

AL-FARABI KAZAKH  
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY



INFORMATION  
about publication activity  
FACULTY OF PHILOLOGY

| №               | Наименование публикации  | Выходные данные (doi статьи)  | Аннотация статьи  | Ссылка для цитирования (Ф.И.О., название статьи, название, номер и/или выпуск, том журнала, страницы, doi статьи)  |
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| <b>2022 год</b> |  |   |   |  |
| 1.              | Formulaic Language and Style of Turkic Zhyrau of the 15-18th Centuries | Rupkatha Journal on Interdisciplinary Studies in Humanities, 2022, 14(2)<br>DOI<br>10.21659/rupkatha.v14n2.25 | The article reveals the importance of studying the formulaic style in the oral epic culture of Kazakh (Turkic) zhyrau of the 15-18th centuries. The purpose of the article is to identify the specificity of the formulaic language and the style of the epic tradition of these singers, as well as to show the degree of their knowledge, based on the principles of oral theory by M. Parry and A. Lord and their followers. Zhyrau are singers of the times of the Golden Horde and the foundation of the Kazakh Khanate. In the analysis of the ancient forms of their epic thinking; the genesis of genres, principles of performance and transmission of tradition, formulaic style plays a major role. The method of discourse analysis, system review, referencing, comparative analysis, and the methods of previous researchers were applied in the study. The novelty is that the | Zhanabayev K., Nagymzhanova K., <b>Shaimerdenova N.</b> , Turgenbaeva A., Tleubayeva N.<br><a href="https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57815889800">https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57815889800</a><br>Rupkatha Journal on Interdisciplinary Studies in Humanities, 2022, 14(2) |

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|    |   |   | <p>formulaic style was first studied on the oral material of the zhyrau dated the 15-18th centuries, where stable units are represented by a formula - the basis of the epic style and an important means of the singer's oral-style technique. The theoretical significance of the article, and its relevance, is based on a broad discussion of oral theory, and at the same time on its effectiveness and efficiency in studying the Kazakh (Turkic) epic tradition. The practical value of the research gives its results in the analysis of language and style, the distinction of styles and genres of zhyrau from other bearers of Turkic poetic culture. The Parry-Lord formulaic grammar can be applied both for the study of Turkic languages and to the quality of artistic translation.</p>   |  |
| 2. | Application of virtual simulation situational model in Russian spatial preposition teaching | <p><b>Frontiers in Psychology</b><br/>Том 1316 September 2022 Номер статьи 985887.<br/><b>DOI</b><br/>10.3389/fpsyg.2022.985887</p> | <p>The purpose is to improve the teaching quality of Russian spatial prepositions in colleges. This work takes teaching Russian spatial prepositions as an example to study the key technologies in 3D Virtual Simulation (VS) teaching. 3D VS situational teaching is a high-end visual teaching technology. VS situation construction focuses on Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) to explore and present a realistic language teaching scene. Here, the Steady State Visual Evoked Potential (SSVEP) is used to control Brain-Computer Interface (BCI). An SSVEP-BCI system is constructed through the Hybrid Frequency-Phase Modulation (HFPM). The acquisition system can obtain the current SSVEP from the user's brain to know which module the user is watching to complete instructions encoded by the module. Experiments show that the recognition accuracy of the proposed SSVEP-BCI system based on HFPM increases with data length. When the data length is 0.6-s, the Information Transfer Rate (ITR) reaches the highest: <math>242.21 \pm 46.88</math> bits/min. Therefore, a high-speed BCI character input system based on SSVEP is designed using HFPM. The main contribution of this work is to build a SSVEP-BCI system based on joint frequency phase modulation. It is better than the currently-known brain computer interface character input system, and is of great value to optimize the performance of the virtual simulation situation system for Russian spatial preposition teaching.</p> | <p>Gao, Y., Kassymova, R.T., Luo, Y. <b>Frontiers in Psychology</b><br/>Том 1316 September 2022 Номер статьи 985887.<br/><a href="https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85139035119&amp;origin=resultslist&amp;sort=plf-f">https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85139035119&amp;origin=resultslist&amp;sort=plf-f</a></p> |

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| 3. | Linguodidactic potential of semiotically heterogeneous texts in teaching Russian to Kazakh schoolchildren | <b>Russian Language Studies</b><br>Том 20, Выпуск 4, Страницы 500 – 514, 2022<br><b>DOI</b><br>10.22363/2618-8163-2022-20-4-500-514 | The authors characterize functioning of semiotically heterogeneous texts in the methodology of teaching the Russian language. Traditional methods of applying semiotically heterogeneous texts in the educational process are still important, but at the same time it is necessary to transform the scientific approaches to analysing the problems caused by the reflexive nature and situational variability of digital content in education. The aim of the work is to identify and describe the linguodidactic potential of semiotically heterogeneous texts used in Russian language classes in Kazakhstan schools. Methods of comprehensive theoretical analysis of scientific and educational literature on semiotically heterogeneous texts, as well as observational method of studying and summarizing the pedagogical experience of Russian language teachers in Almaty schools were used. The printed semiotically heterogeneous texts from the series of textbooks on the Russian language and literature of the Kazakh language school (7th, 8th, 9th grades), as well as the video clips of literary miniatures by E. Posashkova on YouTube channel were chosen as the sources for the study material. It was proved that the linguodidactic potential of semiotically heterogeneous texts is disclosed on the basis of a system of special tasks and exercises. The authors' method of analysing semiotically heterogeneous texts in Russian language classes in Kazakhstan schools is offered. Their linguodidactic potential aimed at memorizing the main content of the text, developing the skills in the main types of speech activity and language aspects, influencing the students' imagination, emotions, subconsciousness, ensuring the productivity of communication in the new information and communication environment is revealed. Prospective for the study is the study of the functional load of variative components of semiotically heterogeneous texts, their hypertextual connections and implementation in teaching Russian in Kazakh schools. | <b>Zhapparkulova, K.N.</b> , Tuyembayev, Z.K., <b>Dzholdasbekova, B.U.</b><br>Russian Language Studies, 2022, 20(4), pp. 500–514<br>Linguodidactic potential of semiotically heterogeneous texts in teaching Russian to Kazakh schoolchildren<br><a href="https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85145485788&amp;origin=resultslist&amp;sort=plf-f">https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85145485788&amp;origin=resultslist&amp;sort=plf-f</a> |
| 4. | Macrostructural analysis of narrative texts of turkic-speaking bilingual schoolchildren                   | <b>Ural-Altai Studies</b><br>Том 46, Выпуск 3, Страницы 7 – 20, 2022<br><b>DOI</b>  | The present study is devoted to the analysis of the macrostructure of oral narrative texts of Turkic-speaking bilingual schoolchildren. The research material was obtained using a MAIN — Multilingual Assessment Instrument for Narratives — a tool for assessing the narrative abilities of  | <b>Amanov, A.Sh.</b> , Gagarina, N.V.<br>Ural-Altai Studies, 2022, 46(3), pp. 7–20<br><a href="https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-">https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-</a>  |

