Andabayeva Dina Askatovna

National cultural concepts through the phraseological units of Kazakh, Turkish and English languages

ABSTRACT

of the doctoral dissertation for PhD degree on specialty «6D021200 – Turkology»

**General characteristic of scientific work.** A great interest to comparative analysis of languages in modern linguistics formed an anthropocentric paradigm, language is being considered not only within the frames of its communicative and cognitive function, but also as a kind of cultural code used by linguocultural individual communities.

This study focuses on the comparative study of phraseological units, in which the concepts of Kazakh, Turkish and English languages are reflected, and implemented on the basis of the trinity “language – person – culture” involving a large layer of ethnic and cultural material. These concepts are the most prominent group of language units, in which the cultural component is a central in the structure of the meaning and included in its conceptual core. The considered components of concepts are the most culturally-marked.

The relevance of the study due to the following:

1. This dissertation is devoted to the analysis of culturally marked phraseological units. The study of culture through the linguistic units opens new dimensions in the structure of the ethnic culture itself, which is one of the most important problems of modern cultural linguistics. It is relevant to compare phraseological units of the thematic classes in different linguistic worldview in order to identify their national and cultural specificity.

2. Recent years, the “human factor” is involved in linguistic research in order to analyze how people, representatives of native (or non-native) culture use language as means of communication. Consequently, it is highly important to conduct a specific comparative study of how a person as a national identity is reflected in language units in diversity of its manifestations. The ultimate goal of this search is to establish not only common, but also different linguistic means between the studied cultures. Due to the fact that the phraseology expresses the national identity of the language the most clearly, its comparative study in linguocultural and linguo-cognitive aspects is especially relevant.

3. Strengthening of international contacts and need for mutual understanding among people in the dialogue of cultures dictate new approaches to the problem of language and culture in series of new sociolinguistic and linguo-didactic research. An essential condition for successful teaching of foreign languages is considering national specifics of language and culture of each nation in the inter-ethnic and cross-cultural communications. As cultural linguistics is gradually developed and improved and its methods are being established, the ideas offered in the dissertation may enrich the practice of foreign languages teaching.
The dissertation research is currently central, as number of works on comparative phraseology in Kazakh turkological science is performed on the basis of Kazakh and English languages (sometimes including Russian, German, French). It is relevant to compare Kazakh language with other Turkic languages (in this work is Oguz language group), that will enrich the comparative phraseology of Turkic languages. English is the world language, language of globalization and intercultural communication. As President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev noted, “Kazakhstan must be perceived worldwide as highly educated country whose population can use three languages. They are: Kazakh language – the state language, Russian language – as language of international communication and English – language of successful integration into the global economy”. Russian language in this study is a meta-language. A study of several languages is relevant in the framework of a multi-ethnic Kazakhstan.

Phraseological units are investigated from etymological, historical, ethnographic point of view, which is rich culturological material.

The object of the research is a group of culturally-marked phraseological units, in which Kazakh, Turkish English concepts are reflected.

The subject of the dissertation is national and cultural specificity of phraseological units Kazakh, Turkish and English linguocultures.

The purpose and objectives of research is to study and compare culturally-marked concepts on the material of phraseological units in Kazakh, Turkish and English languages, to identify common patterns of functioning of phraseological units and reveal their national and cultural features appealing to historical facts and everyday life. The intended purpose defined the objectives:

1. To analyze and summarize the most important concepts and views on the problem of phraseology, to identify the main criteria for selection and classification of phraseological units. On the basis of existing concepts to develop a classification of phraseological units, taking into account peculiarities of the studied languages.

2. Consider the phenomenon of "concept", "conceptual sphere", to analyze the conceptual sphere of the considered linguocultures.

3. Select and compare ways of verbalization of culturally-marked concepts on the material of phraseological units of Kazakh, Turkish and English languages.

4. Define ethnic specificity of phraseological units using the comparative analysis; highlight the specificity and universalism in the content of the investigated phraseological units through the comparison and contrast.

5. To select the most productive figurative paradigms in Kazakh, Turkish and English cultures; mark their role in the formation of national linguistic worldview.

Basic research methods. The research is aimed at comparative description of the studied material, the base of the description is major theoretical principles of linguistics and, in particular phraseology. The following methods and techniques are used in the dissertation:

1) method of semantic analysis, involving the analysis of cultural meaning of the linguistic units. In this study phraseological units include: culturally-marked phrases, idioms, proverbs, figurative phrases, language realities, fixed expressions, cliché,
phrases that undergo the semantic analysis to determine the causes of appearance, fixation and functioning in the system of language;

2) technique of continuous sampling from different phraseology, topical, bilingual dictionaries. Linguistic units having a bright expression of cultural connotation were selected;

3) synchronously-comparative method provides establishment of differences and identification of national and cultural specificity of each language.

