the dissertation.

Publications in Journals Indexed in the Scopus Database

1. “Linguocultural Parameters of Plant Names in English, Russian and Kazakh” // *Scientific Culture*, Vol. 12, No. 2.1 (2026), pp. 6098–6112. Indexed in Scopus, Q1, <https://sci-cult.net/index.php/cult/article/view/3721/2726>
2. A discursive and comparative analysis of phytonymic symbols: roses in english folk songs and tulips in kazakh folk songs // *Journal of Language Teaching and*

Research. Vol. 17, №5, pp. 1596-1608. Скопус. Q1.
<https://jltr.academypublication.com/index.php/jltr/article/view/13462>

Publications 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. "Phytonymic Phraseological Units: A Contrastive Perspective" // *Bulletin of KazNU. Philology Series*, Vol. 199, No. 3, 2025, pp. 86–95. DOI <https://doi.org/10.26577/EJPh2025199>

2. "Genre-Specific Features of Folkloric Discourse" // *Bulletin of Toraighyrov University. Philology Series*, No. 1, 2026, pp. 142–157.

Publications in International and National Scholarly Journals

1. "Phraseological Units with a Floristic Component in Modern Kazakh" // *International Student Scientific Bulletin*, No. 5-1, 2015. URL: <https://eduherald.ru/ru/article/view?id=12756>

2. "Methods of Forming Conceptual Metaphors with Phytonymic Components" // *Modern Problems of Science and Education*, No. 2, 2015.

URL: <http://www.science-education.ru/129-21702>

3. "Kazakh Phytonymy as a Reflection of the Spiritual Essence and Artistic-Aesthetic Ideals of the People" // *Modern Problems of Science and Education*, No. 2, 2015. URL: <http://www.science-education.ru/129-21539>

2. "Ancient Motifs of Mother and Fertility Cults in Kazakh Figurative Expressions with Lexical Components Denoting Plant Semantics" // *Scientific Journal of the Bulletin of K. Zhubanov Aktobe Regional State University*, No. 2 (56), 2019, pp. 175–184.

Articles Published in International Conference Proceedings

1. "The Problem of Studying Anthropocentric Floristic Phraseology in the Kazakh Language" // *Proceedings of the International Scientific Conference "Current Issues in Discourse Theory"*. K. Zhubanov Aktobe Regional State University, Aktobe, 13–14 May 2015, pp. 59–62.

2. "The Philosophical Foundations of Kazakh Multiword Linguistic Units Containing Phytonymic/Dendronymic Components" // *Theoretical and Practical Issues in the Development of Contemporary Humanities: Proceedings of the International Scientific and Practical Conference*. Ufa, 23 April 2021, pp. 140–147.

3. "The Kazakh Phytonymic Component in the Context of the Turkic Floristic Worldview" // *Current Issues in Theoretical and Applied Philology*. Ufa, 25 April 2024, pp. 166–170.

4. "Kazakh and Russian Folkloric Concepts Associated with the Plant World" // *Current Issues in Theoretical and Applied Philology*. Ufa, 22 April 2025, pp. 118–128.

5. "The Symbolic Representation of Wormwood in the Discourse of Kazakh Folk Songs" // *Proceedings of the International Scientific and Theoretical Conference "Kazakh Linguistics in the Era of Independence: Scholar • Time • Space"*. Almaty: Asyl IE, 2025, pp. 182–185.

6. "The Symbol of the Oak in the Discourse of Kazakh Folk Songs" // *Proceedings of the III International Scientific and Practical Conference HUMAN+*. Magnitogorsk, 25 November 2025, pp. 65–70.

Structure and Scope of the Research. The dissertation consists of an Introduction, three chapters, a Conclusion, a list of references, a list of sources, and appendices. The research findings are presented in 19 tables and 36 figures. The reference list comprises 284 sources. The total length of the dissertation is 198 pages.

The dissertation has been carried out in accordance with current and relevant areas of linguistic research, including **linguocultural studies, comparative linguistics, cognitive linguistics, and discourse studies**, and within the framework of the relevant **State programmes and policy documents of the Republic of Kazakhstan**.

The study is aligned with the following governmental and strategic documents:

- Decree No. 659 of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 13 September 2021, “On Measures for the Implementation of the Address of the Head of State to the People of Kazakhstan of 1 September 2021: ‘The Unity of the People and Systemic Reforms as the Foundation for the Prosperity of a Strong State’” (as amended on 17 April 2023).
- Resolution No. 914 of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 16 October 2023, “On Approval of the Concept for the Development of Language Policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023–2029.”
- “Historical and Cultural Heritage and Spiritual Values of Kazakhstan: Commonality of History and Culture, Literature and Language, Traditions and Values”, within the framework of the *State Programme for the Development of Education and Science in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2020–2025*, approved by Resolution No. 988 of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 27 December 2019.

Doctoral Candidate’s Contribution to Each Publication Resulting from the Research. The doctoral candidate independently completed the entire body of dissertation research, determined the research methods and approaches to addressing the objectives in accordance with the overall aim of the study, and prepared publications based on the research findings.

The doctoral candidate contributed to the development of the theoretical conclusions presented in the published research papers and carried out the analysis of the empirical and practical materials. Research tasks related to the dissertation topic and discussions of the findings were conducted in collaboration with the academic supervisors.