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|    |  | 10.37892/2500-2902-2022-46-3-7-20 | <p>bilinguals. Subjects for the analysis represent the most common language groups among children in Kazakhstan. The results of the study differ significantly from previous findings regarding the ratio of qualitative and quantitative indicators of the macrostructural complexity of bilingual stories in two languages, as well as in the comparative description of the features of closely related languages, their connections, similarities and differences in the conditions of bilingualism and multilingualism. Observations show that narrative competence develops depending on the subject's age and propensity for storytelling and becomes fully structured only in the adulthood. Children begin to create narratives at about two years old, and from that moment their narrative competence develops intensively, although at different rates speed. A closer look at the various macrostructural components showed that the production was strikingly similar in the three language groups, both for frequently used and rarely encountered components of the macrostructure. The complexity of the plot was also considered from the other side — by estimating the number of episodes in which participants implemented complete GAO sequences. In all three language groups, on both L1 and L2, most speakers used at least one complete sequence. Nevertheless, it becomes clear that when conducting scientific research on bilingualism in the republic, it is necessary to take into account the regional socio-economic, demographic and ethno-linguistic conditions that have historically developed on the vast territory of the country.</p> | <a href="https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85144808749&amp;origin=AuthorNamesList&amp;txGid=3a190444d6e3963be22a74f3f91badb2&amp;isValidNewDocSearchRedirection=false">85144808749&amp;origin=AuthorNamesList&amp;txGid=3a190444d6e3963be22a74f3f91badb2&amp;isValidNewDocSearchRedirection=false</a>   |
| 5. | Digital Communication Technology for Teaching a Foreign Language and Culture through Reading | 10.22034/ijsc.2022.543110.2472    | <p>Currently, university teachers combine traditional pedagogical teaching methods with information and communication technology (ICT) to help students in the educational process of studying a course and controlling their own learning process. For this reason, there is a growing demand for creating high-quality and effective digital tools to promote human activities. The present research is aimed at studying the use of digital communication technology for teaching English as a foreign language. The study was carried out quantitatively by examining how the use of ICT tools like websites and mobile applications can enhance students' reading skills. The focus was on the students' progress in reading comprehension and</p>   | <p><b>Мусанова Г.А.</b><br/> <b>Суттибаев Н.А.Момбекова Н</b><br/> <a href="https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85136792901&amp;origin=AuthorNamesList&amp;txGid=656415a838a5a43b83b8675c6c83b8e7&amp;isValidNewDocSearchRedirection=false">https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85136792901&amp;origin=AuthorNamesList&amp;txGid=656415a838a5a43b83b8675c6c83b8e7&amp;isValidNewDocSearchRedirection=false</a><br/> International Journal of Society, Culture &amp;Language<br/> ISSN 23292210</p> |

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|    |  |                           | if the ICT tools contributed to the progress. The results of the study showed the effectiveness of using digital technology in teaching a foreign language and culture. Conclusions were drawn about the need to introduce digital technology into the educational system. © 2022 IJSCL. All rights reserved.   | Том 10, Выпуск 3, Страницы 21 - 30 September 2022   |
| 6. | Development of Acmeological Competence in Rising Social Teachers | 10.3389/feduc.2022.901050 | In the modern educational process, it is important to constantly develop the personality studied in the context of acmeology. The relevance of this study is determined by the issue of the development of acmeological competence in rising social educators. The purpose of the study was to study the level of development of acmeological competence and its components in students. The methodology is based on the experimental method presented by the student survey. Fisher's exact test, Chi-squared distribution, Student's t-test were also used in the study. This study was conducted at Al-Farabi Kazakh National University and Abay Kazakh National Pedagogical University. The sample consisted of 253 students. The results show that 22.13% of first-year respondents had low motivation, 52.96% – medium, 24.90% – high; in the fourth-year, the level of motivation changed: 10.67% of respondents had low motivation, 46.25% – medium, 43.08% – high. The average level of motivation was $15.10 \pm 2.37$ and $17.00 \pm 1.96$ among the first- and fourth-year students, respectively, and had a tendency to increase. Thus, its average values grew toward the completion of studies. It was found that 3.56% of first-year respondents were too cautious, 51.38% were moderately cautious, and 48.62% were inclined to take risks; in the context of the fourth-year students, these indicators were 2.37, 69.96, and 30.04%, respectively. Research has shown that with age, knowledge, and experience, the willingness to take risks decreases. When conducting a correlation analysis, it was found that there is an average positive correlation between the level of motivation and the level of propensity to take risks. The results of this work indicate the need for further scientific research on the issue of acmeological competence not only of social teachers, but also of other educators in order to achieve heights in personal development and improve the learning process. In the future, it is planned to study the types of | <b>Есенаманова К.</b><br><a href="https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85134672131&amp;origin=resultslist&amp;sort=plf-f&amp;src=s&amp;st1=yessenamanova&amp;st2=k&amp;nlo=1&amp;nlr=20&amp;nls=count-f&amp;sid=e86dbe11f8e17a0661be97f79467a15d&amp;so=anl&amp;sdt=aut&amp;sl=48&amp;s=AU-ID%28%22Yessenamanova%2c+Karlygash+M.%22+57202196127%29&amp;relpos=0&amp;citeCnt=0&amp;searchTerm=Frontiers in Education">https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85134672131&amp;origin=resultslist&amp;sort=plf-f&amp;src=s&amp;st1=yessenamanova&amp;st2=k&amp;nlo=1&amp;nlr=20&amp;nls=count-f&amp;sid=e86dbe11f8e17a0661be97f79467a15d&amp;so=anl&amp;sdt=aut&amp;sl=48&amp;s=AU-ID%28%22Yessenamanova%2c+Karlygash+M.%22+57202196127%29&amp;relpos=0&amp;citeCnt=0&amp;searchTerm=</a><br>Frontiers in Education<br>ISSN 2504284X<br>Том 78 July 2022 Номер статьи 901050 |

