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**The historical paradigm of the category of measure
(in the linguistic aspect)**

ANNOTATION

thesis for the degree of doctor of philosophy (PhD)
specialty "6D021300 – Linguistics"

General characteristics of work: The historical paradigm of the category of measure is considered in the dissertation. The language representation and functional peculiarities of the concept of "measure" are studied in accordance with the historical stages of the Kazakh language development (V–IX centuries, X–XII centuries, XIII–XIV centuries, XV–XVIII centuries, XIX–XX centuries).

The dissertation consists of three sections:

The first chapter consists of three sections and is devoted to the theoretical and methodological foundations of the study of the "measure" category: the first part summarizes the philosophical meaning of the "measure" category (6 pages); the second section reflects the degree of study of the category of measure in world linguistics and Kazakh linguistics in a comparative aspect relative to our research; the linguistic meaning of the category of measure and its logical and semantic structure, its connection with other categories, terminological meaning of such key concepts as "category", "paradigm", and "historical paradigm" are determined in the third part.

The second chapter discusses the linguistic nature of the category of measure in the Turkic stages. The chapter consists of three parts. The first section defines the functional and semantic field of the measure category in the ancient Turkic era (V-IX centuries), the second and third sections analyze the lexical-semantic, lexical-grammatical functions, ways of creation, transmission, features and relationships of field–forming lexical, morphological, syntactic language units of the middle Turkic era (X–XII and XIII-XIV centuries) involved in the creation of the measure category.

The linguistic features of the category of measure in the context of historical stages of development of the Kazakh literary language are considered in the third section (XV–XX centuries). The chapter consists of two parts: the first part defines the functional-semantic field of the category of measure in the language of Zhyrau poetry (XV-XVIII centuries). Linguistic features of this period are presented in literary texts (tolgau) given under the name of Zhyrau. Therefore, at this stage of the historical paradigm, the ways of transmitting the semantics of measure through figurative linguistic structures, peculiarities of the concept of "measure" in the poetic language are analyzed. As a result of the study, the concept of the "poetic measure" is substantiated; the second section discusses the functional-semantic field of the category of measure at the contemporary stage (XIX-XX centuries). Eleven different microfields of the "measure" macrofield were distinguished, their features and similarities were analyzed, lexical and grammatical features of their language units

were analyzed with specific examples at the lexical, morphological, syntactic levels of the language.

Conclusions were written after each chapter, and the language units that make up the historical paradigm of the measure category were systematized in tabular form as an appendix at the end of the dissertation.

Relevance of research: A language lives on the background of many concepts as a living organism. Among these concepts, the concept of "measure" stands out in terms of meaning, scale, antiquity, and relevance. A measure is a quantity formed from various levels arising from the qualitative, quantitative properties of objects and phenomena. Nature, the universe and all life are erected on the basis of some measure. Therefore, mankind's cognitive processes are associated with the concept of "measure". Despite the fact that the basis of the concept "measure" is universal, its manifestation in language and consciousness expresses an ethnic and national character. This concept is closely related to the existence, lifestyle, customs, beliefs, values of each ethnic group. Therefore, the concept "measure" is one of the channels connecting consciousness with national existence.

In the 21st century, the national idea against globalization is dynamically developing, which is of deep significance. Many areas of life underwent standardization, as a result of which many values of a national color began to disappear (G.Yesim). This tendency in turn led to a significant decline in the spirituality of mankind. There is only one way out of this vicious circle – to follow globalization considering national values.

The leader of nation in the article "Modernization of public consciousness: orientation to the future", which has a great significance, wrote: "Even largely modernized societies contain codes of culture which are rooted long in the past. The first condition for successful modernization is the preservation of national culture and national code. Without this, modernization is empty rhetoric." One of the language codes in the spiritual space is the knowledge of the world in the context of the concept of "measure". From this point of view, the relevance of the study of the concept of "measure" is determined. "Measure" is not just a combination of simple quantities: it is a peculiarity of world perception. The national system of world perception and the values are preserved in this concept. Formation of the concept of "measure" and understanding of the history of development of this concept contribute to establishing of national foundations of knowledge of the world in the context of the concept of "measure" and finding a national criterion for thinking and understanding the world. It is assumed that understanding of the national specifics of the measure category will always remain a linguistic and spiritual guide in countering the process of future globalization.

