ABSTRACT

to the dissertation of Assenova Aigul Khaldarkyzy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the educational program «8D02307 – Kazakh Philology» on the topic «Semantization of common words in Kipchak languages (Kazakh, Karakalpak, Nogai)»

General characteristics of the research. It is known that research in modern Kazakh linguistics has shifted from the structural direction to the anthropocentric one. In the process of conducting scientific research on linguistic data, the significance of concepts such as national being, national code, religion, cognition, and consciousness has increased. Along with the static state of the language, its dynamic state should also be considered. In scientific research, to determine current problems of the language, it is appropriate to consider its past, sources of origin, and connections with related and unrelated languages. In our research work, the division of Kipchak languages according to the classification of Turkic languages was determined. The place of Kipchak languages in the system of common Turkic languages and their difference from related Oghuz and Karluk languages were characterized. A scientific review was made of the historical and linguistic development of Kazakh, Karakalpak, and Nogai languages within Kipchak languages. Scientific studies in lexicological and semasiological directions on the mentioned languages were also identified. One feature characteristic of Turkic languages is the use of word meaning in a wide field. The meaning of a word goes through various processes in the course of historical development. We examined those semantic processes in the development of meaning based on semantization. To explain this concept, common words for related Kazakh, Karakalpak and Nogai languages such as *a, az, ay, ayt, aq, al, añ, art, ash* etc. were selected. Semantic analysis was conducted on the selected common words. As a result, new scientific conclusions related to the science of semantics were proposed.

Relevance of the research. The consideration in the scientific work of the comparative-historical direction of Turkic languages, as well as the field of semasiology requiring new approaches and conclusions in the modern Kazakh language, shows the relevance of the research. The consideration of materials of Nogai and Karakalpak languages within Turkic languages and the formulation of scientific conclusions increases the relevance of the work. Since Kazakh, Karakalpak, and Nogai languages are related languages and have been little studied in comparative-historical aspect, in our research work we sought to prove that over time even in related languages, semantic changes occur on the basis of common words. As a result of the semantization process, the lexical stock is enriched on the basis of additional meanings appearing in the word, which contributes to the development of the language. For this reason, comprehensive study of the phenomenon of semantization, systematization of its constituent parts

and scientific definition determines the relevance of the research. An important category in the field of semasiology – polysemy needs to be considered as a phenomenon. Moreover, the relevance of research is great not only within the traditional research directions of the semasiological field of language, but also through new approaches in world linguistics. The dominant direction of today's linguistics – interdisciplinary research based on cognition and language – lies at the core of meaning. Since it is impossible to analyze and study linguistic units without semantic characteristics, it is clear that when considering cognitive directions related to meaning within the framework of semasiology, the scope of the field expands. The study of semantic development of words in language, semantic changes from historical and contemporary perspectives opens the way to comprehensive consideration of semantic features of Kipchak languages.

Object of research. The historical and contemporary process of semantization of common words in Kazakh-Karakalpak-Nogai languages belonging to the Kipchak-Nogai group.

Subject of research. The field of lexicology and semasiology of Kipchak languages.

Purpose of the research. The main purpose of the research work is to determine the semantization of common words characteristic of Kazakh-Karakalpak-Nogai languages based on comparative-historical research, to study the scientific development paths of the semantization process.

Research tasks. The following tasks were set before the research work:

- to characterize the specific features of Kipchak languages within Turkic languages, to make a scientific review of the nature of historical development and linguistic features of Kazakh, Karakalpak, and Nogai languages;
- to determine the directions of research of semasiology in foreign, Russian, Turkological, and Kazakh linguistics;
- to determine the definition of the concept of semantization;
- to select common words as the object of research, to conduct semantic analysis of common words, to prove their semantization based on examples;
- to compare the phenomenon of polysemy in Kazakh, Karakalpak, and Nogai languages;
- to evaluate the connection of semantic development with new directions of linguistics. To propose new approaches and conclusions related to the field of semantics based on research results.

Research methods. The study used methods of synchronic and diachronic description, semantic and componential analysis, systematization, and comparison. The main direction of our research was implemented through the content analysis method among qualitative methods.

Sources of research work. In determining the semantization of common words in Kazakh, Karakalpak, and Nogai languages, we took as a basis the work of A. Kaidar «Structure of monosyllabic roots and stems in the Kazakh language» and the main scientific concepts from the work of B. Sagyndykuly «Etymological

foundations of the development of Kazakh language lexicon». Also, in analyzing common words, the Dictionary of Kazakh Literary Language (15 volumes), Explanatory Dictionary of Karakalpak Language (seven volumes), Nogai-Russian Dictionary (N. Baskakov), Dictionary of Nogai Turkish Language (2024), as well as phraseological and etymological dictionaries of the languages under consideration were considered as main sources.

Scientific novelty of the research. The main novelties in the research work are as follows:

1. Scientific studies related to semasiology in the Kipchak branch, including in Kazakh, Karakalpak, and Nogai languages, were systematized. Based on scientific works from A. Baitursynov to the present day, the main scientific conclusions and ideas related to the field of semasiology in Kipchak languages were selected, and their scientific theory was determined. The definition of the concept of semantization was determined, and linguistic processes necessary for word semantization were characterized.