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|    |   |                           | motivation and methods of its increase (self-motivation, affirmation, visualization).  |  |
| 7. | Antihypothyroid Effect of Salidroside   | 10.3390/molecules27217487 | In terms of prevalence, thyroid pathology, associated both with a violation of the gland function and changes in its structure, occupies one of the main places in clinical endocrinology. The problem of developing low-toxic and highly effective herbal preparations for the correction of thyroid hypofunction and its complications is urgent. Salidroside is a glucoside of tyrosol, found mostly in the roots of <i>Rhodiola</i> spp., and has various positive biological activities. The purpose of this study was to study the antihypothyroid potential of salidroside-containing extract from <i>R. semenovii</i> roots, which was evaluated on a mercaptoimidazole hypothyroidism model. We showed that extract containing salidroside is a safe and effective means of hypothyroidism correction, significantly reducing ( $p \leq 0.001$ ) the level of thyroid-stimulating hormone and increasing the level of thyroid hormones. The combined use of <i>R. semenovii</i> extract with potassium iodide enhances the therapeutic effect of the extract by 1.3-times. © 2022 by the authors. | <b>Блавачинская И.В.</b><br><a href="https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85141797322&amp;origin=resultlist&amp;sort=plf-f&amp;src=s&amp;st1=blavachinskaya&amp;st2=i&amp;nlo=1&amp;nlr=20&amp;nls=count-f&amp;sid=fc23555ca88e0e7b15b9765a9ba750e0&amp;sot=anl&amp;sdt=aut&amp;sl=45&amp;s=AU-ID%28%22Blavachinskaya%2c+Irina+V.%22+57210324174%29&amp;relpos=0&amp;citeCnt=0&amp;searchTerm=Molecules">https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85141797322&amp;origin=resultlist&amp;sort=plf-f&amp;src=s&amp;st1=blavachinskaya&amp;st2=i&amp;nlo=1&amp;nlr=20&amp;nls=count-f&amp;sid=fc23555ca88e0e7b15b9765a9ba750e0&amp;sot=anl&amp;sdt=aut&amp;sl=45&amp;s=AU-ID%28%22Blavachinskaya%2c+Irina+V.%22+57210324174%29&amp;relpos=0&amp;citeCnt=0&amp;searchTerm=Molecules</a><br>Molecules<br>ISSN 14203049<br>Том 27, Выпуск 21 November 2022 Номер статьи 7487 |
| 8. | Preferences of educators and students in vocational colleges regarding teaching methods | 10.32744/pse.2022.1.11    | The problem and the aim of the study. This aim of this study is to determine the teaching methods used by Industrial Electronic Equipment Troubleshooting (IEET) course instructors and the preferred teaching methods of IEET students in vocational colleges. Research methods. For data   | <b>Дуйсенбаева Ш.С.</b><br><a href="https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85127677430&amp;origin=resultlist&amp;sort=plf-">https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85127677430&amp;origin=resultlist&amp;sort=plf-</a>   |

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|    |  |  | <p>collection and analysis this study used a survey research design and a quantitative method. Stratified random samples of 360 second-year students and 113 instructors on the electronic technology programme from 53 vocational colleges were chosen for the study. Data was collected using a questionnaire with closed-ended questions. Descriptive data analysis was performed and reported in the form of percentages and means. Results. The study findings reveal that the most frequent teaching methods used by the instructor on teaching Industrial Electronic Equipment Troubleshooting courses are lecture (mean 3.88), question and answer (3.69), and presentation (3.68). Conversely, students had a high level of interest in seeking instructors who use teaching methods such as workshop (mean 4.68), simulation (4.50), web-based (4.46), blended learning (4.31), study tour (4.29), and games (40.8). Conclusion. The study found that instructors still frequently use the conventional chalk and talk method in the classroom, i.e., the lecture. Efforts need to be undertaken to ensure that teachers use a variety of teaching methods in the classroom. Teachers should use student-centred teaching approaches and technology to invest students in the learning process. It is proposed that the Ministry of Education, through the Technical and Vocational Education Division, provide training on 21st century pedagogy to vocational college instructors and provide a complete information and communication technology infrastructure to all vocational colleges to improve teaching methods among instructors. © 2022 LLC Ecological Help. All rights reserved.</p> | <p><a href="https://doi.org/10.26907/2542-4552.2022.1.171-185">f&amp;src=s&amp;st1=duisenbayeva&amp;st2=sh&amp;nlo=1&amp;nlr=20&amp;nls=count-f&amp;sid=f09623ef080e44b13d7d40ed652fd5cb&amp;sot=anl&amp;sdt=aut&amp;sl=46&amp;s=AU-ID%28%22Duisenbayeva%2c+Shakizat+S.%22+57563936400%29&amp;relpos=0&amp;citeCnt=1&amp;searchTerm=</a><br/> <b>Perspektivy Nauki i Obrazovania</b><br/> ISSN 23072334<br/> Том 55, Выпуск 1, Страницы 171 - 185 January 2022</p> |
| 9. | <p>The potential of emotive language to influence the understanding of textual information in media coverage</p> | <p><u>Humanities and Social Sciences Communications</u>,<br/> 10.1057/s41599-022-01232-2</p> | <p>Online media attempts to influence how people think. The promotion of online discourses and the use of extra-linguistic factors enable a tilt towards a desired way of thinking. Internet users seek, make decisions, and act not only according to their beliefs but also according to the ideas propagated by the media. This paper focuses on public relations formation in a media discourse and an emotive response to news coverage. The paper aims to analyze the use of emotive linguistic means at the level of Kazakh media discourse. Through contextual analysis of emotive vocabulary used in media discourse, the paper explores the cognitive perception of media coverage by</p>   | <p><b><u>Zhubay, Orynay.</u></b></p>   |

