

ABSTRACT
of the dissertation work
on the topic
«Antropocentric paradigm: communicative and pragmatical potential of
artistic text (on the basis of D.Isabekov's works)»

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General overview of the work. The dissertation is devoted to the study of linguistic means that create and enhance the pragmatic potential of a literary text. The main feature of modern linguistics is a significant increase in the number of works devoted not only to the structural and systemic aspects of language, but also to the function of language as a means of communication.

The relevance of the chosen topic is due to the need to study and describe the pragmatics of Kazakh prose, means of creating and strengthening the pragmatic potential of a literary text, which is associated with speech activity, stylistics, lexicology, text linguistics, sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics.

In addition, the need for research is also associated with an increase in interest in pragmatics as a science that pays special attention to the subject of linguistic communication and considers communication as a way of linguistic interaction. Analysis of the use of language in real communication conditions is also the task of pragmatics, which is considered as a system of expressive tools capable of perceiving the addressee and attitude towards the addressee. A comprehensive study of the communication process requires understanding and defining the role of all its components, where the pragmatic aspect of communication plays an important role.

XIX century pragmatics, which began to be widely studied and rapidly developed in the last quarter of the twentieth century, influenced linguistics in general. Semantics is more focused on pragmatics and functional aspects. So the attention of researchers gradually shifted from the systemic properties of the language to its functions and ways of using it. Consequently, the relevance of the study of the relationship between the process of formation and perception, understanding of a speech work, a text requires the study of communication in the light of these factors associated with the process of information transfer.

Among anthropocentric studies that make it possible to recognize the essence of the Kazakh ethnos in modern linguistics, the study of creativity (the language of a literary text) of individual linguistic personalities acquires a special place, where the power of language is comprehensively revealed at the qualitative level. In this regard, in the study of the communicative and pragmatic potential of the literary language in the anthropocentric paradigm, the object of the study is issues related to the concept of “linguistic personality” in particular the psychological nature of the poetic context, the authors worldview, ethnocultural and social characteristics, etc., the whole space is obtained, conceptual field.

In particular, it is very important to explain how the writer's intention is combined with the cognitive system fixed in the mind of the reader, in other words, why the author chose this particular phrase in the text in order to convey a certain idea. The solution to such a complex issue ultimately depends on how the author, in the process of writing his work, provides a rationale explaining how the table of text words was created, in accordance with the pragmatic idea posed by the author.

Relevance of the research topic. According to the anthropocentric paradigm, the process of recognizing the nature of a word in the process of use is associated with the speaker's personality and occurs mainly in the text space. To raise it to a new level, it became necessary to develop the semantics of the text in a new aspect. In this regard, the study of the laws of reality in relation to the act in the content of a communicative text increases the urgency of the problem of communicative semantics. The description of the meaning in the text is realized in the context of this communicative semantics. At the moment it is too early to say that the communicative semantics in Kazakh linguistics has been fully formed. Therefore, consideration of the pragmatic potential of communicative units in a literary text is an urgent problem that expands the field of study of textual linguistics in Kazakh linguistics.

The text of a work of art is a unified system for the author's description of skills, status, life activities of a person (character), etc. as a representative of a social group in a specific historical period, using various linguistic and artistic techniques. Accordingly, the pragmatics of a literary text, based on the anthropocentric integrity of the author-character-reader, reveals the subject of linguistic communication as a representative of a given culture.

In this regard, D. Isabekov is one of the most outstanding Kazakh writers, skillfully describing the image of a character through his speech.

As you know, up to this time, the experience of linguo-stylistic study of the language, the style of the writer, was formed, based on the data of the language system. In this system, most often, speech, as part of the common language, remains outside the scope of research. Writer D. Isabekov skillfully displays characters in his works, their speech will agree with the region in which they live, they are engaged in a certain profession. Hence, the relevance of D. Isabekov's research as a linguistic personality, his communicative-pragmatic system, based on the integrity of the author and character in the anthropocentric paradigm, is indisputable.

The object of the research is the pragmatic potential of a literary text within the anthropocentric paradigm.

The subject of the research is the idea to reveal the nature of language units that make up the pragmatic potential of a literary text that explains the author's worldview.

The purpose of the research work. The aim of the dissertation was to identify linguistic means that create and enhance the pragmatic potential of a literary text. According to this aim, the following **research objectives** were identified:

- to characterize the features of the actualization of linguistic means in the studied pragmatically oriented works at the level of the communicative-pragmatic context and to determine the basic principles of the influence of the circumstances of the reader's involvement;

- the establishment of pragmatic motives of linguistic means used in the creation of the text, taking into account the peculiarities of conveying the final pragmatic intention of the writer;

- to highlight the occasional pragmatic essence of stylistic means in the text and to determine their role in the formation of pragmatic information, as one of the components of the content-conceptual information transmitted in the literary text;

- to substantiate the influence of the spiritual world and background knowledge of the author on his communicative motivation.

It is important for us to determine how the author uses and builds his set of knowledge (the concept of personal experience, life situations and the social sphere of communication between people, the world around, etc.) in pragmatically oriented literary texts to solve a communication problem, how much it affects the addressee of the text, how the reader perceives it. Therefore, in the study, we tried to reveal the communicative and pragmatic potential of the texts of D. Isabekov's works, within the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm.

Methods and techniques used in the dissertation research: To solve the set tasks, the work uses comprehensively methods of collection, description, component analysis of linguistic units from literary texts, in the languages under consideration, using data from cultural, situational contexts.

