

ABSTRACT
thesis for the degree of
doctor of philosophy (PhD)
"Linguistic aspects of intercultural communication»,
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The thesis considers theoretical and methodological approaches to linguistic problems of intercultural communication, reveals the specificity of language communication and its manifestation in communicative contexts on the material of culturally conditioned semantics of language means in intercultural communication. The processes of globalization, integration, special opportunities of mass communication create conditions of special permeability of language systems, so all ethnic cultures are involved in the process of intercultural interaction.

The multi-aspect content, forms and conditions of intercultural communication determined the participation in the development of the theory of intercultural communication of representatives of a wide range of scientific disciplines: linguists, anthropologists, sociologists, psychologists and other specialists. This is largely due to the interdisciplinary nature of the phenomenon of intercultural communication, the complexity of its structure, including a large number of filters that prevent the receipt and transmission of information in the course of intercultural communication. Such filters, according to V. Gudikunst and Y. Kim, are the psychocultural, sociocultural and cultural characteristics of communicants, as well as the influence of the environment. Psychocultural features belong to the sphere of values, norms, forms of behavior and methods of evaluation, socio-cultural features are superimposed by belonging to a certain social organization (social roles, statuses, etc.). In our opinion, a special role is played by the study of intercultural communication as a linguistic phenomenon.

Relevance of the research. In today's dynamically developing world, intercultural interaction is carried out in a variety of areas: in interstate relations, in business, scientific and educational activities, at the level of interpersonal communication. Therefore, various aspects of intercultural interaction – interreligious dialogue, identity of cultures in the era of globalization, dialogue as a goal of culture, intercultural dialogue strategies, etc. become the subject of study of representatives of various fields of scientific knowledge. Intercultural communication systematizes historical and humanitarian knowledge, reveals the unity and integrity of the world civilization, consisting of many unique cultures of the world's peoples.

Intercultural communication as one of the new directions in Kazakhstan science is of great interest to researchers, but many of its aspects and methods remain poorly understood. Currently, the problems of intercultural communication are actively studied at the interdisciplinary level, within the framework of various social and humanitarian Sciences-cultural studies, sociology, psychology and linguistics, etc. however, until now the linguistic aspects of intercultural communication have not been the object of a special description in the Kazakh linguistics. The study of culturally conditioned semantics of language units and situations of communication, in which communicants from different cultures use special language variants and discursive strategies, is necessary to describe an integral system of ethno-cultural linguistic phenomena. In this regard, **the relevance of this study** is determined by the fact that in the context of globalization and the expansion of the boundaries of the dialogue of cultures linguistic foundations of intercultural communication, including the linguistic picture of the world, as well as the mechanisms and methods of discourse organization, become a determining factor in the study of communicative activities.

The theoretical basis of the study was the works of M. Bennett, M. Hups V. S. Bibler, V. P. Furmanova V. P. Kuzovlev, S. G. Ter-Minasova, V. V. Krasnykh, D. B. Gudkov, I. E. Klyukanov, L. N. Vaulina, L. I. Grishaeva, A. P. Sadohina, O. A. Leontovich.

Prerequisites for the development of intercultural communication in Kazakhstan were laid in the works of the largest representatives of the Kazakh linguistic science Baitursynov, K. Zhubanov, S. Amanzholova; E. N. Zhanpeisova, A. T. Kaidarova, M. Kopylenko, E. D. Suleimenova, R. G. Syzdykova, etc.

The object of research is linguistic aspects of modern intercultural communication, as well as linguistic – cognitive mechanisms, the functioning of which depends on the effectiveness of communication in the situation of intercultural communication.

The subject of the research is the process of intercultural communication as the interaction of two or more cultural-conceptual and linguistic pictures of the world in order to achieve the communicative goals and objectives of the participants in this process.

The aim of the thesis is to study the linguistic aspects of intercultural communication in the context of new scientific paradigms, modern trends of intercultural research, as well as to identify the nature of ethno-cultural marking of linguistic phenomena.

To achieve this **goal**, the following tasks are solved in the dissertation research:

- to study the actual problems of modern intercultural communication in line with anthropocentric linguistics and new conditions of communication;
- describe the main trends of intercultural research in the Kazakh linguistic science;
- to reveal the culturally conditioned picture of the world based on the description of ethno-cultural diversity of language units in the media, works of art and their translations;
- to carry out cross-cultural analysis of linguistic worldviews to identify culturally-related differences that affect understanding in the process of intercultural communication
- to analyze the socio-cultural associations of Kazakhstan and Kazakhs, obtained as a result of the associative experiment;
- to study and describe ethno-cultural images of language consciousness of informants as representatives of different cultures and their speech behavior in the conditions of intercultural communication;
- describe ethn-description (auto and genderstereotyped), formed in process of the ICC.

Method of research. The use of research methods in the dissertation is determined by the specificity of the studied material and the tasks of its study, uses the basic scientific methods of observation, comparison and description, aimed at generalization of the results, analysis and interpretation of data, their systematization and classification.

Also uses a free associative experiment as a productive psycholinguistic method that allows to express in verbal form the knowledge associated with the bodies of language signs, which describe the modern Kazakh realities in the perception of foreign students as representatives of other cultures, languages and worldviews. Since this knowledge is largely functioning on the unconscious level, their verbal vnesheye allows you to make them the object of special analysis. In the process of processing, analysis and systematization of the experimental data, the statistical method is used, including the method of computer data processing.

