REVIEW
of the official reviewer for dissertation work
Ongarbayeva Meruyert Syrlybayevna on the theme «Metaphorization of meteorological lexis in the English and Kazakh languages (on the material of National language corpora)» presented for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the specialty «6D021000 – Foreign Philology».

№	Criteria	Eligibility (one of the options must be checked)	Justification of the position of the official reviewer
1.	The topic of the thesis (as of the date of its approval) corresponds to the directions of development of science and/or state programs	1.1 Compliance with priority areas of science development or government programs:	***Options 2) and 3) apply.***
		1) The thesis was completed within the framework of a project or target program financed from the state budget (indicate the name and number of the project or program) 2) The thesis was completed within the framework of another state program (indicate the name of the program) 3) The dissertation corresponds to the priority direction of the development of science, approved by the Higher Scientific and Technical Commission under the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan (indicate the direction)	**2)** The topic corresponds to state programmes in the field of language policy: the State Programme for the Implementation of the Language Policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2020–2025 (Government Resolution No. 1045 of 31 December 2019), which names the development of the National Corpus of the Kazakh Language among its priorities, and the Concept for the Development of Language Policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023–2029 (Government Resolution No. 914 of 16 October 2023). The work is also consistent with the goals of the strategic documents "Kazakhstan-2050" and "Digital Kazakhstan", to which the author refers in the Introduction. **3)** The dissertation corresponds to the priority direction of science development "Research in the field of social sciences and humanities". The research makes direct use of the National Corpus of the Kazakh Language and the Almaty Corpus of the Kazakh Language and demonstrates their value for comparative philological research. By comparing Kazakh with English, the study contributes both to the description of the Kazakh linguistic worldview and to the preservation of the national cultural code under conditions of globalisation, which is fully in line with the state language policy.
2.	Importance for science	The work makes/does not make a significant contribution to science, and its	The work ***makes a significant contribution*** to science, and its importance is ***well disclosed***. The dissertation offers the first systematic comparative description of

		importance is well disclosed/not disclosed	English and Kazakh meteorological lexis as a source domain of metaphorization, based on the data of the BNC, COCA, NCKL and ACKL. The author has delimited an inventory of 556 meteonyms (255 English and 301 Kazakh), examined more than 20,000 concordance lines and classified 205 English and 132 Kazakh metaphorical uses. Its contribution to cognitive and comparative linguistics consists in the identification of seven types of motivational features underlying meteorological metaphor, the empirical demonstration of the anthropocentric orientation of the transfers (78.5% of the regular transfers in English and 63.4% in Kazakh lead to the macrospheres PSYCHIC WORLD and HUMAN), the separation of a universal level (17 shared conceptual models) from language-specific levels, and the description of a systematic grammatical asymmetry between the two languages. The contribution to corpus linguistics consists in the step-by-step procedure of metaphor extraction and verification based on MIP/MIPVU and adapted to Kazakh material (identification of similes at the morphological level through the suffix -дай/-дей; extension of the unit of analysis to the predicative construction). Of particular value is the author's conclusion that a considerable part of the national-cultural specificity lies in the "borderline layer" excluded by MIP/MIPVU (folk and colour-coded nominations, fossilised idioms), which is comparable in size to the productive inventory (52 vs 65 units in English, 31 vs 41 in Kazakh). This conclusion points to the limits of a purely procedural identification of metaphor and justifies combining it with ethnolinguistic description.
3.	The principle of independence	Self-reliance level: 1) High; 2) Medium; 3) Low; 4) No independence	Self-reliance level: ***1) high***. The doctoral student independently formulated the research apparatus, selected and processed the corpus material, compiled the inventory of meteonyms and the lists of corpus sentences (Appendices A–D), developed the four-level scheme of description (source sphere – target macrosphere – subsphere – sphere) on the basis of G.N. Sklyarevskaya's typology, and adapted the MIP/MIPVU procedure to the Kazakh language. Each example in Appendices C and D is annotated with the author's status label (metaphor, literal use, simile, metonymy, homonymy, fossilised idiom, terminological nomination, reverse

