# ABSTRACT

**of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)**
**on the educational program "8D02307 – Kazakh Philology"**
**Akzhigitova Akkibat Orakbaykyzy**
**"Substantiation in Kazakh derivatology: semantic and communicative aspect"**

**General characteristics of the work.** In contemporary Kazakh linguistics, the word-formation system is one of the leading branches that determine the internal patterns of language development. The lexical stock of any language is replenished and developed through its word-formation system. The word-formation system of the Kazakh language has been comprehensively studied and has emerged as an independent branch of linguistics, which has attracted particular attention in recent years.

The phenomenon of substantivization in Kazakh word formation represents a process that vividly reflects the dynamic nature of the language, the interrelation of lexico-grammatical categories, and the complexity of semantic development. Although the problem of substantivization in Kazakh linguistics has been examined within the frameworks of morphology, syntax, and word formation, its semantic development and communicative function have not received comprehensive and specialized study.

In this work, the process of substantivization in Kazakh word formation is analyzed from semantic and communicative perspectives. The work investigates the features of substantivization in adjectives, verbs, numerals, pronouns, adverbs, onomatopoeic words, and interjections. The units formed through substantivization are analyzed from the perspective of nomination theory, and the degree of their substantivization is determined. In total, 2,269 substantivized units are analyzed in the dissertation: 48% of them are derived from adjectives, 37% from verbs, and 15% from other parts of speech.

**The relevance of the study.** In the Kazakh language, the phenomenon of substantivization has mainly been examined within the scope of adjectives and participles or described as a syntactic device. Meanwhile, the semantic structure and textual functions of the units resulting from substantivization have remained secondary. From the perspective of the modern functional paradigm in linguistics, it is an important scientific task to analyze word-formation units not only structurally but also in their semantic and communicative dimensions. This plays a significant role in comprehensively explaining the semantic scope of substantivized linguistic units.

Furthermore, the expansion of the socio-communicative space of the modern Kazakh language, along with the increasing complexity of the functions of linguistic units in scientific, journalistic, and literary texts, necessitates a new interpretation of the functional potential of substantivization. The role of substantivized words and phrases in text formation, as well as in performing nominative and referential functions, becomes evident at the intersection of semantic and communicative aspects. However, these issues have not yet been

systematically and comprehensively studied within Kazakh word formation. Therefore, the chosen topic determines the relevance of the present dissertation.

From this perspective, a specialized study of substantivization in Kazakh word formation from a semantic and communicative standpoint makes it possible to fill gaps in theoretical linguistics and to interpret word-formation processes within a functional framework. The results of such a study provide a basis for explaining the Kazakh word-formation system within anthropocentric and functional paradigms and contribute to identifying the relationship between meaning and usage of linguistic units. Thus, the topic of the dissertation is among the актуальные scientific problems of modern Kazakh linguistics.

At present, many studies in linguistics are aimed at understanding national cognition and national identity. However, there remain issues that have not been fully explored. One of these is the comprehensive study of substantivization in Kazakh word formation. In this research, the formation and development of the system of nominations derived from substantivized words are examined in connection with the national worldview and spiritual and material culture.

The first scholarly views on substantivization in Kazakh linguistics can be traced to the works of A. Baitursynuly, K. Zhubanov, S. Amanzholov, A. Ysqaqov, A. Toleuov, Zh. Shakenov, R. Amir, R. Syzdyk, N. Oralbayeva, A. Salkynbay, and B. Kassym. Although substantivization is recognized as a natural phenomenon in Kazakh, as in other languages, there are relatively few studies devoted specifically to it. Nevertheless, some scholars have addressed substantivization as a primary research topic, including M. Matzhanova, Zh. Amirova, and S. Samenova. However, these studies mainly focus on the substantivization of participles and adjectives, leaving aside other parts of speech, as well as the semantic nature and communicative aspects of substantivized words.

In recent years, as word formation has been increasingly treated as an independent field separate from structural grammar, substantivization has been recognized as one of the methods of noun formation. Despite its wide usage and long history, the theoretical grounding of this phenomenon remains insufficient. This indicates the need for further in-depth research. Therefore, the study of substantivization in Kazakh word formation from semantic and communicative perspectives is one of the pressing issues in contemporary linguistics.

**The object of the work** is the semantic nature of substantivized words and their communicative function.

**The subject of the work** is the set of names formed as a result of substantivization, as well as contextually substantivized units.

**The aim of the work** is to conduct a semantic analysis of the patterns of meaning development of substantivized words in Kazakh word formation, to identify the differences between full and contextual substantivization, and to examine their functioning in contemporary language use from a communicative perspective.

**Research objectives:**

– to determine the degree of substantivization of parts of speech other than nouns by identifying the formation and development patterns of substantivization in Kazakh word formation;

– to reveal the internal semantic structure of nominations derived from different parts of speech;

– to classify substantivized words by grouping them into semantic models;

– to determine the degree of substantivization and identify the communicative features of contextually (temporarily) substantivized words;

– to systematize the meanings of occasional, contextual, and fully substantivized words found in various types of texts (Kazakh paremiology, poetic texts, and spoken language);

– to determine the frequency of substantivized words in texts generated by artificial intelligence.