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|     |  |   | <p>readers. This method allows for an in-depth study of emotivity. The scientific novelty of the study is that it examines the emotive aspect of the Internet media discourse. The results show that emotivity of the Kazakh media texts is expressed using lexical and syntactic means and is crucial for building public relations and influencing the audience. The studied corpus includes media texts from the three largest online media sources in Kazakhstan. It appears that the culture of Internet media readers plays a decisive role in how they perceive products of communication, even if there are other variables involved in the equation. The use of emotive items in online media debates was found to depend on discourse content and writer's intentions. A sample of emotive items was used. Content published on politics-oriented online media (Zakon.kz) channeled negative emotions, namely sadness and fear. Online media sources with entertainment content (Kazinform and Sputnik Kazakhstan) were characterized by the presence of such universal emotions as fear, joy, and hope. Positive emotions prevail. In general, the potential of Internet media content to influence readers and manipulation tactics vary depending on the content of the coverage. © 2022, The Author(s).</p> | <p>The potential of emotive language to influence the understanding of textual information in media coverage<br/> <b>//Humanities and Social Sciences Communications, 2022, 9(1), 222</b><br/> <a href="https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57194522217&amp;origin=recordPage">https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57194522217&amp;origin=recordPage</a></p> |
| 10. | <p>Language sign as a means of objectification of human consciousness//The European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences</p> | <p>The European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences /DOI: 10.15405/epsbs.2022.12.168 (Web of Science Core Collection)<br/> <a href="https://doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2022.12.168">https://doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2022.12.168</a></p> | <p>The idea of the anthropocentrism of language has become a key one in modern linguistics. Within the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm, special attention is paid to the mutual influence of language and human thinking. In this regard, there is a need to consider morphological categories in close connection with cognitive activity, the processes of conceptualization, and categorization. The paper represents cognitive linguistics, one of the most relevant areas of modern science today. The categorization of human experience is connected with the cognitive activity of a person since information received by a person in the course of mastering the surrounding world finds its expression in linguistic forms. The article considers grammatical categories and their content aspect as a result of conceptualization and categorization. The formation of the cognitive direction in Kazakh linguistics is represented by the works of Y. Altynsarin, A. Baitursynov, K. Zhubanov, K. Kemengerov, and other scientists. It is possible</p>  | <p><b>Orynay Zhubay.</b> The European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences /DOI: 10.15405/epsbs.2022.12.168 (Web of Science Core Collection)<br/> <a href="https://www.europeanproceedings.com/article/10.15405/epsbs.2022.12.168">https://www.europeanproceedings.com/article/10.15405/epsbs.2022.12.168</a></p>  |



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|     |   |   | to define the part that creates the conceptual dimension of morphology. However, it cannot be an independent part, outside the framework of the conceptual system. In cognitive linguistics, vocabulary, semantics, morphology, and syntax are considered in unity. They define the general positions inherent in human thinking. Grammar as a cognitive system is a factor that determines the conceptual structure of a language. Categorical meanings become the basis of the semantics of words and are reflected within the form; therefore, conceptual categories form grammatical categories. Grammatical categories as morphological indicators acquire an independent meaning.  |   |
| 11. | Language sign as a means of objectification of human consciousness//The European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences | The European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences /DOI: 10.15405/epsbs.2022.12.168 (Web of Science Core Collection) <a href="https://doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2022.12.168">https://doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2022.12.168</a> | The idea of the anthropocentrism of language has become a key one in modern linguistics. Within the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm, special attention is paid to the mutual influence of language and human thinking. In this regard, there is a need to consider morphological categories in close connection with cognitive activity, the processes of conceptualization, and categorization. The paper represents cognitive linguistics, one of the most relevant areas of modern science today. The categorization of human experience is connected with the cognitive activity of a person since information received by a person in the course of mastering the surrounding world finds its expression in linguistic forms. The article considers grammatical categories and their content aspect as a result of conceptualization and categorization. The formation of the cognitive direction in Kazakh linguistics is represented by the works of Y. Altynsarin, A. Baitursynov, K. Zhubanov, K. Kemengerov, and other scientists. It is possible to define the part that creates the conceptual dimension of morphology. However, it cannot be an independent part, outside the framework of the conceptual system. In cognitive linguistics, vocabulary, semantics, morphology, and syntax are considered in unity. They define the general positions inherent in human thinking. Grammar as a cognitive system is a factor that determines the conceptual structure of a language. Categorical meanings become the basis of the semantics of words and are reflected within the form; therefore, conceptual categories form grammatical categories. Grammatical | <b>Anar Ashirova.</b> The European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences /DOI: 10.15405/epsbs.2022.12.168 (Web of Science Core Collection) <a href="https://www.europeanproceedings.com/article/10.15405/epsbs.2022.12.168">https://www.europeanproceedings.com/article/10.15405/epsbs.2022.12.168</a> |

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|     |   |   | categories as morphological indicators acquire an independent meaning.  |   |
| 12. | Language sign as a means of objectification of human consciousness//The European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences | The European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences /DOI: 10.15405/epsbs.2022.12.168 (Web of Science Core Collection) <a href="https://doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2022.12.168">https://doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2022.12.168</a> | The idea of the anthropocentrism of language has become a key one in modern linguistics. Within the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm, special attention is paid to the mutual influence of language and human thinking. In this regard, there is a need to consider morphological categories in close connection with cognitive activity, the processes of conceptualization, and categorization. The paper represents cognitive linguistics, one of the most relevant areas of modern science today. The categorization of human experience is connected with the cognitive activity of a person since information received by a person in the course of mastering the surrounding world finds its expression in linguistic forms. The article considers grammatical categories and their content aspect as a result of conceptualization and categorization. The formation of the cognitive direction in Kazakh linguistics is represented by the works of Y. Altynsarin, A. Baitursynov, K. Zhubanov, K. Kemengerov, and other scientists. It is possible to define the part that creates the conceptual dimension of morphology. However, it cannot be an independent part, outside the framework of the conceptual system. In cognitive linguistics, vocabulary, semantics, morphology, and syntax are considered in unity. They define the general positions inherent in human thinking. Grammar as a cognitive system is a factor that determines the conceptual structure of a language. Categorical meanings become the basis of the semantics of words and are reflected within the form; therefore, conceptual categories form grammatical categories. Grammatical categories as morphological indicators acquire an independent meaning. | <b>Gulmira Utemisova.</b> The European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences /DOI: 10.15405/epsbs.2022.12.168 (Web of Science Core Collection) <a href="https://www.europeanproceedings.com/article/10.15405/epsbs.2022.12.168">https://www.europeanproceedings.com/article/10.15405/epsbs.2022.12.168</a> |
| 13. | The Translation Process in the Context of the Digitalization  | DOI 10.1007/978-3-031-07067-9_2   | The article considers the problems of translation studies in the digital environment, including the technologization of the translation process and the prospects for its development. Translation studies play an important role in the intellectual, communication, scientific, general cultural development of a country. The current state of translation science in Kazakhstan requires new innovative development and technological renewal. The necessity of digitalization in the translation   | <b>Seidenova, Saule.</b><br><b>Mussaly, Laila</b><br>Studies in Systems, Decision and Control<br>ISSN 21984182  |