			transfer), which demonstrates the author's own analytical work with every unit. The independence of the research is also confirmed by five author's certificates (2022–2026) for the corpus databases and lists of meteorological metaphors created in the course of the study, and by 14 publications on the topic of the dissertation.
4.	The principle of inner unity	4.1 Justification of the relevance of the thesis: 1) Justified; 2) Partially justified; 3) Not justified.	The relevance is ***1) justified***. The author substantiates the relevance through three converging factors: the scarcity of studies devoted specifically to meteorological metaphor; the absence of a comprehensive analysis combining structural-semantic and corpus-based perspectives within a single methodological framework; and the growing importance of digital corpora in linguistic research. The relevance is further linked to the problem of preserving ethnolinguistic identity under globalisation and to the state language policy aimed at the development of the National Corpus of the Kazakh Language. The comparison of two typologically distant languages (Germanic and Turkic) makes it possible to separate universal cognitive patterns from nationally specific ones, which convincingly justifies the choice of the topic.
		4.2 The content of the thesis reflects the topic of the thesis: 1) Reflects; 2) Partially reflects; 3) Does not reflect	The content ***1) reflects*** the topic of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters with conclusions, a general conclusion, a list of 232 references and four appendices (220 pages). Chapter 1 sets out the theoretical and methodological foundations: traditional and contemporary theories of metaphor, the Kazakh tradition of metaphor studies, the structural-semantic and cognitive approaches, and corpus-based approaches to metaphor extraction (MIP/MIPVU, metaphorical pattern analysis, collocational analysis, critical metaphor analysis). Chapter 2 analyses English meteorological metaphor in five thematic groups (atmospheric air masses; solid and liquid precipitation; electrical and sound phenomena; temperature phenomena; ice). Chapter 3 analyses the same five groups in Kazakh and concludes with a comparative synthesis (Section 3.6, Tables 10–12). The structure and the content correspond fully to the topic as formulated.
		4.3. The purpose and objectives correspond	The purpose and objectives ***1) correspond*** to the topic of the dissertation.

		to the topic of the thesis: 1) correspond; 2) partially correspond; 3) do not correspond	The purpose – to determine the national and cultural specificity underlying the metaphorization of meteorological phenomena and to analyse its structural-semantic parameters and cultural characteristics – follows directly from the topic. The five objectives are realised consecutively: the identification of the corpus of meteonyms (Section 1.4, Appendices A and B); the structural-semantic features of meteorological metaphors (Chapters 2 and 3); the motivational attributes of transfer (Chapters 2 and 3, provision 1); the regular transfers and their productivity (Tables 10 and 11); and the interpretation of the national-cultural specificity (Section 3.6 and the Conclusion). Each objective corresponds to one of the points of scientific novelty and to one of the provisions submitted for defense.
		4.4 All sections and provisions of the thesis are logically interconnected: 1) completely interconnected; 2) the interconnection is partial; 3) there is no interconnection	The sections and provisions are ***1) completely interconnected***. The theoretical chapter defines the notions (meteonym, direction of transfer, conceptual metaphor, universal mapping, language-specific extension, macrosphere) and the procedure that are then applied in the same way in Chapters 2 and 3. The parallel organisation of Chapters 2 and 3 by the same five thematic groups ensures the comparability of the English and Kazakh data, and Section 3.6 brings the results together in quantitative form. The conclusions to the chapters, the general Conclusion and the provisions submitted for defense are mutually consistent; the figures given in the provisions (65 and 41 transfers, 51/65 and 26/41, 205 and 132 metaphorical uses) agree with Tables 10–12 and with the annotated Appendices C and D.
		4.5 The new solutions (principles, methods) proposed by the author are reasoned and evaluated in comparison with the known solutions: 1) there is a critical analysis; 2) partial analysis; 3) the analysis does not represent one's own opinions, but quotes from other authors	***1) there is a critical analysis***. The author does not limit herself to presenting the views of other scholars. Table 4 compares the main corpus-based approaches to metaphor extraction (A. Goatly, Pragglejaz Group / G. Steen, A. Stefanowitsch, A. Deignan, J. Charteris-Black, S.Th. Gries and D. Divjak) by their principles, strengths and limitations and states explicitly how each approach is used, adapted or not used in the present study. The author also identifies the limits of MIP/MIPVU when applied to an agglutinative language and proposes two justified adaptations. The critical stance towards the chosen procedure is especially visible in the analysis of the excluded "borderline layer" (Table 12).