Most of the works written on topic related to linguistic units with the meaning of measure in world linguistics and Kazakh linguistics are devoted to their study in the structural direction, their semantic analysis and classification. The category of measure in the historical paradigm was not analyzed in the functional direction from the point of view of its understanding at each historical stage of language development. As a result, the meaning of these language units was not fully disclosed. Therefore, the category of measure must be investigated in connection with the

history and life of the ethnic group, in close connection with the general peculiarities of the development of the nation. Considering the development of language as a continuous historical process, it is necessary to analyze each historical period of its development considering the principle of continuity. From this point of view, the relevance of this study is determined.

The object of research is the semantic linguistic units and logical structures of category of measure during the five historical periods of the development of the Kazakh language (V– IX centuries, X–XII centuries, XIII–XIV centuries, XV–XVIII centuries, XIX–XX centuries).

Subject of research. The linguistic aspect of recognition of the historical paradigm of the measure category in the Kazakh language.

The purpose and objectives of research. The purpose of thesis is to determine the linguo-historical paradigm of the category of measure. The following tasks are set to achieve this purpose:

- to reveal the linguistic, logical meaning of the concept "measure", to show the connection of this concept with other related concepts;

- to analyze in the functional-semantic aspect the linguistic reflection of the category of measure during five historical periods (V–IX centuries, X–XII centuries, XIII–XIV centuries, XV–XVIII centuries, XIX–XX centuries);

- to compare the functional and semantic features of linguistic units that make up the category of measure for five historical periods and language levels, deriving the relationship and specific features of each historical period;

- to determine the peculiarities of the category "measure" in poetic language;

- to identify the basic laws of development, changes in the category of "measure" and determine which linguistic and extralinguistic factors affect these processes.

Sources of research. Since the object of research is the historical paradigm of the category of measure in the Kazakh language, we conditionally divided the stages of development of the Kazakh language into five historical periods, and within the framework of these periods the following language artifacts were taken as a source:

- *Ancient Turkic written monuments* (V–IX centuries) - "Small inscription of Kultegin", "Large inscription of Kultegin", monument "Bilgi Kagan (Mogilyan)", monument "Irk bitig", monument "Tariyat", monument "Suja", monuments "Hoyto-Tamir", "Tonikuk" monument, "Moin-chor" monument;

- *Written monuments of the Middle Ages* (X–XII centuries) – "Dictionary of Turkic languages" by M. Kashkari;

- *Kipchak written monuments* (XIII–XIV centuries) – poem "Adam Ata and Haua Ana", monument "Muhabbatname", "Dictionary of the poem of Qutb "Khusrau wa Shirin" by A. Ibatov;

- *Literature of the Khan's era* (XV–XVIII centuries) – works by Asan Kaygy, Kaztugan zhyrau, Dospambet zhyrau, Shalkiz zhyrau, Zhymebet zhyrau, Margas zhyrau, Aktamberdy zhyrau, Umbetey zhyrau, Tatikara akyn, Bukhar zhyrau, "Bes gasyr zhyrlaidy". Volume I / Comp.: M. Magauin, M. Baydildaev,

manuscripts related to the poetry of zhyrau, to ancient, oral literature from the rare collection of manuscripts of the Central Scientific Library;

- *Modern linguistic heritage* (XIX–XX centuries) – poetry of Abai, Shakarim, poets of the Zarzaman period of the XIX century, the legacy of Alash of the early XX century, various publications over the years of independence, "Explanatory dictionary of the Kazakh language" in 15 volumes, "Etymological Dictionary" as well as the language units used in speech, in regional speech in relation to the concept "measure". In addition, the necessary information was obtained from dissertations and scientific studies, which were devoted to the concept of "measure".

The number of language units accumulated from these sources is as follows:

- according to the ancient Turkic inscriptions (V–IX centuries): 176 language units, 112 examples;

- according to "Dictionary of Turkic Languages" M. Kashkari, relating to the Middle Ages (X – XII centuries) – 254 language units, 311 examples, 193 cards;

- according to Medieval Kypchak inscriptions (XIII–XIV centuries): 436 units, 377 examples;

- according to the poetry of khanate (XV–XVIII centuries): 154 language units, 192 examples;

- modern heritage (XIX–XX): 226 language units, 598 examples.

While compiling all historical materials, 1246 language units, 1590 examples, 193 cards were collected.