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|     |   | <p>studies should reveal its technical potential, identify prospective areas and strategies of further development. We use the system, conceptual, aspectual approaches to identify translation problems in the context of digitalization that require a new integrated methodology and solutions within the framework of innovative approaches in education and training in digital translation. The creation of key conditions for the preparation of techniques and personnel for digital translation; improvement of teaching methods and methods, which should ensure the digitalization of translation by competent personnel; focus on the labour market, which should be based on the requirements of the digitalizing translation process; creation of a motivation system for the development of the necessary competencies and the participation of translators in the development of digital policy in Kazakhstan can be solving problems. © 2022, The Author(s), under exclusive license to Springer Nature Switzerland AG.</p> <p><b>Ключевые слова автора</b><br/> Applied aspects of translation; Classification of information technologies in translation; Conceptual method; Development paradigm; Digital environment; Innovative potential; Integrative translation studies; System analysis; Translation automation</p> | 1.3 56%<br>186/426<br>Social Sciences (miscellaneous)<br>35<br><a href="https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85139831001&amp;origin=resultlist&amp;sort=plf-f">https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85139831001&amp;origin=resultlist&amp;sort=plf-f</a>   |
| 14. | Лингвистический из изображение из в казахский мировоззрение в национальный орнамент | <p><b>Введение:</b> Сегодня комплексное исследование из в казахский ремесло из большое значение как для науки, так и для жизненного опыта. В третьем тысячелетии, самоидентификация из в народы из в мир вышел на новый уровень из исследовательская работа. Национальные свойства не только памятники, но появляются как объекты из исследование через различные спектры из научное восприятие. Цель из наша статья для изучения в лингвистический представление из в казахский мировоззрение в в национальный орнамент. Материалы и методы: Наряду с методами из накопление и дифференцирование, в методы из сравнительно-исторический анализ используется в поисковая работа. Результаты и обсуждение: Проблема из отражающий в лингвистический рисунок из в Мир в национальный орнамент, что</p>  | <p><b>Мангазина, З ; Беркимбаева С ; Минаева А</b><br/> Web of science</p> <p>Journal Citation Reports_Q4<br/> <a href="https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/19b1c592-0aa3-433f-a57e-4d717ca538ae-6b338019/relevance/1">https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/19b1c592-0aa3-433f-a57e-4d717ca538ae-6b338019/relevance/1</a></p> |

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|     |   |                      | является богатым наследием из влюди, символизировать культуру, пример из вработает из мастера считается в статью. Выводы: The история, классификация и элементы из вИзобразительное искусство украшения, которые создавались вместе с влюди более веков и стали их материальными и духовными благами.   |   |
| 15. | <b>The role of proverbs in pedagogy: Cognitive and linguo-cultural aspects of transference of english proverbs and sayings into the Kazakh language</b> |                      | материал конференции  | <b>Bekkozhanova, Gulnara</b><br>Shakhanova, Rozalinda<br>Ospanova, Gulmariya<br>ISBN<br>978-143319589-1, 978-143319588-4<br>Страницы 135 - 14920<br>December 2022<br><a href="https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85145427211&amp;origin=resultlist&amp;sort=plf-f">https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85145427211&amp;origin=resultlist&amp;sort=plf-f</a>  |
| 16. | <b>The treatment of realia in the translations of Smagul Yelubay's novel "Ak Boz Uy"</b>  | DOI 10.52462/jlls.98 | The purpose of this study is to identify the types and frequency of the techniques for translating realia. Uses and misuses of various techniques have been assessed from the perspectives of domestication and foreignization on the basis of a rich corpus compiled from the Russian and English translations of Smagul Yelubay's novel "Ak Boz Uy" in the Kazakh language. The novel contrasts the nomadic and sedentary lives of the Kazakh people, thus describing the shift from felt yurts to brick houses, camel caravans to automobiles, folk courts to Soviet prisons, from the poor men having 20 heads of cattle to the poor men begging for a slice of bread, from ideal marital life to endless divorces, from the society without orphans to orphanages. Therefore, the novel is full of culture-specific items, or so-called realia, which give cultural colour to the whole literary work. From the analysis of the achieved results, it can be concluded that along with well-known techniques discussed by various authors in the sphere of Translation Studies, procedures like cultural substitution, grammar transposition, and translation triplets can be applied to render realia. In the future we propose conducting such a corpus-based research on the treatment of extralinguistic realia, i.e. | Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies<br>Открытый доступ<br>Том 17,<br>Выпуск 3, Страницы 1366 - 1378<br>2021<br>ISSN 1305578X<br><b>Manapbayeva, Zhannura Zh.a</b><br><b>Seidenova, Saule D.a;</b><br><b>Kabdrgalinova, Saniya B.b;</b><br><b>Sarzhanova, Galiya B.c</b><br><a href="https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85116216057&amp;origin=resultlist&amp;sort=plf-f">https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85116216057&amp;origin=resultlist&amp;sort=plf-f</a> |