5.	Scientific novelty principle	5.1 Are the scientific results and provisions new? 1) completely new; 2) partially new (25-75% are new); 3) not new (less than 25% are new)	***1) completely new***. For the first time: English and Kazakh meteorological lexis has been systematised in a comparative perspective as a source domain of metaphorization and its composition delimited (556 meteonyms); a step-by-step procedure for the extraction, verification and categorisation of metaphors, based on MIPVU and adapted to the material of the Kazakh national corpora, has been developed; the anthropocentric orientation of meteorological metaphorization has been established empirically; the universal and language-specific levels of regular transfers have been distinguished; and the national-cultural specificity has been interpreted through its culturally grounded sources (religious and moral idiom, maritime and agricultural folk tradition and polar-expedition literature in English; nomadic pastoral and equestrian experience and the colour code of intensity in Kazakh).
		5.2 Are the dissertation findings new? 1) completely new; 2) partially new (25-75% are new); 3) not new (less than 25% are new)	***1) completely new***. The conclusions on the evaluative ambivalence of meteorological metaphor as a systemic property, on the processual-verbal representation of weather in English as opposed to its representation as an autonomous acting force in Kazakh, on the opposite evaluations of the same images (e.g. rain as gloom in English and as blessing in Kazakh; "not a snowball's chance in hell" versus қар жандыратын), and on the concentration of national-cultural specificity in the borderline layer excluded by MIP/MIPVU have not been formulated in previous research on this language pair.
		5.3 Technical, technological, economic or management decisions are new and reasonable: 1) completely new; 2) partially new (25-75% are new); 3) not new (less than 25% are new)	***2) partially new*** (with respect to methodological solutions; technical, economic and management decisions are not applicable to a philological dissertation). The new methodological solution is the algorithm of corpus search and metaphor extraction (queries combining meteonyms with prepositions, word forms and part-of-speech tags; KWIC analysis; MIP/MIPVU test; corpus verification by frequency, collocation and concordance) and its adaptation to Kazakh. The individual components of the algorithm are known in the literature, whereas their combination and adaptation to the Kazakh national corpora are new and reasonable. The author's certificates confirm the originality of the databases obtained.

6.	The validity of the main findings	All main conclusions are/are not based on scientifically significant evidence or well-grounded (for qualitative research and areas of training in the arts and humanities)	All main conclusions ***are based*** on scientifically significant evidence. The conclusions rest on a large body of authentic corpus data from four corpora, on a wide range of lexicographic sources (general, phraseological, etymological, metaphor and meteorological dictionaries of English and Kazakh) and on a transparent identification procedure. Each quantitative statement can be traced back to the annotated examples in Appendices C and D (282 English and 297 Kazakh corpus sentences), which makes the analysis verifiable. The comparative quantitative conclusions would be further strengthened by normalised frequencies for the Kazakh data and by tests of statistical significance (see remarks in item 11).
7.	The main provisions for the defense	It is necessary to answer the following questions for each provision separately: 7.1 Is the provision proven? 1) proven; 2) rather proven; 3) rather not proven; 4) not proven 7.2 Is it trivial? 1) yes; 2) no 7.3 Is it new? 1) yes; 2) no 7.4 Application level: 1) narrow; 2) medium; 3) wide 7.5 Is it proven in the article? 1) yes; 2) no	Five provisions are submitted for defense. The answers are given for each provision separately. **Provision 1** (motivation of meteorological metaphor by seven types of motivational features; evaluative ambivalence as a systemic property). **7.1** *proven*; **7.2 trivial:** *no*; **7.3 new:** *yes*; **7.4 application level:** *wide*; **7.5 proven in the article:** *yes (Bulletin of Ablai Khan KazUIR and WL, 2025, No. 4; Opcion, 2020).* **Provision 2** (systematic difference in the grammatical realisation of meteorological metaphor in English and Kazakh). **7.1** *rather proven (the statement that the Kazakh meteonym is "never used as a verb" requires a more precise formulation – see item 11, remark 3)*; **7.2 trivial:** *no*; **7.3 new:** *yes*; **7.4 application level:** *medium*; **7.5 proven in the article:** *yes (Opcion, 2020; Bulletin of Al-Farabi KazNU, 2019, No. 3).* **Provision 3** (anthropocentric orientation as the dominant direction of meteorological metaphor). **7.1** *proven*; **7.2 trivial:** *no*; **7.3 new:** *yes*; **7.4 application level:** *wide*; **7.5 proven in the article:** *yes (Bulletin of Kokshetau University, 2019, No. 4; Bulletin of Al-Farabi KazNU, 2022, No. 1).* **Provision 4** (universal and language-specific levels of regular transfers). **7.1** *proven*; **7.2 trivial:** *no*; **7.3 new:** *yes*; **7.4 application level:** *wide*; **7.5 proven in the article:** *yes (Bulletin of Kokshetau University, 2021, No. 1; Bulletin of Ablai Khan KazUIR and WL, 2025).* **Provision 5** (national-cultural specificity determined by different cultural paradigms; specificity of the borderline layer). **7.1** *proven*; **7.2 trivial:**