The scientific novelty of the dissertation is defined by the object – for the first time in the aspect of a comparative analysis culturally-marked phraseological units are studied from linguocultural perspective on the material of Kazakh, Turkish and English languages. In this research work phraseological units are extensively studied and described in comparative aspect in terms of the linguistic and cultural approach, taking into account national mentality of compared languages. This approach to the study provides deeper understanding of the culture of peoples and specific of reflection of the ethnic group in language by means of phraseological units.

Scientific novelty of the study is also due to approach to a phraseological unit as a multi-faceted one multifunctional complex with a deep structure, translation of which causes particular difficulties.

The basic conclusions submitted for defense:

1. Phraseological units are the result of cognitive and summarizing activities of the people of observations of objective reality and are concepts of the collective consciousness of the people. Linguistic nature of phraseological units – is unity and intersection of logic-semiotic, structural-syntactic, semantic-communicative, cognitive-semantic and national-cultural aspects of linguistic organization.

2. The concepts with the components "kin relations", "precedent name", "somatism", "animalism", "numerative", "colour naming" are mental representation of national culture. National sphere of concepts is composed of a complex of individual, group, class, national and universal concepts, i.e. having universal value. Each considered linguoculture has its typical cultural values and features, fixed in the language, moral norms, beliefs, behavior, etc.

3. Phraseological units with components "kin relations", "precedent name", "somatism", "animalism", "numerative", "colour naming" in Kazakh, Turkish and English languages have number of international features, have common conceptual basis. However the way of conceptualization of reality is specific in each language.

4. Kazakh, Turkish and English languages have full, partial and non-equivalent phraseological units. This fact is proved by the coincidence of the semantic structure of these entities, which are characterized by identical in their basic values of a set of lexemes. English is represented with the lowest number of phraseological units.

5. Presentive-figurative structure of phraseological units in Kazakh, Turkish and English is the main indicator of their national identity, since there is a reflection of those geographical, personal, social, historical, cultural, and other features in which ethnic group lives and works. The components of phraseological units of the studied languages fully coincide or overlap, or do not have any equivalents. Phraseological units are heterogeneous with respect to each other either in quantitative or in qualitative terms.
Theoretical, methodological basis of the research work. The theoretical base of the study is represented by the works on phraseological units: K.S. Kenesbayev, A.T. Kaidarov, R.A. Avakova, M.R. Esimzhanova on Kazakh phraseology; works of Doğan Aksan, Ömer Asım Aksoy, Aydın Dağrınar on Turkish phraseology, S.U. Rakhmatullayeva on Uzbek phraseology; S.N. Muratov, G.A. Bayramov on the phraseology of Azerbaijani language; G.H. Ahunzyanov, Z.G. Uraksin on phraseology of Bashkir language, C. Mahmudova on phraseology of Kypchak group of Turkic languages; works of A.P. Cowie, H. Burger, J. Sinslair, I.A. Melchuk, A.V. Kunin on phraseology of English and other scientists. The methodological basis of the research is represented by the works of domestic and foreign researchers on issues of cultural linguistics, linguistic semantics, etymology and history of languages, as well as general questions of linguistics, and linguistic philosophy: Y.D. Apresyan, N.D. Arutyunova, Zh.A. Mankeyeva, R.A. Avakova, G.M. Alimzhanova, E.M. Vereshchagin, V.V. Vorobiev, V. von Humboldt, V.A. Maslova, A.P. Cowie, A.A. Potebnya, Edward Sapir, V.N. Telia, V.V. Vinogradov, N.M. Shanskiy, N.K. Dmitriev, A.A. Yuldashev and others.

Theoretical and methodological basis of the research work.


The research materials. The material used in the dissertation is represented by 950 phraseological units, including 400 – in Kazakh language, 300 – in Turkish language and 250 – in English language.

The practical significance of the study. The results of the research can be used in the development of the foundations of national linguo-didactic oriented textbooks, manuals, dictionaries, reference books, etc. on Kazakh, Turkish and English languages, as well as in the theory and practice of translation, lexicography and culturology, in the drafting of phraseological dictionaries, special courses on comparative typology and cultural linguistics.

The approbation of the dissertation. According to the results and conclusions of the dissertation 9 scientific articles were published in national and international editions, international scientific - theoretical and practical conferences. Including:

1) 1 – from the database list of Scopus;
2) 5 – were published in the materials of international and foreign scientific conferences;
3) 3 – from the list recommended by the Committee for Control of Education and Science of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The structure of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of the list of definitions and abbreviations, introduction, three chapters, conclusion and bibliography.