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**“Linguistic and cognitive system of development of new usages
in the Kazakh and Turkish languages
(on the basis of newspaper vocabulary 1995-2015)”**

ANNOTATION

of the dissertation submitted in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the specialization area «6D021200-Turkology»

General characteristics of the research work. As a result of intense political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural contacts in the era of globalization, Kazakh-Turkish vocabulary development process has got to a whole new level.

In this regard, the process of integration development during the period of independence also made changes in the language consciousness, activating the complex social activity of the language.

In accordance with this, research has been started in Kazakh linguistics to identify cognitive aspects in the study of words according to a new linguistic model.

In comparison with the Turkish language, which experienced the process of updating // socialization at an earlier stage, in accordance with the state status of the Kazakh language in the Republic of Kazakhstan during the period of independence, such aspects of the language's activity as socio-social, functional, communicative are especially actualized, the scope of application of the state language is expanding through updated (semantic) and newly created (word-formation) equivalents based on the native Kazakh word.

In carrying out this complex activity, the researcher should adhere to the anthropocentric orientation of modern linguistics, which considers the data of the national language, in which all its spiritual treasures are preserved, in close relationship with the history, culture, philosophy and psychology of the people. Currently, the linguistic picture of the world created through language is comprehensively studied in Kazakh linguistics from a linguocognitive point of view.

In a view of the expansion of the new concept and cognition, it is especially important to consider new word usage in the newspaper lexicon as a cognitive structure that can serve as a measure of human cognition at a certain level

The relevance of the research work. The dissertation is devoted to the study from the linguocognitive point of view of the processes of consolidation / non-consolidation, and in some cases the transition to the term of new word usages published in the Kazakh and Turkish press for a certain period (1995-2015).

When determining the relevance of this work, which is aimed at studying the nature of new usages from a cognitive point of view as a new lexical unit, it is important to determine the communicative and pragmatic nature of language units from the point of view of continuity with its semasiological, onomasiological and cognitive aspects.

The purpose of our work is a cognitive-conceptual analysis and comparison of new word usages in the Kazakh and Turkish languages, as well as the study of onomosiological foundations in connection with their motivation.

The object of the research. Language innovations (new usages) in social, cultural, historical and economic spheres actively used in the periodical press of Kazakhstan and Turkey.

The subject of the research. Cognitive and linguistic aspect of new usages used in the Kazakh and Turkish print media.

The purpose and objectives of the research work. Purpose of the research is comprehensive research of the cognitive and linguistic system of new usages development in the Kazakh and Turkish languages.

In the context of the dissertation purpose, the following **tasks** have been set for the research:

- to describe the process of renewal in the Kazakh and Turkish languages in the context of the historical, social and modern linguistic situation (*language~society, language~culture, language~science // technology, language~business, language~economy, language~globalization, language~religion (morality), etc.*);

- to compare the definitions and show the features of the concepts "new usages" and "neologism" used in modern Kazakh linguistics;

- to conduct a scientific and descriptive analysis of neological and geographical works of Russian and European scientists;

- describe the extralinguistic factors that contributed to the formation of new usages in the Turkish language, in connection with the historical stages and the political-reformatory nature of the development of the Turkish language;

- to identify the linguocognitive motivation of the onomasiological system in the process of a new naming;

- to reveal the anthropocentric nature and the national code of new usages on the basis of the metaphorical and phraseological linguistic picture in the Kazakh and Turkish press;

- to study the pragmatic and cumulative function of new usages in the Kazakh and Turkish press.

Sources of research work. As research sources we use Kazakh and Turkish periodicals for 1995-2015, in particular: "Egemen Qazaqstan", "Zhas Alash", "Aikyn", "Almaty Aqshamy", "Ana Tili", "Qazaq Adebieti", "Hürriyet", "Milliyet", "Sabah", "Vatan", "Zaman", "Kazakhstan-Zaman".