			no; **7.3 new:** *yes*; **7.4 application level:** *wide*; **7.5 proven in the article:** *yes (Bulletin of Kokshetau University, 2021, No. 1; Bulletin of Ablai Khan KazUIR and WL, 2025).* All provisions follow from the objectives and the scientific novelty of the research and are supported by the quantitative data of Tables 10–12 and by the annotated corpus examples. They are not trivial, since they are based on original corpus evidence and on the comparison of two typologically distant languages. Their application level is wide: they can be used in comparative and cognitive linguistics, corpus linguistics, linguoculturology, lexicography and the teaching of English and Kazakh.
8.	The principle of reliability Reliability of sources and information provided	8.1 Choice of methodology - is justified or the methodology is described in sufficient detail 1) yes; 2) no	***1) yes*** – the methodology is justified and described in sufficient detail. The methods – continuous sampling and contextual analysis, component and structural-semantic analysis, descriptive, interpretative and comparative methods, MIP/MIPVU, and corpus-based frequency, collocational and concordance analysis – correspond to the purpose and objectives. The procedure is described step by step (Section 1.4, Schemes 1 and 2) and illustrated by a worked example, and the criteria for excluding similes, metonymy, homonymy, fossilised idioms and folk nominations are stated explicitly.
		8.2 The results of the thesis were obtained using modern methods of scientific research and methods of processing and interpreting data using computer technologies: 1) yes; 2) no	***1) yes***. The results were obtained with the use of modern online corpus tools (BNC and COCA via english-corpora.org, NCKL, ACKL), queries with part-of-speech tags and wildcards, KWIC concordances, collocate extraction and frequency data per million words for the English material.
		8.3 Theoretical conclusions, models, identified relationships and patterns have been proven and confirmed by experimental research (for areas of training in pedagogical sciences, the results have been proven on the basis of a pedagogical experiment): 1) yes; 2) no	***1) yes*** (with respect to empirical corpus verification, which in philological research plays the role of experimental confirmation). The theoretical conclusions and the identified regularities are confirmed by the analysis of more than 20,000 concordance lines and by the annotated corpus sentences in Appendices C and D, in which every example is assigned a status according to the identification procedure.

		8.4 Important statements are confirmed / partially confirmed / not confirmed by references to current and reliable scientific literature	Important statements are ***confirmed*** by references to current and reliable scientific literature. The author relies on the classical works on metaphor (Aristotle, M. Black, I.A. Richards, G. Lakoff and M. Johnson, Z. Kövecses, N.D. Arutyunova, G.N. Sklyarevskaya), on the Kazakh tradition (B.Kh. Khassanov, R. Barlybayev, A. Kaidar, A. Salkynbay), on the methodology of corpus metaphor research (G. Steen, A. Deignan, A. Stefanowitsch, J. Charteris-Black) and on recent publications of 2024–2026. Some inaccuracies in the correspondence between citations and the list of references are noted in item 11.
		8.5 Used literature sources are sufficient/not sufficient for a literature review	The literature sources are ***sufficient*** for the literature review. The list of references contains 232 items in English, Russian and Kazakh, including fundamental monographs, dissertations, lexicographic sources, corpus resources and recent articles in international journals (Metaphor and Symbol, Metaphor and the Social World, Forum for Linguistic Studies, Proceedings of ACL, 2024–2026).
9	Practical value principle	9.1 The thesis has theoretical value: 1) yes; 2) no	***1) yes***. The results contribute to the theory of metaphor, cognitive and comparative linguistics and corpus linguistics: they refine the typology of motivational features of metaphorical transfer, extend G.N. Sklyarevskaya's direction PHYSICAL WORLD → PSYCHIC WORLD into a full inventory for the meteorological field, describe the limits of MIP/MIPVU when applied to an agglutinative language, and show the role of the borderline layer in the expression of national-cultural specificity.
		9.2 The thesis is of practical importance and there is a high probability of applying the results obtained in practice: 1) yes; 2) no	***1) yes***. The materials can be used in teaching English and Kazakh as foreign languages, in courses on lexicology, comparative typology, cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology and corpus linguistics, and in the compilation of electronic and bilingual (trilingual) dictionaries of metaphors. The algorithm of corpus search and metaphor extraction can serve as a model for further corpus-based research on figurative language in Kazakh. The practical orientation of the results is confirmed by the author's publications on corpus-based teaching of meteorological lexis (XLinguae, 2024) and by the author's certificates for the corpus

