ABSTRACT
of the dissertation by Kordabay Bakyt Kurakbaykyzy entitled
“Linguistic Principles of Compiling a National Associative Dictionary”,
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Relevance of the Research Topic. The relevance of the research topic is determined by the intensive development of modern psycholinguistic studies and the advancement of associative lexicography to a new level. The study of linguistic consciousness through experimental methods contributes to the development of linguistic analysis in semantic and cognitive directions. A national associative dictionary makes it possible to identify the structure of linguistic consciousness, associative relations between words, and national-cultural characteristics. Such a dictionary serves as an important source for studying the mental lexicon, the relationship between language and culture, as well as language processes in conditions of bilingualism and multilingualism. In Kazakh linguistics, the issue of systematically developing national associative dictionaries and defining their scientific principles has not yet been fully resolved. In this regard, compiling an associative dictionary based on ethnolexemes reflecting national values, as well as determining its structural and methodological principles, is an important scientific task. In the context of globalization and digitalization, as well as the development of artificial intelligence and language models, the importance of national linguistic data, including associative materials, is increasing. Associative dictionaries reflect the deeper layers of linguistic consciousness and make it possible to approach the understanding of real cognitive mechanisms. The research fully corresponds to the priority directions of the state language policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Enhancing the scientific and technological potential of the Kazakh language, as well as preserving and describing national values through language, is directly connected with compiling a national associative dictionary. The study is aimed at systematizing the representation of national values in linguistic consciousness, preserving cultural heritage in digital format, and strengthening the cognitive potential of the state language.

The object of the research is the system of associative units representing national values in Kazakh linguistic consciousness.

The subject of the research is the lexical-semantic and morphological representation, as well as the ethnocultural features of stimulus words expressing national values.

The aim of the research is to analyze the principles of compiling a national associative dictionary that provides information about the system of national values characteristic of the Kazakh ethnos.

To achieve this aim, the following **objectives** are set:

– to systematize the theoretical linguistic principles intended for associative lexicographic products;

– to develop a new model of compiling an associative dictionary that meets modern requirements, taking into account the need for quantitative and qualitative development of associative dictionaries in the Kazakh language;

– to determine the number and frequency of reactions represented by linguistic data and lexical units reflecting the national character, mentality, and naïve linguistic worldview of the Kazakh people, and to conduct their semantic, morphological, and axiological analysis;

– to identify the core and the periphery of the linguistic consciousness of Kazakh language speakers;

– to determine the influence of extralinguistic factors on the formation of associative relations in national consciousness;

– to develop an associative dictionary reflecting the system of national values of the Kazakh people.

Research Methods. The research employed interview methods, free associative experiment, description and systematization, quantitative and qualitative analysis, as well as lexical-semantic and morphological analysis.

The interview method was aimed at identifying linguistic perceptions and cultural memory of representatives of younger and older generations related to national stimuli. Based on the free associative experiment, responses of participants aged 18–80 were collected for 64 stimulus words. Description and systematization methods were used to structure associative data and present them in the dictionary model. Quantitative and qualitative analysis made it possible to identify the intra- and extralinguistic features of stimuli and associations. Lexical-semantic analysis was used to determine semantic structure and the core-periphery model, while morphological analysis revealed the part-of-speech distribution, agglutinative, and formative features of the responses.

Research Sources and Materials. The research materials included associations (22,307 linguistic units) obtained through an associative experiment – an anonymous survey conducted via the Google Forms digital platform among 1,000 respondents aged 18 to 80 whose native language is Kazakh.

The stimulus words forming the basis of the questionnaire (a total of 64 linguistic units) were collected based on interviews conducted among Kazakh language speakers aged 50 to 80.

The sources of the research included domestic and foreign associative dictionaries, scientific works and dissertations in psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, sociolinguistics, and linguocultural studies, explanatory dictionaries of the Kazakh language, as well as the works of writer Zeynep Akhmetova – “Küretamyr”, “Babalar Amanaty”, and the work by E. Masagutova and U. Akhmetzhanova “Qazaq halqynyñ önegelik salt-dästürleri”, which extensively describe the meaning and significance of Kazakh traditions, customs, rituals, and cultural taboos.