The results are supplemented by the method of controlled associations, also known as Charles Osgud's method of semantic differential. It allows you to build a model of individual and group everyday consciousness, to identify the system of conscious and unconscious representations of the realities of modern Kazakh society and the identity of ethnic character in the consciousness of a foreign language personality. The use of the grouping method allows to derive integral representations that combine different semantic objects. In order to obtain complete and

objective information, as well as to identify the socio-cultural position of informants in the form of cognitive and background knowledge, the method of written socio-cultural survey will be used. The answers and comments of respondents are allowed to reflect on and describe their positions relative to national and cultural values of the Kazakh people, to determine the range of controversial issues in various ideologies, and to oppose socio-cultural realities in intercultural communication and comprehend the sociocultural positions of the informants.

To process examples from the media, content analysis is used, which is an effective technique to identify the nature of showing or informing about the peculiarities of the formation of the image of certain countries. In contrast to linguistic analysis, content analysis does not count linguistic units, but elements of content, which is why the results are subjective.

The material of the study was a card index of examples, numbering more than 2000 contextual word usage, compiled by the author on the basis of various sources: lexicographic (explanatory dictionaries, bilingual dictionaries, dictionaries synonyms of phraseological units and expressions, etc.); works and their translations; the results of psycholinguistic associative experiment, which was attended by representatives of Western culture – Americans, and representatives of Eastern culture – Chinese, Koreans and Vietnamese. As a result, associative dictionaries illustrating the total number of reaction responses were compiled.

The novelty of the work is that it:

- cross-cultural study of national-marked linguistic phenomena in order to identify culturally conditioned picture of the world and its cross-cultural comparison is presented;
- the role of anthropocentric and cognitive trends in modern linguistics in the study of intercultural communication in a global civilization;
- a new approach to the study of intercultural communication through the description of experimental data based on cognitive, psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic mechanisms was used;
- conducted cross-cultural study of language consciousness of representatives of different cultures with the aim of describing the ways of forming beliefs about the realities of contemporary society and identity ethnicity in the perception of other-cultural linguistic identity.
- for the first time linguocognitive mechanisms were identified that determine the role of language in the situation of intercultural communication and affect the success and failure of intercultural communication.

Provisions of the thesis submitted for defense:

1. The study of intercultural communication as a linguistic phenomenon involves taking into account many parameters within the three types of semiotic relations sign – object, sign – sign, sign – person, which are implemented as socio-cultural characteristics of the conditions and participants of communication, cognitive mechanisms and communicative-behavioral strategies used in communication, verbal and non-verbal means of achieving communication goals.
2. Linguistic aspects of intercultural communication are developed on the basis of studies that consider language as a psychological, socio-cultural and semiotic phenomenon.
3. Cross-cultural study of language consciousness reveals differences in the fragments of the image of the world based on cognitive and background knowledge, so it is advisable to investigate verbal associations that form associative fields as a manifestation of unconscious layers of consciousness, which is especially important to identify the socio-cultural position of informants in the process of intercultural communication.
4. The linguistic picture of the communicant's world and the discursive strategies chosen by him to achieve the communicative goal are those linguistic foundations that directly affect the organization of discourse and its interpretation. The process of intercultural communication as the interaction of two or more cultural-conceptual and linguistic worldviews is carried out in

order to achieve the communicative goals and objectives of the participants in this process. The interaction of different cultural pictures of the world determines the differences in background knowledge, as well as in cultural values and norms of behavior, including communicative.

The theoretical significance of the work is that the system approach used in the thesis to the description of nationally marked linguistic phenomena contributes to the study of the problem of interaction of language and thinking, the interaction of language and culture. The thesis substantiates the leading role of the linguistic picture of the world and culturally conditioned units of language in intercultural communication, which is the linguistic basis of discourse organization. In addition, the study shows the effectiveness of a multidimensional approach to the study of the process of intercultural communication, integrating the data of cultural studies, communication theory, linguoculturology, cognitive linguistics, ethnosemiotics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, text linguistics and discourse linguistics.

The practical significance of the work consists in the study of linguistic regularities of intercultural communication, the development of a complex method (linguistic, sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic) of intercultural research in order to identify cultural differences in models of communication and behavior, as well as axiological and cognitive models of perception of the world.

The main provisions and conclusions of the thesis can be used in the development and updating of the content of the academic disciplines of the linguistic cycle: "Theory and practice of intercultural communication", "Cognitive linguistics", "Discourse analysis", etc., as well as special courses on the interaction of language and culture and modern intercultural processes.

Approbation of research results. The main scientific and theoretical results were presented in reports and speeches at international conferences near and far abroad. The ideas and conclusions of the dissertation research were published in the periodical scientific publications recommended by KKSON of MES RK, as well as journals indexed in the international scientometric databases Web of Science and Scopus.

The structure and volume of the thesis. The structure of the work is determined by the logic of disclosure of its theme, the features of the goal and the problems solved in the thesis. The thesis consists of an introduction, three sections, conclusion, bibliography and appendix.