			databases.
		9.3 Are the practice suggestions new? 1) completely new; 2) partially new (25-75% are new); 3) not new (less than 25% are new)	***1) completely new***. The databases of English and Kazakh corpus sentences containing meteorological metaphors, the inventory of meteorological lexis of the Kazakh language and the proposals for an English–Kazakh–Russian dictionary of meteorological metaphors integrating phraseo-meteonyms, etymologies and cultural commentary have no direct analogues.
10.	The quality of writing and design	Academic writing quality: 1) high; 2) average; 3) below average; 4) low.	Academic writing quality: ***1) high***. The dissertation is written in English in a scientific style, the material is presented logically, the terminology is used consistently, and the key notions are defined explicitly (Section 1.4). Tables, schemes and figures support the presentation of the results, and the appendices are carefully annotated. Separate stylistic and technical shortcomings noted in item 11 do not reduce the overall high quality of the text.
11.	Notes on a thesis	1. In certain sections of the theoretical chapter, similar provisions are presented, which results in some repetition of individual ideas and conclusions. 2. The analysis of scholarly sources reveals an uneven coverage of the perspectives of individual researchers in some cases: the views of certain authors are examined in greater detail, while the works of others are presented more briefly. The above-mentioned comments do not affect the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the research, the reliability of the findings, or the validity and soundness of the main conclusions of the dissertation.	
12.	Scientific level of the doctoral student's articles on the topic of research (in case of defense of the dissertation in the form of a series of articles, the official reviewers comment on the scientific level of each article of the doctoral student on the topic of	The main results of the dissertation are presented in 14 publications: 2 articles in journals indexed in the Scopus database, 7 articles in journals recommended by the authorised body of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and 5 papers in the proceedings of international conferences (Almaty, Sapporo, Ufa). In addition, the author has obtained 5 author's certificates for the corpus databases and inventories of meteorological metaphors created in the course of the research. The article "Teaching meteorological lexis on the basis of national language corpora" (XLinguae, 2024, Vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 191–199, Scopus) shows the applied potential of the corpus approach in teaching foreign languages. The article "Structural-semantic peculiarities of meteorological metaphor in the English and Kazakh languages" (Opcion, 2020, No. 91, Scopus) presents the structural-semantic analysis that underlies provisions 1 and 2. The articles in national journals (Bulletin of Al-Farabi KazNU, 2019 and 2022; Bulletin of Toraighyrov University, 2019; Bulletin of Sh. Ualikhanov Kokshetau University, 2019 and 2021; Bulletin of Ablai Khan KazUIR and WL, 2025) consistently cover the semantics of "cold", distributive statistical analysis, corpus analysis of meteorological metaphors, atmospheric electrical and sound phenomena, national specificity and the cognitive-cultural models of meteorological metaphor. The most recent article (2025) presents the generalised results of the comparative analysis. The publications correspond to the topic of the dissertation, reflect all its main provisions and demonstrate the consistent	

	research)	development of the research from 2019 to 2025. Their scientific level is sufficient, and the approbation of the results meets the requirements.
13.	Decision of the official reviewer (pursuant to paragraph 28 of the present Model Regulations)	Taking into account the relevance of the research, its scientific novelty, and the theoretical and practical significance of the results, the dissertation of Ongarbayeva Meruyert Syrlybayevna on the topic "Metaphorization of meteorological lexis in the English and Kazakh languages (on the material of National language corpora)", submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the specialty 6D021000 – Foreign Philology, is a completed independent scientific work that meets the requirements of the Rules for Awarding Degrees and the requirements of the Committee for Quality Assurance in Science and Higher Education of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan. I consider it possible **to award Ongarbayeva Meruyert Syrlybayevna the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the specialty 6D021000 – Foreign Philology.**

In reviews, official reviewers indicate one of the following solutions:

1) to award the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) or Doctor of Specialization;

2) send the thesis for revision (except for cases of thesis defense in the form of a series of articles);

3) refuse to award the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) or Doctor of Specialization.

Copies of the reviews of the official reviewers are handed over to the doctoral student no later than 5 (five) working days before the defense of the thesis.

Official Reviewer:
Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, PhD
I. Zhansugurov Zhetysu University
(place of work, academic title)

(signature)

Zheldibayeva R.S.
(FULL NAME)