Theoretical and Methodological Framework of the Research. The theoretical and methodological foundation of the dissertation is based on the scientific works of domestic and foreign researchers. In particular, in the field of the general theory of associations and field theory in linguistics, the works of Swiss linguists Ferdinand de Saussure, Charles Bally, as well as G. Clark, I.P. Pavlov, A.P. Klimenko, and other scholars were used. The theoretical and methodological foundations of the associative experiment rely on the studies of M.M. Kopylenko, N.V. Dmitryuk, V.D. Narozhnaya,

D.M. Kistaubayeva, R.A. Osmanova, S.V. Dmitryuk, A.K. Kalzhanova, G.I. Abramova, G. Gizdatov, B.S. Zhumagulova, R.E. Ualikhanova, R.A. Shayakhmetova, as well as Russian scholars such as Alexandra Zalevskaya, Natalia Ufimtseva, G. Ovchinnikova, E.I. Goroshko, G.A. Cherkasova, Yu.I. Alferova, and foreign researchers including C.G. Jung, D. Nelson, K. McEvoy, S. Dennis, and others. In the field of associative lexicography, the works of domestic researchers N.V. Dmitryuk, D. Moldaliyeva, V. Narozhnaya, E. Mezentseva, Zh. Moldanova, N. Sandybayeva, G. Abramova, U.M. Bakhtikereyeva, as well as Russian scholars such as Alexey Leontiev, Yuri Karaulov, N.V. Ufimtseva, V.E. Goldin, G.A. Cherkasova, E.F. Tarasov, and foreign scholars G. Kent, A. Rozanov, D. Palermo, D. Jenkins, D. Kiss, L. Postman, Hu Jun-Fang, Jae-Yeon Jeong, K. Inohara, A. Utsumi, and others were used. In considering lexicographic principles, the works of B.A. Larin and V.M. Mokienko were used; in determining the lexical-semantic features of linguistic units, the studies of D.B. Gudkov, S.I. Levikova, and M. Johnson were applied; in analyzing the quantitative characteristics of stimuli and reactions, the works of A. Akhabayev, K. Bektayev, A. Belbotayev, A. Zekenova, S. Myrzabekov, A. Zhubanov, as well as the data of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan were employed. The axiological aspects of the research are based on the works of S.I. Khrupin and N.M. Sustina; issues related to the nature of cognitive processes rely on the studies of B. Nurdauletova, A.K. Aubakirova, G.K. Kozhbayeva, and N. Boldyrev; specific aspects of national culture are based on the works of A. Alymbayeva; and the influence of social differentiation on language is supported by the studies of B. Karipbayev, M.L. Newman, K.J. Groom, L.D. Handelman, J.W. Pennebaker, Sh.K. Zharkynbekova, V.E. Chernyavskaya, and M. Gazenfar.

Theoretical and Practical Significance of the Research. The national associative dictionary of the Kazakh language, based on a large-scale experiment, makes it possible to reveal the inner world of the ethnos, linguistic consciousness, and the psycholinguistic portrait of the people. It contributes to a deeper study of the thinking system of the Kazakh linguocultural community, national worldview, cultural values, and the relationship between language and culture. The dictionary reflects the lexical, semantic, and associative meanings of national-cultural lexemes, as well as their social, pragmatic, and cognitive features, serving as a valuable source of information about the worldview and mentality of the Kazakh people.

The associative dictionary is effectively used in linguodidactics to improve the language competence of Kazakh language learners, expand vocabulary, and achieve a deeper understanding of linguistic structures. In addition, it has important scientific and practical significance in compiling explanatory and terminological dictionaries, conducting psychological and linguistic expertise, and in such fields as lexicology, semantics, psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, and ethnolinguistics.