Methods and techniques used in research: since the dissertation provides the definition of linguistic nature of the category of measure for five historical periods and the lexical, morphological, syntactic levels of the Kazakh language, this requires the use of various methods and techniques. In particular: the structural method was used to determine lexico-grammatical peculiarities of the semantic language units of measure in each historical period; the historical-comparative method was used to identify the functional-semantic, functional-grammatical peculiarities of the semantic language units of measure, the processes of historical development and their connection with the modern Kazakh language; the comparative historical method was used for comparing the linguistic material of the period of the literary Kazakh language (XV–XX centuries) with the linguistic material of the Turkic period (V–XIV centuries), clarifying the connection of the language with the proto-language and genetic kinship; the analysis method was used to disclose the philosophical meaning of the concept "measure" and logical-semantic structures; the quantitative method was used to clarify the number of the semantic language units depending on the concepts of micromeres and each historical period, their mutual comparison and determination of the frequency of use of some keywords in the modern Kazakh language. Also, in the linguistic analysis of quantitative semantic linguistic units of measure, the methods of metatext analysis, component analysis, and etymological analysis were used.

Theoretical and methodological basis of research: the category of

measure is a complex linguistic, logical category that combines with many concepts (in terms of integration), which occupies a wide place at all historical stages of the development of the Kazakh language. Therefore, when revealing its linguistic nature, one should rely on many research methods, scientific and theoretical foundations. In the process of analyzing and using the materials, the author took integrative principles as a basis. The research was guided by theoretical concepts and research methods of functional semantics, functional grammar, structural grammar, cognitive grammar, general linguistics, ethnolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, Turkology, and literary study.

The theoretical basis of the thesis was the works of scientists F.P. Petrushevsky, I.E. Deppmann, L.A. Molchanova on the problems of metrology in world linguistics and the system of different measurements in the world; the works of L.V. Cherepnin, G.Ya. Romanova, M.M. Kopylenko, E.I. Kamentseva on the problems of general metrology and old measurements in Russian. Turkological researches of A.N. Kononov, A.M. Scherbak, V.M. Nasilov, V.D. Arakin, N.Z. Gadzhiyeva, etc., the works of the scholars V. Hintst, E.A. Davydovich who examined the traditional national measurement of Muslim peoples, as well as researches in Kazakh linguistics: works on the structural elements of language units of Zh.Sh. Akhmedova, T. Sairambaev, A. Bolganbaev, works of the functional direction of A. Baitursynov, Z.K. Akhmetzhanova, A.D. Daniyarov, K.T. Risaldy, A. Zhanabekova, M. Zholshaeva; works of the historical-cognitive, etymological direction of G. Aidarov, M. Tomanov, E. Nadzhip, E. Zhanpeisov, K. Umiraliev, N.Zh. Shaimerdinova, K.K. Kurkebaev and other scientists were studied.

The scope and prospects of research. The category of measure is an 'umbrella' category consisting of many logico-semantic structures and covering all levels and historical stages of the Kazakh language. Therefore, the linguistic nature of the category of measure cannot be revealed in the scope of one scientific work and in several scientific areas. Linguistic data of different historical periods will be fully collected, the content and material sphere of work will be expanded in the future. In addition, on the basis of these generalized extensive linguistic data, the category of measure will be considered specifically in the etymological, conceptual direction.

The scientific novelty of research. The novelty of research conducted on the basis of the tasks set is that:

- the linguistic nature of the category of measure was first developed for five historical stages of the development of the Kazakh language, and the object of research was established in the functional direction, features of identity and distinctive features of semantic, synchronous and diachronous language units were identified;

- the poetic expression of the linguo-semantics of measure, the ways of its transmission through artistic methods were first determined on the basis of the poetry of zhyrau of the XV-XVIII centuries, and the concept of "poetic measures" was scientifically substantiated;

- ten concepts of logical-semantic structures and micrometers that determine

the category of measure were defined for the first time.

The theoretical significance of research. This work in the theoretical aspect complements the knowledge base of Kazakh linguistics. The work will serve as theoretical material for research in the functional-semantic, conceptual direction. Moreover, the research represents the category of measure as an extensive process. This is evidenced by the interconnectedness of Turkic culture, traditional Kazakh culture and modern Kazakh culture. The category of measure is a system of concepts, language structures that reflect the nature of society, history, and politics. In this regard, the category of measure contributes to the definition of national codes of cognition of the world in the implementation of the century project "Rukhani zhangyru".