**Sources of the study.** The sources of the research include theoretical statements on substantivization in general linguistics; specialized scientific works, as well as the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Kazakh Language" (T. Zhanuzakov, 2008), the ten-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Kazakh Language" (1974–1986), the "Dictionary of Abai's Language" (1968), the "Concise Etymological Dictionary" (1966), Mahmud al-Kashgari's dictionary "Diwan Lughat al-Turk" (compiled by A. Yegubayev), the collective work "Babalar Sozi," the National Corpus of the Kazakh Language (https://qazcorpus.kz/), works of Kazakh writers such as M. Auezov, S. Mukanov, G. Musrepov, S. Seifullin, D. Doszhan and others, samples of oral folklore, Kazakh proverbs and sayings, as well as materials from mass media and spoken language.

**Scientific-theoretical and methodological foundations of the work.** During the work, scientific propositions, principles, and theoretical concepts related to the phenomenon of substantivization in linguistics were utilized. The scientific data were analyzed, and the resulting conclusions served as the theoretical and methodological basis of the work.

In addition, the work drew on the studies of Kazakh scholars such as A. Baitursynuly, Q. Zhubanova, S. Amanzholov, A. Yskakov, A. Toleuov, Zh. Shakenov, M. Orazov, R. Amir, N. Oralbayeva, R. Syzdyk, A. Salkynbay, D. Alkebayeva, B. Kasym, as well as the research of M. Matzhanova, Zh. Amirova, and S. Samenova. Alongside these, the scientific works of foreign researchers such as L. B. Perlmutter, I. M. Podgaetskaya, G. A. Abdurakhmanov, S. D. Lipkin, A. M. Barzalovich, M. F. Lukin, V. V. Lopatin, F. A. Ganiev, A. A. Aymurzaeva, E. M. Khachirova, O. V. Redkina, and I. V. Vysotskaya were taken into account.
Furthermore, as the theoretical foundation, scientific propositions regarding word formation, nomination, motivation, semantics, functional grammar, and cognitive theories were employed.

**Research methods of the work.** During the work, methods of collection, classification, analysis, comparison, and description were employed. In addition, based on the scientific views of linguists, the method of generalization was applied. When analyzing the meanings and usage features of substantivized words occurring in various discourses, semantic and contextual analysis methods were

used. Furthermore, to identify the frequency and usage characteristics of substantivized words, the statistical method was applied.

**Scientific novelty of the work.** In this work, substantivized words of the Kazakh language and the names formed on their basis are considered as a whole; the main features revealing the nature of the substantivization process are identified, the methods of their formation are analyzed, and their scope of functioning in the language is established. The role of substantivization in enriching the category of nouns is demonstrated, and the word-formation nature and communicative function of this process are determined. In particular:

– linguistic units belonging to parts of speech other than nouns in contemporary Kazakh linguistics are analyzed, and their degree of substantivization is determined;

– the significance of the internal semantic structure of words in the formation of referential meaning is revealed based on concrete linguistic data;

– semantic models of substantivized words are defined;

– the communicative nature of substantivized linguistic units is specified and analyzed based on selected examples;

– the meanings of substantivized words across various types of usage are systematized;

– frequency indicators of substantivized words in scientific texts generated by artificial intelligence are established.

**Main propositions submitted for defense:**

– Substantivized words in the Kazakh language are characterized by high frequency in linguistic usage and are regarded as a productive phenomenon in the word-formation system. The collected linguistic data make it possible to determine the participation of substantivized parts of speech in the nomination process, their formation pathways, semantic range, and usage features, as well as to comprehensively describe the word-formation nature of substantivization;

– Substantivization of parts of speech other than nouns (adjectives, verbs, numerals, pronouns, etc.) forms the basis for the emergence of new concepts and meanings in the nomination process. This phenomenon reflects the internal regularities of language development and directly contributes to the enrichment of its lexical stock;

– Linguistic units belonging to certain parts of speech can acquire substantivized meaning only within a specific context, giving the sentence a temporary nominal meaning. Contextual substantivization arises in speech and ensures the emergence of semantic nuances in accordance with communicative goals;

– The implementation of the substantivization process is influenced by various linguistic factors, in particular the principle of economy, semantic transformation, as well as processes of semantic expansion and narrowing, which underlie the formation of new substantivized units;

– Substantivized linguistic units are widely used not only in natural texts but also in artificially generated texts. Such usage allows for concise, compact, and

precise expression of thought and enhances the communicative effectiveness of the text;

– Substantivized units formed from adjectives, verbs, and numerals are classified according to semantic models based on their semantic features. These models make it possible to systematically describe the nominative function, semantic structure, and scope of use of substantivized words.

**Theoretical and practical significance of the work.** The results and conclusions of the work contribute to refining the scientific-theoretical foundations of cognitive and functional approaches in Kazakh linguistics. The main materials and theoretical provisions of the dissertation can be used in higher education institutions when teaching courses such as "Semantics" and "Word Formation in Contemporary Kazakh," as well as in the development and delivery of specialized courses dedicated to word-formation issues.

**Publication and defense (approval) of the research work:** the main content and directions of the research were presented at international conferences in reports on the topics “Substantivization of participles in M. Kashgari’s Diwani Lughat al-Turk dictionary” and “Occasional substantivates in Abay’s poetry,” and the key findings were reflected in 15 scientific publications in collections and journals.

Specifically, 5 articles were published in journals recommended by the Committee for Quality Assurance in the Field of Science and Higher Education of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2 articles in scientific journals indexed in the Scopus database, and 8 articles in the proceedings of international scientific conferences.

**Structure of the dissertation:** the dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references, and an appendix.