2. Common words a, az, ay, ayt, aq, al, añ, art, ash in Kipchak languages were selected, comparative semantic analysis was conducted, and their semantization was proven based on examples.

3. In the process of considering the semantization of common words, meanings were grouped based on diachronic and synchronic states. They were classified into types of semes, and semantic correspondence and semantic differences were determined. New linguistic units with similar meanings formed during the semantic development of common words in Kazakh, Karakalpak, and Nogai languages were identified. These new synonymous linguistic units developed under the influence of internal and external factors in the language.

4. Polysemy in Kazakh, Karakalpak, and Nogai languages was considered as a phenomenon. The development of word meaning is realized through polysemy.

5. New scientific conclusions and views related to the theoretical base of the field of semasiology were proposed. A scientific view was shown about the need to consider the model of conceptual analysis based on cognitive direction within the framework of semasiology.

Scientific-theoretical and methodological basis of the research. The methodological and theoretical basis of the research is based on the works of scholars who have dealt and are dealing with the direction of comparative-historical linguistics, in the fields of Turkic lexicology and semasiology: M.Kashgari, V. Sevortyan, N. Baskakov, A. Baitursynov, K. Zhubanov, I.Kenesbayev, N. Sauranbayev, G. Musabayev, K. Akhanov, A. Bolganbayev, T.Kordabayev, R. Syzdyk, R. Barlybayev, B. Kaliyev and A. Zhylkybayeva, A.Khasenov, A. Aigabylov, A. Kaidar, A. Ibatov, A. Kurysjanov, G. Aidarov, M.Tomanov, M. Orazov, B. Sagyndykuly, G. Smagulova, E. Kazhybek, A.Salkynbay, G. Khasanov, M. Eskeyeva, Sh. Zhalmakhanov, M. Sabyr, in Russian linguistics V.A. Vinogradov, Y.D. Apressyan, A.A. Zaliznyak, and on

Nogai languages M. Bulgarova, D.M. Shikhmurzayev, R.K. Atuov, Y.I.Karakayev, Z.S. Suyunov, M.I. Kidirniazov, from Turkish scholars the Nogai studies specialist D. Ergönenç, from Karakalpak linguistics Kh. Khamidov, E.Berdimuratov, Sh. Abdinazimov, Zh. Yeshbayev, M. Kalendarov and many other scholars.

Theoretical significance of the research work. The scientific-theoretical conclusions used in the research work and the achievements obtained as a result of the research can be widely applied in the lexicology of Turkic languages, in the field of semasiology in Kazakh, Karakalpak and Nogai languages. They can also serve as a basis for research in the comparative-historical direction, on the semantic development of common words in Kipchak languages. The research systematically reveals the problem of semasiology in Kipchak languages, including in Kazakh, Karakalpak and Nogai languages, and the state of semantic development of languages. It provides an opportunity to better understand the Karakalpak and Nogai languages, which are under the influence of other languages within Turkic languages and their lexicological system.

Practical significance of the work. The research results can be used for branches of linguistics such as «Grammar of Turkic Languages», «Comparative Linguistics», «Semantics in Turkic Languages», «Semantics in Modern Kazakh Language», etc., in higher educational institutions for lectures and seminar classes on the mentioned subjects, as well as on lexicology and semasiology. The main provisions of the dissertation can be used in theoretical courses on lexicology and semantics of Kazakh, Karakalpak and Nogai languages, in the study of the semantic system of Turkic languages. Research materials can be used in compiling a historical-semantic dictionary of Turkic vocabulary, in preparing textbooks and teaching aids.

Main provisions submitted for defense. Based on the research results, we can submit the following scientific conclusions for defense:

1. Kazakh, Karakalpak, and Nogai languages belonging to the Kipchak-Nogai branch of the Turkic language system are established, systematic, maintaining their homogeneity, and preserving their linguistic capability. The specific features of languages are determined through consideration of common lexical units in the comparative-historical direction.

2. Common monosyllabic words for Kipchak languages *a, az, ay, ayt, aq, al, añ, art, ash* expanded their semantic scope as a result of the semantization process and formed lexical units with new meanings.

3. Semantization is the process in the development of word meaning. It is determined through revealing the meaning of linguistic units in the text. The semantization of word meaning goes through several processes: first, the word acquires internal pragmatic usage, acquires polysemy, develops semantically and a word with new meaning appears.

4. An important linguistic category in the implementation of semantization in Kipchak languages is polysemy. Polysemy is a complex semantic category; the

fact that it contributes to the formation of independent units with new meanings in the language can serve as a basis for considering it as a phenomenon.

5. The world to which cognitive studies also pay attention is word meaning. If there were no semantic analysis in language, there would be no conceptual analysis either. For this reason, by adding the conceptual analysis system to the field of semasiology, we can expand the scope of the field. As a result, we expand the scope of the traditional definition of semantics and approach new perspectives in world linguistics.

Publications of research results. Based on the main results of the research, 18 papers were published in the following outlets. These include: 1 (one) paper in an international peer-reviewed journal indexed in the Scopus database; 6 (six) papers in journals included in the list approved by the Committee for Quality Assurance in the Sphere of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan; 2 (two) scientific video presentations at international conferences and 9 papers published in the proceedings of international conferences.

Structure of the dissertation. The research work consists of an introduction, three main sections, a conclusion, and a list of used literature.