The practical significance of research. Conclusions and results of the research, general dissertation materials can be used as material in creating comparative dictionaries of the Turkic languages, explanatory dictionaries of the Turkic languages, explanatory dictionary of the Kazakh language, etymological dictionary of the Kazakh language, as well as in teaching students of philological specialties of universities in the disciplines "History of the Kazakh language", "Historical grammar of the Kazakh language", "Cognitive grammar", "Functional grammar", "Historical lexicology", "Text Linguistics" and writing textbooks in these areas. Moreover, the results of the research can serve as primary material for the development of the new discipline "Historical and Functional Grammar" and supplementary material for deepening youth's knowledge of the language, understanding the history of the mother tongue in the framework of the project "Rukhani Zhangyru" ("Spiritual Revival") as well as the development of the program and the electronic methodological manual "The historical paradigm of the category of measure" for teaching by model method within the framework of language category, creating a model map of traditional measurements in the Kazakh language and its electronic version. In addition, the results of the research can be used to replenish the materials of the open encyclopedia "Wikipedia" and the Kazakh-language database "Google".

The main provisions submitted for defense:

- The category of measure is one of the oldest categories of the Kazakh and world languages. It preserves the history of the people, ethnic group, nation, worldview, life values, codes of quantitative knowledge of the world.

- The category of measure is expressed in a variety of ways at all historical stages and linguistic levels of the language. In all historical periods, syntactic structures, artistic techniques, analytical and synthetic methods for conveying the semantics of "measure" are basically the same, but in different historical periods quantitative lexemes undergo morphological, phonetic changes, semantic field is expanding or narrowing and functional potential is weakening or strengthening.

- The origins of the Kazakh worldview are concrete reasonable concepts and criteria, on the basis of which spiritual searches take place and on the basis of which abstract ideas take a figurative shape and form artistic, aesthetic content . This process is repeated and goes on to specific concepts. The internal structure of the category of measure is in constant motion and development as well;

- The category of measure in the language of poetry comes up with new qualities and specific character: the categorical potential expands, the content of the semantics of "measure" is replenished with samples that are not in elementary speech. The semantics of "measure" can be conveyed in a figurative form through the usual techniques of the artistic language, such as epithet, metaphor, periphrasis, metonymy, comparison, hyperbole, etc. Moreover, the category of measure is recognized as one of the most optimal categories for poetic language;

- The historical paradigm of the category of measure is mainly associated with two directions: the first is the linguocultural direction. Thus, with the change in the cultural life of the people, the linguistic form of the category of measure changed, being characterized by the process of filling, development, and disaggregation; the second direction is logical and cognitive, that is, with the exchange, change and development of the spiritual values of the ethnic group, the internal structure of the measure category changes. Such changes in the category of measure include major political changes occurring in certain historical periods.

Information about publications. The main conclusions and results of the study were published in national and foreign scientific and methodological journals, collections, conference materials and collective monographs:

Manual-monograph "Functional Grammar" (Functional semantic field of the numerical-measure category / Almaty, 2016), Abai KazNPU Herald, Philology series, 2016, №4 (Measure adjectives), Abai KazNPU Herald, Philology series, 2017, №2 (Somatisms, which mean the notion "quantity-measure" in the work "Diuani lugat-it-turik" by M. Kashkari), S. Toraigyrov Pavlodar State University Herald, Philology series, 2017, №4 (The image of concept "measure" in poetic language), in journal 21 Yüzyılda Eğitim Ve Toplum Dergisi (The ancient syntactic construction of giving measure concept, which is mutual to world languages / Ankara, Gazi University, 2018, №20), journal indexed in SCOPUS database «Türk kültürü ve Hacı Bektaş Veli araştırma Dergisi», (Measure units in the work "Diuani lugat-it-turik" by M. Kashkari / Ankara, 2018, №88) were published. Scientific conclusions were published in the collections of the international scientific-theoretical conference "Innovative potential of contemporary Kazakh linguistics", which was devoted to the 60th anniversary of Doctor of Philol. Science, Professor B.K. Momynova (The logical semantic ways of researching measure category); of the international scientific-methodical conference "Actual problems of philology and teaching methods of foreign languages: theory and practice" dedicated to the 35th anniversary of scientific-pedagogical work of Doctor of Philol. Science, Professor G.B. Madiyeva (The way of giving concept "measure" in poetic texts by comparison method / Almaty, 2018); of the republican scientific-practical conference «Ozbekali Zhanibek Readings– 2018» within the framework of the program «Looking into the future - modernization of public consciousness» dedicated to «Sacred spiritual values of Kazakhstan» (The way of giving concept "measure" in poetic language by hyperbole method. The report «6 Uluslararasi Çýn'den Adrýyatýk'e sosyal býlýmler kongresý» was presented at the

international conference (Ankara, 29-31 March, 2018), scientific conclusions were published in the collections of conference materials.

The structure of work consists of introduction, three chapters, conclusion, list of references and appendices.