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|     |   |   | <p>allusions, and translation of stylistic figures containing realia or references to cultural information. © 2021 Cognizance Research Associates - Published by JLLS.</p> <p><b>Ключевые слова автора</b><br/> Domestication; Foreignization; Grammar transposition; Substitution; Translation errors</p>  |   |
| 17. | <p><b>The level of efficiency of using digital resources for developing primary school students' linguodidactic potential</b></p> | <p><b>DOI</b><br/> 10.18844/wjet.v14i1.6719</p> | <p>The aim of this research is to evaluate the effects of education given through digital resources on the language didactic potential of students with the views of teachers. 40 primary school teachers who teach 1st–4th-grade students in various provinces of Kazakhstan participated in the research. In the research, case study, which is one of the qualitative research methods, was used. The research data were collected through a semi-structured interview form prepared by the researcher in order to get the opinions of the teachers who voluntarily agreed to participate in the research. The research data were analysed by the content analysis technique. As a result of the research, it has been determined that teachers are prone to use technology and partially use digital resources in their lessons. However, teachers stated that they are more open to the use of digital resources if the opportunity is given. In addition, although most of the teachers state that the use of digital resources has no effect on increasing the workload of the teacher, some define it as a workload. With regard to the digital resources used in the course, teachers stated that it partially increased teacher success and that it had a positive effect on student success and student motivation. The research findings reveal that teachers need to receive supportive training on the use of digital resources in education. © 2022 Birlesik Dunya Yenilik Arastirma ve Yayincilik Merkezi. All rights reserved.</p> <p><b>Ключевые слова автора</b><br/> Digital resources; Linguodidactic potential of students; Primary school teachers; Use of technology in education</p> | <p><b>Malika Aimagambetova</b><br/> ISSN 13091506<br/> World Journal on Educational Technology: Current Issues<br/> Открытый доступ Том 14, Выпуск 1, Страницы 217 - 23030 January 2022</p> |

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| 18. | <b>Translation of the Culture-Specific Items in Jumabayev's "Men Jastarğa Senemin" into English and Russian</b> | Document Type :<br>Research Paper  | <b>Abstract</b><br>The article examines the main challenges and common mistakes that may occur during the translation of culture-bound vocabulary. The article is aimed to identify the nature and reasons for national and cultural deviations in the Russian translation of the novel "Twilight" by Meyer. Research methods are focused on a comprehensive research methodology: descriptive, comparative, and conceptual analysis. The authors applied both traditional and linguocognitive approaches to investigate culture-bound elements of the original novel "Twilight", and therefore, to explain the reasons for discrepancies found in its Russian translation. The practical value of the article is determined by the fact that the material worked out in the research can be used in lecture courses on the general and partial theory of translation, and seminars on literary translation practice. Research findings have proved that reaching success in linguocultural translation largely depends on the ability of a translator to understand implicit information and apply adequate translation techniques to convey the national identity of the source text.<br><b>Keywords</b><br>Language Poem Reader Transformation Author | <b>Aygul Alpysbayeva Svetlana Ashymkhanova</b><br>International Journal of Society, Culture & Language. Online ISSN: 2329-2210. 2021.59.. Q2. 0,3. |
| 19. | Innovation in audiovisual translation: From reproduction to perception of texts with academic terms             | DOI:<br>10.18355/XL.2022.15 .02.09 | <b>Abstract</b><br>The article discusses innovations in the audiovisual translation of texts with academic terms. The modern world does not stand still as new technologies emerge that make it possible to create a large amount of audiovisual content. Every year, there are many recent films, TV series, and cartoons in foreign languages that require translation. As a result, audiovisual translation is becoming ever more relevant for research. Our paper aims to identify the main features of audiovisual translation as a particular type of translation activity. The research objective is the process of audiovisual translation as a special type of translation activity. The subject of the study pertains to features of subtitling as a type of audiovisual translation. The theoretical basis of the research consists of the works of scientists in the field of cultural studies (L.G. Dunyasheva, J. Mitri, etc.), semiotics (R. Barth, Y.M. Lotman, U. Eco), discursive linguistics (N. D. Arutyunova, T. van Dyck,  | <b>Bektemirova Saule</b><br>Nassikhat Utemgaliyeva<br>- Sagira Odanova -<br>William P.<br>Rivers - Zhanar<br>Akimisheva<br>XLinguae                |

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|     |   |   | M.L. Makarov, O.A. Radchenko, etc.), translation studies (V.S. Vinogradova, T.A. Volkova, V.N. Komissarova, etc.), and theory and practice of audiovisual translation (H. Dias-Synthesis, M.A. Efremova, A.V. Kozulyaeva, etc.).<br>Key words: academic terms, audiovisual translation, translation innovation, film, music, cinema  |   |
| 20. | The level of efficiency of using digital resources for developing primary school students' linguodidactic potential | <a href="https://doi.org/10.18844/wjet.v14i1.6719">https://doi.org/10.18844/wjet.v14i1.6719</a> | <b>Abstract</b><br>The aim of this research is to evaluate the effects of education given through digital resources on the language didactic potential of students with the views of teachers. 40 primary school teachers who teach 1st–4th-grade students in various provinces of Kazakhstan participated in the research. In the research, case study, which is one of the qualitative research methods, was used. The research data were collected through a semi-structured interview form prepared by the researcher in order to get the opinions of the teachers who voluntarily agreed to participate in the research. The research data were analysed by the content analysis technique. As a result of the research, it has been determined that teachers are prone to use technology and partially use digital resources in their lessons. However, teachers stated that they are more open to the use of digital resources if the opportunity is given. In addition, although most of the teachers state that the use of digital resources has no effect on increasing the workload of the teacher, some define it as a workload. With regard to the digital resources used in the course, teachers stated that it partially increased teacher success and that it had a positive effect on student success and student motivation. The research findings reveal that teachers need to receive supportive training on the use of digital resources in education.<br><b>Keywords;</b> Digital resources, use of technology in education, linguodidactic potential of students, primary school teachers | Makharova, G., Nurzhanova, S., Adilbayeva, U., <b>Dossanova, A., Aimagambetova, M.</b><br><a href="https://doi.org/10.18844/wjet.v14i1.6719">https://doi.org/10.18844/wjet.v14i1.6719</a> |
| 21. | Development of Acmeological Competence in Rising Social Teachers  | doi: 10.3389/feduc.2022.901050  | In the modern educational process, it is important to constantly develop the personality studied in the context of acmeology. The relevance of this study is determined by the issue of the development of acmeological competence in rising social educators. The purpose of the study was to study the level of development of acmeological competence and its components  | <b>Zhambylkyzy, M., Yessenamanov a, K., Arinova, B., Rakhimbayeva , R., Zhunussova, D.</b><br>Frontiers in Education  |