677 linguistic units have been got from the texts analyzed as a **research material** (342 – in Kazakh, 335 – in Turkish).

Also, the data of lexicographic works in Kazakh, Russian and Turkish languages were used: "New usages in the Kazakh vocabulary" (1985, 1990), "New names: new usages in the Kazakh vocabulary" (1992), "A short Dictionary of cognitive Terms" (2002), "Dictionary of the Kazakh literary language" in 15 volumes (2006-2011), "Explanatory dictionary of the Russian language of the beginning of the XXI century. Current vocabulary" (2006), "Russian-Kazakh Explanatory Dictionary: Pedagogy" (2006), "Political Explanatory Dictionary" (2007), "Dictionary of terms of social linguistics" (2007), "Legal Russian-Kazakh

explanatory Dictionary-reference book" (2008), 1 volume "Kazakh dictionary" (2013); as well as Turkish dictionaries: "Ayaktopu Terimleri Sözlüğü" (1974), "TDK, Türkçede Batı Kökenli Kelimeler Sözlüğü" (2007), "Açıklamalı Yeni Kelimeler Sözlüğü", "TDK, Derleme Sözlüğü" (2008), "TDK, Tarama Sözlüğü" (2009) 8 Cilt, «XIII. yüzyıldan beri Türkiye Türkçesiyle yazılmış kitaplardan toplanan tanıklarıyla tarama sözlüğü» (2009), "TDK, Büyük Türkçe Sözlük" (2011) Tek Cilt.

The methods of research. To achieve the above tasks, the following research methods have been used: comparative method, historical-comparative method, cognitive interpretation method, conceptual, contextual analysis.

Theoretical and methodological foundations of the study. The conclusions and results made during the study of the linguocognitive system of new word usages in the Kazakh and Turkish languages will help to understand the process of renewal in the linguistic consciousness, respectively, to develop lexicology, semasiology, term formation, linguocognitology and onomasiology.

The analysis of the possibility of assimilation of new word usages in the Turkic languages, as well as an attempt to show the features and principles of the formation of new word usages in the Kazakh and Turkish languages from the standpoint of linguocognitive comparison, will contribute to the improvement of the scientific basis of this issue in Turkology.

With regard to the problem of word formation and its cognitive aspect, the conclusions of the following Russian scientists: N.M. Shanskiy, A.A. Ufimtseva, T.V. Popova, N.Z. Kotelova, V.I. Zabolotkina, S.I. Togoyeva, A.Vezhbitskaya, V.N. Teliya, E.S. Kubryakova, etc. were used in the work from a scientific and methodological point of view.

The dissertation considers in detail the works of the following scientists who have contributed to the discussion in Kazakh linguistics of the problems of new word usage associated with the naming of a new concept, and in the formation of cognitive aspects of new Kazakh words: A. Qaidar, R. Syzdyk, O. Aitbaiuly, B. Kaliuly, N. Uali, A. Aldasheva, K. Qadyrqulov, etc..and also to study the scientific insights of Kazakh scientists in the field of cognitive science: G.G. Gizdatov, E.D. Suleimenova, Sh. Zharkynbekova, S. Akayev, Q. Aidarbek, E. Orazaliyeva, S. Isakova, N. Aitova etc.

Besides, in this dissertation the works of the following researches have been effectively used: B.Abilkasymov, S.Isayeva, B.Momynova, Sh.Mazhitayeva, K.Esenova, Zh. Ibrayeva etc. who studied the historical development of the public and social activities of newspaper vocabulary.

The issues of the Turkish terminological fund formation and regulation have been thoroughly analyzed in the works of Turkish and foreign researchers: B.Brendemoen, R.Dankoff, G.L.Lewis, Ahmet Besim Atalay, Mehmet Fuat Köprülü, Zeki Velidi Togan, Ahmet Caferoğlu, Reşit Rahmeti Arat, Hasan Tahsin Banguoğlu, Vecihe Hatipoğlu Kılıçoğlu, Hasan Eren, Zeynep Korkmaz, Osman Nedim Tuna, Muharrem Ergin, Talat Tekin, Doğan Naci Aksan, Emin Özdemir, Necmettin Hacıeminoğlu, Şinasi Tekin, Berke Vardar, Mustafa Canpolat, Tuncer

Gülensoy, Hamza Zülfiyar, Ahmet Bican Ercilasun, Ahmet Topaloğlu, Süer Eker etc.