Scientific Novelty of the Research:

– for the first time in this study, national associative data were supplemented with intergenerational interview materials, which made it possible to reveal the translational nature of cultural memory;

– based on the analysis of global experience in associative lexicography and taking into account the cognitive and axiological nature of associations, new linguistic principles for compiling a national associative dictionary of the value system characteristic of the Kazakh people were proposed;

– a new associative dictionary dedicated to the system of national values was compiled. The novelty of the dictionary is reflected in its structure through the inclusion of additional social parameters, as well as in its content through the analysis of a monolingual associative dictionary and additional linguistic materials. At the end of the dictionary, quantitative and percentage indicators of the associative field and lexical-grammatical categories are presented;

– an integrative analysis was carried out through the application of quantitative and qualitative methods to the linguistic units presented in the associative dictionary. Frequency indicators (quantitative, percentage, and arithmetic mean values) of ethnoculturally marked linguistic units with semantic dominance (lexemes, language combinations, phraseological units, paremiological units, precedent texts) were identified, and their semantic, connotative (positive/negative), axiological (spiritual/material), cognitive (individual/collective/national linguistic consciousness; naïve or scientific worldview), pragmatic, ethnolinguistic, and other features were determined. In addition, linguistic interference, code-switching, and code-mixing arising under the influence of globalization and historical-social factors in the speech practice of Kazakh language speakers, as well as the tendency of linguistic individuals toward translingualism, were demonstrated and analyzed using specific examples;

– the author's national associative dictionary consisting of 64 stimulus words representing national values in the Kazakh language and 22,307 associative reactions was systematically compiled and introduced into scientific circulation for the first time;

– for the first time, differences in axiological associations depending on age, gender, professional field, and territorial affiliation of Kazakh language speakers were identified and systematized. Thus, a new body of empirical data was introduced into the national associative dictionary. Specific differences in the linguistic behavior of various social groups were recorded;

– in order to comprehensively examine the system of national values within the national associative dictionary, special principles for dictionary compilation were developed and theoretically substantiated. Particular attention was paid to the mandatory consideration of respondents' social parameters. Such an approach contributes to a differentiated description of the potential of linguistic mentality and the structure of ethnocultural dominants among different social groups.

Provisions Submitted for Defense.

1. The national associative dictionary of the Kazakh language is a representative lexicographic tool based on the results of empirical research and intended to identify national identity and axiological dominants in the linguistic consciousness of Kazakh language speakers.

2. The associative field of stimuli expressing national values is organized according to the "core-periphery" principle. The core consists of high-frequency and culturally stable reactions, while the periphery includes ethnographic, scenario-based, translingual, and rare reactions. The results of the experiment confirm that specialized

associative dictionaries (linguocultural dictionaries) fix stable components of national linguistic consciousness and at the same time make it possible to construct the worldview of any people in the aspect of values.

3. Kazakh language speakers give preference to linguistic units supporting a positive national-cultural value system and traditional norms rather than units associated with psychological and physical violence, deviant behavior, and other destructive social phenomena. This indicates that the axiological components of the linguistic consciousness of Kazakh speakers possess a traditional and positive orientation.

4. The reactions of respondents whose native language is Kazakh are represented by complete and detailed discourse-based linguistic units, which significantly differs from the one-word responses typical of associative experiments conducted in other languages. Epithets, metaphors, paremias, and phraseological units are used as associations. This demonstrates the national-cultural specificity of the verbalization of associative relations and reflects the figurative-discursive nature of linguistic consciousness based on values.

5. The parallel use of Kazakh, Russian, and English reactions during the process of association in the linguistic consciousness of Kazakh speakers, as well as the differences in responses between younger and older generations, demonstrate the multilingual, translanguaging, and intergenerational dynamics of national linguistic consciousness.

6. The system of national values in the Kazakh linguistic consciousness constitutes an integral linguocultural structure represented through 64 stimulus words and 22,307 associative reactions. The predominance of nouns in the morphological structure of the national associative field indicates that values are primarily activated in linguistic consciousness through object-conceptual and symbolic images.

Information on Publications. Based on the findings and results of the research, 11 articles were published in domestic and foreign scientific publications, as well as in the proceedings of international scientific-theoretical conferences. Among them, 1 article was published in the Scopus database, 2 articles were published in journals included in the list approved by the Committee for Quality Assurance in Science and Higher Education of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and 8 articles were published in international conference proceedings and domestic journals.

Structure of the Dissertation. The dissertation consists of definitions, an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references, and an appendix.