Theoretical and methodological foundations of the study are based on the theoretical concepts of such scientists as A. Baitursynuly, K. Zhubanov, A. Kaidar, R. Syzdyk, N. Uali, J. Mankeev, F. Orazbaev, E. Suleimenov, B. Khasanov, K. Zhamanbaeva, B. Momynova, A. Salkynbai, G. Smagulova, S. Satenova, G. Muratova, E. Orazalieva, G. Shokym, Sh. Elemesova, A. Abasilov, J. Sultan.

The theoretical significance of the work. Texts were taken from the stories of the writer D. Isabekov, published in the last quarter of the twentieth century and at the beginning of the twentieth century. A fictional text is considered as a certain communicative unit, while the context recognizes not only the use of words, phrases or concepts in speech, but also a wide communicative context.

The works of the writer Isabekov D. Voron were used as a source of research: a novel, a Story. - Almaty: Zhaly, 1980. - 280 s. and Selected works in two volumes.- Almaty: Zhazushy, 1993. - v. 1. - 544 p.

The novelty of the research work.

- the novelty of the topic of the dissertation lies in an integrated approach to the study of the pragmatics of the text, characterized by the relationship of structural-grammatical, lexical-phraseological and syntactic features of a work of art. It examines national values from the point of view of a pragmatic nature, which makes it possible to study the text in its dialectical units in propositional and communicative-intentional contacts.

- to a certain extent, the novelty in the work is the definition of the pragmatic direction of linguistic means that contribute to the creation and strengthening of the pragmatic potential of the literary text.

- in Kazakh linguistics, for the first time, a pragmalinguistic analysis of the stories of the master of words D. Isabekov, who is able to skillfully use his native language in works is carried out.

The theoretical significance of the work lies in the further development of the theory of communication from the point of view of its pragmatic aspect, the results of the study will, to a certain extent, contribute to the solution of the problems of the pragmatic significance of linguistic units and the study of their text-forming potential, as well as to the study of certain problems of pragmalinguistics, lexicology, functional stylistics and textual linguistics.

The practical value of the work. The research results of the thesis can be used in the educational process of universities in lectures on lexicology, stylistics, text linguistics, pragmalinguistics, in special courses and special seminars on the study of the language of the writer, in the study of literary works. At the same time, the practical significance of the study lies in the fact that its results can be used when writing a master thesis and course work, as well as in the practice of teaching the Kazakh language.

Conclusions to be defended:

- The way of mixing styles at the lexical level in a work of art creates a comic effect or gives the communicated information a specific character and significance. By integrating dialectal features in the hero's speech, the author can form an expressive component of pragmatics (local flavor, creating a comic effect) and a cultural component (informing the reader about the social status of the heroes).

- Pragmatic connotation allows you to convey complex and different structural information in the text. A pragmatic connotation is added to a specific word (inherent and adherent connotation), which is revised in context and supplemented with new content; can occur as a result of a systematic, sequential repetition throughout the text of one word (word form or synonym), not limited, not isolated and added meaning (conceptual / understandable connotation). At the same time, additional emotional-expressive meanings, and not separate lexical units, are present in the text itself or in its segment, which loses its connotational meaning outside the text and ceases to act (text-forming connotation).

-At the phraseological-paremiological level, the strength of the pragmatic action of phraseological units is determined by the influence of various semantic correlates on its semantic structure. The pragmatic characteristics of phraseological units in the usual, conventional form are determined by pragmatic factors related to the situation itself. When phraseological units are used in an occasional character, the connection with the usual prototype is always preserved.

- The pragmatic potential of the text is created mainly due to the following structures: general questions, formed in compliance with the regime of the place of pronunciation, causing approval, stimulation to a supportive response (the presupposition of such an answer is different); elliptical or defective sentences; parallelism based on syntactic repetition, reinforcing the pragmatism of the text;

lexical-semantic repetitions in the structure of syntactic structures (tautological), which play an auxiliary role in the formation of the pragmatic potential of the text, attract the attention of readers.

- Punctuation marks also affect the reader to a certain extent, i.e. express the emotionality of the wording and thus generate the pragmatic potential of the text.

D. Isabekov is a writer who very sincerely described the life of the Kazakh people during the Soviet period and during the period of independence, therefore, in his stories you can see the realities of an entire era. That is, having studied the pragmatic potential of the writer's works, we can study the linguistic picture of the world at the turn of the century.

- In the process of studying literary texts described in the life of the Soviet period, the conceptualization of the true being of that time is carried out, which makes it possible to formulate the realities of our time through the use of oral speech of members of the Kazakh language community. The study and analysis of a literary work allows the reader to perceive in a real state the integrity of such social factors as spirit, religion, traditions, customs and others that make up the national culture in a certain historical and political period, to study the communicative and linguistic prerequisites for the formation of an integral image of the country.

Discussion and approval of the work.

The results of the research were discussed at a meeting of the Department of General Linguistics and European Languages of the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University. The main conclusions of the dissertation were published in 10 articles in domestic and foreign scientific journals and presented at international and republican scientific and theoretical conferences. Including 1 article in a journal included in the Scopus database, 5 articles in journals recommended by the KON MES RK, Control Committee in Education and Science under the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan 2 articles in foreign publications, 2 articles in materials of domestic international conferences.

The structure of the dissertation. It consists of an introduction, three chapters, conclusion and list of references.