The practical significance of the research work. The significance of the linguocognitive aspect of the language of the press determines the practical significance of the dissertation concerning the pragmatics of language usages in modern society: familiarization with the modern state interests of the essence of ancient national cognition and thinking, which, in accordance with spiritual and social modernization, brings the language to a new level; the study of the model of globalization of professional vocabulary in various spheres of society; linking and unification with the consciousness of a native speaker; scientific speech in the native language, etc.

The materials of the Kazakh-Turkish and Turkish-Kazakh dictionary presented as a result of the study can be used in expanding the practice of everyday public and social use, in the formation of a terminological fund common to the Turkic languages and the national corpus of the Kazakh language, in the compilation of comparative, terminological, linguocultural, and other dictionaries of Turkic languages.

The studied linguistic facts and relevant conclusions will contribute to the formation and development of lexicography, neology, neography, and other branches in Kazakh linguistics.

Scientific novelty of the research:

- for the first time, a comparison of new usages created from the internal resources of the Kazakh and Turkish languages, formed as a result of the renewal process, was carried out;

- for the first time, a comparison and study of the linguocognitive bases of new usages collected from the Kazakh and Turkish press for a certain period (1995-2015) was carried out;

-for the first time, the connection of new usages with the process of consciousness renewal was revealed by analyzing newspaper texts in Kazakh and Turkish in accordance with the modern linguistic and social situation in the interrelations of *language~society, language~culture, language~science // technology, language~business, language~economics, language~globalization, language~religion (morality)*;

- the extralinguistic factors that contributed to the adoption of new usages in the vocabulary of the two countries are shown;

- the tendency to use foreign equivalents in the Kazakh and Turkish press is defined as an anthropocentric feature of globalization;

- for the first time, from a scientific and practical point of view, the signs of preservation, cumulative and pragmatic nature of the national code in new usages as a cognitive and informational tools in the Kazakh and Turkish press are analyzed.

Main provisions for the defense:

- the process of renewal in the Kazakh and Turkish languages is described in the context of the historical, social and modern linguistic situation (*language~society, language~culture, language~science // technology, language~business, language~economy, language~globalization, language~religion (morality)*, etc.);

- the definitions of the concepts "new usages" and "neologism" used in modern Kazakh linguistics are compared, their features are shown;
- a scientific and descriptive analysis of the neological and neographic works of Russian and European scientists was carried out;
- the extralinguistic factors that contributed to the formation of new usages in the Turkish language were described in connection with the historical stages and the political-reformatory nature of the development of the Turkish language;
- the linguocognitive motivation of the onomasiological system in the process of a new naming is revealed;
- the anthropocentric nature and the national code of new usages are revealed on the basis of metaphorical and phraseological language picture in the Kazakh and Turkish press;
- the pragmatic and cumulative function of new usages in the Kazakh and Turkish press has been studied.

Approbation and publication of research work. Key results of the study are published in 11 scientific articles. There is 2 article in Scopus database, 2 articles in the collection of international conferences, 1 article in Kazakhstan scientific international conference, 4 articles in the journals included in the List of the Control Committee in Education and Science under the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 1 article in "Tiltanym" journal, 1 article in the "International Journal of Experimental Education" (Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, Russia).

Besides, 1 monography was published in the international publishing house – Lap Lambert Academic Publishing (Germany).

The structure of research work. The dissertation consists of the introduction, three sections, conclusion, references and 2 appendices. The dissertation is illustrated with 6 tables and 1 figure.