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|     |  |   | <p>in students. The methodology is based on the experimental method presented by the student survey. Fisher's exact test, Chi-squared distribution, Student's t-test were also used in the study. This study was conducted at Al-Farabi Kazakh National University and Abay Kazakh National Pedagogical University. The sample consisted of 253 students. The results show that 22.13% of first-year respondents had low motivation, 52.96% – medium, 24.90% – high; in the fourth-year, the level of motivation changed: 10.67% of respondents had low motivation, 46.25% – medium, 43.08% – high. The average level of motivation was <math>15.10 \pm 2.37</math> and <math>17.00 \pm 1.96</math> among the first- and fourth-year students, respectively, and had a tendency to increase. Thus, its average values grew toward the completion of studies. It was found that 3.56% of first-year respondents were too cautious, 51.38% were moderately cautious, and 48.62% were inclined to take risks; in the context of the fourth-year students, these indicators were 2.37, 69.96, and 30.04%, respectively. Research has shown that with age, knowledge, and experience, the willingness to take risks decreases. When conducting a correlation analysis, it was found that there is an average positive correlation between the level of motivation and the level of propensity to take risks. The results of this work indicate the need for further scientific research on the issue of acmeological competence not only of social teachers, but also of other educators in order to achieve heights in personal development and improve the learning process. In the future, it is planned to study the types of motivation and methods of its increase (self-motivation, affirmation, visualization). Keywords: acmeological indicators, correlation, higher education, motivation for success and avoidance of failure, propensity to take risks</p> |  |
| 22. | <p>The Influence of Political Environment on Language and the Development of the Modern Russia</p> | <p>DOI: <a href="https://doi.org/10.29333/ejecs/1317">https://doi.org/10.29333/ejecs/1317</a></p> | <p><b>Abstract</b><br/>The present study analyzes the influence of the political environment on language with a focus on how people address strangers in the country. The study is important to assess how the political environment plays a role in influencing changes in expression and conditions of language. The significance and rationale of the study are provided in detail, explaining the purpose and objectives behind the investigation. Similarly, a</p>  | <p><b>Madiyeva G.B., Chen, X.</b><br/>Journal of Ethnic and Cultural Studies<br/><a href="https://www.ejecs.org/index.php/JECS/article/view/1317">https://www.ejecs.org/index.php/JECS/article/view/1317</a></p> |



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|  |  |  | <p>comprehensive literature review focuses on the language and its significance, linguistics, a historical view of the Russian language, and Russia's political environment. Previous literature associating politics with the evolution of language in Russia and the impact of political changes on the language are discussed in the paper. The study adopted a pragmatist philosophy with a qualitative method to conduct an in-depth analysis of the research phenomenon. A review-based design was adopted, and secondary data sources were used for data collection. The results revealed that language has undergone various changes due history of political changes in the country and Russian became the means of communication in the country. Last, the strength and limitations of the study are included, along with important recommendations and the scope for future studies.</p> |  |
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| 23. | Design and Development of Pipeline of Preprocessing Tools for Kazakh Language Texts | DOI: 10.1007/978-3-031-05328-3_9 | <p>Book cover Language and Technology Conference LTC 2019: Human Language Technology. Challenges for Computer Science and Linguistics pp 129–142 Cite as Design and Development of Pipeline of Preprocessing Tools for Kazakh Language Texts Madina Mansurova, Vladimir B. Barakhnin, Gulmira Madiyeva, Nurgali Kadyrbek &amp; Bekzhan Dossanov Conference paper First Online: 05 June 2022 178 Accesses Part of the Lecture Notes in Computer Science book series (LNAI, volume 13212) Abstract Nowadays, the Kazakh language belongs to the category of less-resourced languages, as there is a small number of resources developed and accessible to a wide range of users, such as text corpora, electronic dictionaries, morphological analyzers, thesauri, which allow to analyze text documents. The aim of this work is the design and development of pipeline of preprocessing tools for media-corpus of the Kazakh language. Media-corpus is hosted by al-Farabi Kazakh National University and serves linguists as an empirical basis for research in the contemporary written Kazakh language. The development of pipeline of preprocessing tools for media-corpus, the lexical and grammatical features of the Kazakh language were analyzed, on the basis of which the composition of the fundamental rules for changing the words (inflection) of the Kazakh language was determined. In the process of research, the tools for generation and lemmatization of the word forms of the Kazakh language were created. The proposed tools can be applied at the stage of morphological analysis in the systems of automatic analysis of the texts, in the creation of thesauruses and ontologies. For the case of the presence of homonymy, the template method was used, which allow to reduce the level of homonymy. Keywords Kazakh language Pipeline Lemmatization Morphological model Preprocessing tools</p> | <p><b>Madiyeva G.B., Mansurova, M., Barakhnin, V.B., Kadyrbek, N., Dossanov, B.</b> Lecture Notes in Computer Science (including subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence and Lecture Notes in Bioinformatic</p> |
| 24. | Lexical semantic features of color designations in some phrasemes. Slovak Republic. | DOI: 10.18355/XL.2022.15.03.11   | <p><b>Abstract</b> The problem of studying adjectives with the component "color" has recently become increasingly relevant. The focus of the study is a description of the features of color naming, color perception, as well as color designations in languages of various types. Particular attention is paid to the relationship between color terms and facts of extralinguistic reality. The purpose of this work is to conduct a comparative</p>  | <p><b>Abdullina, N., Benitez, P.F., Karlygash, A., Kurmanali, A., Ainabekova, T.</b> XLinguae, European Scientific Language Journal registered by the Ministry of Culture of Slovak Republic.</p>                          |

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|     |  |   | <p>study of the semantics of connotative increments of color terms in the phraseology of the English language, a cognitive-pragmatic analysis of fragments of literary texts that include the "color" component, and to identify national and cultural features of the functioning of colorisms in describing a person's appearance. Key words: phraseological units, idiomatic meaning, color, color designation, linguoculturology, language picture of the world</p>  |   |
| 25. | <p>The potential of emotive language to influence the understanding of textual information in media coverage</p> | <p>DOI: <a href="https://www.nature.com/articles/s41599-022-01232-2">https://www.nature.com/articles/s41599-022-01232-2</a></p> | <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Online media attempts to influence how people think. The promotion of online discourses and the use of extra-linguistic factors enable a tilt towards a desired way of thinking. Internet users seek, make decisions, and act not only according to their beliefs but also according to the ideas propagated by the media. This paper focuses on public relations formation in a media discourse and an emotive response to news coverage. The paper aims to analyze the use of emotive linguistic means at the level of Kazakh media discourse. Through contextual analysis of emotive vocabulary used in media discourse, the paper explores the cognitive perception of media coverage by readers. This method allows for an in-depth study of emotivity. The scientific novelty of the study is that it examines the emotive aspect of the Internet media discourse. The results show that emotivity of the Kazakh media texts is expressed using lexical and syntactic means and is crucial for building public relations and influencing the audience. The studied corpus includes media texts from the three largest online media sources in Kazakhstan. It appears that the culture of Internet media readers plays a decisive role in how they perceive products of communication, even if there are other variables involved in the equation. The use of emotive items in online media debates was found to depend on discourse content and writer's intentions. A sample of emotive items was used. Content published on politics-oriented online media (Zakon.kz) channeled negative emotions, namely sadness and fear. Online media sources with entertainment content (Kazinform and Sputnik Kazakhstan) were characterized by the presence of such universal emotions as fear, joy, and</p> | <p><b>Mambetova Manshuk Absattar, A., Mambetova, M., Zhubay, O.</b><br/> Humanities and Social Sciences Communications<br/> <a href="https://www.nature.com/articles/s41599-022-01232-2">https://www.nature.com/articles/s41599-022-01232-2</a><br/> 1-7 ctp.</p> |

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|     |   |  | hope. Positive emotions prevail. In general, the potential of Internet media content to influence readers and manipulation tactics vary depending on the content of the coverage.   |  |
| 26. | Kazakhstan Copy of the Qissa of Sultan Hubbi, One of the Yesevi Sheikhs | DOI: <a href="https://doi.org/10.34189/hbv.104.001">https://doi.org/10.34189/hbv.104.001</a> | <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Works written in Eastern Turkic in Central Asia are of great importance in the field of Islamic Turkic Literature. Some of these works were written in the type of doctrine and some of them were written in the type of legend. Hagiographies have been the subject of many researchers, especially in the fields of language, literature, theology and history, both in terms of language and content. The şūfī-poet Hodja Aḥmad al-Yasawī (d. 562/1166), who was the founder of the Yasawī tariqa (order), had an important place in the spread of Islam among the Central Asian Turks, who deeply affected the religious-mystical life of the society. He spread Islam in the Turkestan region with his educative and instructive poems in the style of wisdom, which he said in a way that the people and his followers could understand. By followers, the Yasawī order spread to Khorasan, Azerbaijan and Anatolia from the southwest of Turkestan through the Kipchak dervishes, first starting from the Transoxiana area. In Central Asia, there are many legends about Hodja Aḥmad al-Yasawī's legends and miracles, and his followers and dervishes also have miracles. Although there are some differences between them, these religious, mystical characters still preserve themselves in the life and belief of the people of the region. One of them is the legend of Sultan Hubbi (Ḥubbī), the son of Süleyman Bakırgani, known as Ḥakīm Ātā, one of the first successors of Hodja Aḥmad al-Yasawī. The legends of Sultan Hubbi is mentioned in the studies of researchers such as N. Tosun, Ö. Kaya and Kazakhstani researchers S. Kondybai, F. Kamalova. Our research is based on the Chagatai manuscript of the Sultan Hubbi legend found in Kazakhstan. The life, miracles of Sultan Hubbi, the 3rd son of Ḥakīm Ātā Süleyman Bakırgani, who played an important role in the spread of the Yasawī order in Mangistau and according to some researchers, in Turkmensahra, with the underground mosque, valley and well of Sultan Hubbi in Mangistau. It is aimed to give information about the common rumours. In this direction, the methods of</p> | <p><b>Shadkam Z., Sultanbek K.B.</b><br/> <a href="https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/2333758">https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/2333758</a><br/> 1-14 стр.</p> |

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|     |  |  | <p>compiling, examining, translation and evaluation of scientific studies and articles published on the subject will be used. Our aim is to introduce the Almaty/Kazakhstan with the copy of the Kissa-i Sultan Hubbi manuscript, which is one of the historical texts written in Eastern Turkic (Chagatai), which was not reached and unknown for a long time during the Soviet Union period, with the thought that it could contribute to the research of the Turkic world.</p> <p>Keywords: Hagiographies, Yasawīsm, Ḥakīm Ātā, Sultan Hubbi, Kazakhstan.</p>  |   |
| 27. | <p>Secondary nomination in the French linguistic system and general properties of idioms</p> | <p>DOI: 10.18355/XL.2022.15.04.15.</p> | <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Linguistics has developed in recent years towards taxonomic models of structuralism, communication and pragmalinguistics, as well as towards textual linguistics and, later, towards cognitive linguistics. The shift in research paradigms in linguistics has also changed with respect to phraseology. Each linguistic orientation has posed its own range of problems in the study of phraseology in general and the semantics of phraseological units in particular.</p> <p>In our study, analyzing the main directions of research in modern phraseology, we will pay more attention to such an analysis, "which is based on the study of many factors that influence the formation and functioning of the phenomena of the phraseological system" (Baranov). At the same time, it seems that one of the most fundamental factors is the internal form of the phraseological units, which determines the semantic, pragmatic and culturological characteristics of the phraseological units.</p> <p>This work is based on the functional-parametric principle of description of phraseological units, which makes it possible to trace and identify the polystructural modeling features of phraseological semantics on the French language corpus.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> secondary nomination, system, French, general goods, idioms</p> | <p><b>Bessimbayev B., Kozhakhmetova A., Aitbayeva N., Adilbekova E., Aldasheva K.</b></p> <p>Xlinguae.<br/>Vol. (15)4. – P. 185-195. DOI: 10.18355/XL.2022.15.04.15.<br/>ISSN 1337-8384, eISSN 2453-711X.</p> |