

ABSTRACT

odissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)
on specialty "6D021000-Foreign Philology"

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“Lingo-cultural concept of proverb and sayings in Chinese and Kazakh
languages”

General characteristics of the work. In the philology of the 21st century, language is considered as a cultural code of a nation, as a cultural phenomenon, and not just as a tool of communication. Now the social role of linguistic phenomena is important, connected with human thinking, with the spiritual life of the people. The history, culture, social life of each people determines the cultural and linguistic picture of the world of a given ethnic group, its national mentality. Philology serves as a means of knowledge and self-knowledge of the spiritual culture of different peoples through the analysis of language. Philological studies of different languages and their influence on the formation of national identity are carried out in line with foreign philology. As the basis of intercultural communication, foreign philology helps us understand and overcome linguistic and cultural barriers, promoting intercultural interaction and understanding. Foreign philology includes various directions and methods of research: cultural, cultural-historical, comparative.

With the progress of society, the development of the economy, and the increasing frequency of international cultural exchanges in philology, there has been an increase in research aimed at establishing the relationship between language and culture. Interest in the study of intercultural communication processes and their theoretical understanding arose primarily under the influence of globalization, which provides grounds for intercultural interaction between different peoples. In recent years, relations between Kazakhstan and other countries have reached a completely new level. Close cooperation between countries involves the joint development of scientific, technical, innovation and business relations. Due to the fact that Kazakhstan and China are currently actively cooperating in various fields, there is reason to assert that the study and understanding of general and nationally specific linguocultural features recorded in the language will make it possible to more effectively build acts of intercultural interaction and, as a result, achieve maximum communicative success in international relations and business.

The national culture of any country is reflected in the richest folklore - proverbs and sayings that express the characteristics of character, life and worldview. Proverbs and sayings, being part of the culture of a given people, contribute not only to a better knowledge of the language, but also to a better understanding of the way of thinking and character of the people, and provide an opportunity to look at the world through the eyes of speakers of a given linguistic picture of the world. It should be noted that studying proverbs and sayings of another language allows you to better understand and study your native language, overcome not only the linguistic, speech, communicative, but

also the cultural barrier of the language being studied, which contributes to the formation of respect for your own and other cultures.

In recent years, in the scientific research of domestic scientists, the analysis of proverbs and sayings has mainly concerned such aspects as the correspondence of the original and modern forms of proverbial sayings, as well as their methods of translation into other languages. In our study, proverbs and sayings are considered from the perspective of linguoculturology, as cultural and linguistic signs, i.e. as one of the forms of recording culturally significant phenomena. Proverbs are recognized as one of the most “culturally rich” layers of language, as they reflect the memory of the people, their life, worldview, attitude, their poetry and wisdom, the art of apt words, and the moral and value interpretation of the world. Proverbs and sayings play a big role in the linguistic consciousness of native speakers, as they allow one to penetrate the national and cultural characteristics of a nation’s linguistic picture of the world.

Of course, in addition to proverbs and sayings, the uniqueness of the national mindset is reflected in other paremiological constructions. “Paremia” is a generic, more general concept for small folklore forms, such as a proverb, saying, sign, belief, riddle, fortune telling, desire, joke, saying, etc. However, more often “paremia” is used as a synonym for the phrase “proverbs and sayings.” These units form one of the semiotic subsystems, ensuring, on the one hand, the process of communication between native speakers, and on the other, reflecting the linguistic picture of the world of a certain people.

This dissertation research is one of the first special studies of the linguocultural semantics of proverbs and sayings in the Kazakh and Chinese languages. Here, the degree of complete and adequate transmission of linguocultural semantics is revealed by comparing the linguocultural features of proverbs and sayings in the Kazakh and Chinese languages. The problem of a comparative study of Kazakh and Chinese proverbs to reflect the specific national character of the Kazakhs and the Chinese is that there is a significant difference in the Kazakh and Chinese linguistic traditions due to the different structures of these languages.

The relevance of the research work is due to the comparative linguocultural study of proverbs and sayings of two unrelated languages, Kazakh and Chinese, which opens up the opportunity to study the universal and nationally specific in the linguistic pictures of the world of the two peoples. The active development of intercultural relations between the Kazakh and Chinese societies, their interest in studying the national personality of various representatives of linguistic cultures is due to the growing need for successful intercultural cooperation between representatives of the Chinese and Kazakh cultures. In the situation of developing political and socio-cultural dialogue between Kazakhstan and China, such categories, mutual understanding, tolerance, etc. become important. Only by cultivating these parameters is it possible to build a productive dialogue. This is greatly facilitated by knowledge of the specific national character of each people, reflected in rooted units enshrined in the language - proverbs and sayings.

The object of research. Linguocultural system of proverbs and sayings of the Chinese and Kazakh languages, belonging to the group of unrelated languages.

The subject of research work. General and distinctive features of the linguocultural potential of proverbs of the Chinese and Kazakh languages.

The **purpose** of the research work is to establish universal and specific features of the national-cultural markings of proverbs and sayings in the Kazakh and Chinese languages.

To achieve the goal set, it is intended to solve the following objectives:

- description of the theoretical basis for the study of proverbs and sayings of the Chinese and Kazakh languages, definition of the starting position and researching concepts (proverb, saying, linguistic and paremiological picture of the world, linguocultural potential, stereotypical ideas);
- selection of proverbs and sayings of both languages from paremiological dictionaries for linguocultural analysis and classification of Chinese and Kazakh proverbs from the point of view of verbalized stereotypical ideas;
- explore proverbs as a linguoculturological unit, reflecting the specifics of national identity;
- determination of the lexical and semantic features of proverbs and sayings of the Chinese and Kazakh languages and their classification, taking into account how easily they are understood by speakers of a particular linguistic culture; analysis of linguistic and cultural phenomena that determine the structural-grammatical and functional-stylistic features of proverbs and sayings of the Chinese and Kazakh languages;
- identify the linguocultural potential of Chinese proverbs and sayings that characterize linguocultural knowledge;
- identifying similarities and differences in the fragment of linguistic pictures of the world of two languages under consideration;
- identify the specifics of the bilingual image of paremia and lexico-grammatical manifestation.

Methods and techniques used in research work.

Proverbs and sayings are a universal category, considered at the intersection of several sciences, therefore their study requires the use of a set of methods: a comparative typological method to determine the process of historical development of proverbs and sayings in the Chinese and Kazakh languages; component analysis method for determining the philosophical meaning and logical-semantic structure of the concepts “proverb” and “saying” in the language; research from the perspective of national knowledge; method of systematization for the formation of a functional-semantic field of proverbs and sayings; an experimental method for determining the number of associations associated with a proverb, establishing authenticity and consistency.

300 language units from Chinese proverb and saying dictionaries and 200 language units from Kazakh proverb and saying dictionaries were considered as **research materials**.

The methodological basis for the study of the topic is based on theoretical conclusions substantiated in the researches of domestic researchers such as A. Kaidar, A. B. Salkynbay, R. A. Avakova, F. N. Dautlet, G. N. Smagulova, F. Orazakynkyzy, U. Turmanzhanov, B. Kaliev, A. Khasenov, Zh. Asykov, N. Ualiuly, D. Balabekuly, A.V. Shormakov, E. N. Orazaliev, A. Aldashev, S. M. Kerimov.

Among foreign scientists we can highlight such as L. S. Vasilyeva, E. I. Zinovieva, Yu. D. Apresyan, M. E. Kravtsova, N.A. Speshnev, I. R. Kozhevnikov, I. V. Vaitsekhovich, I. G. Baranov, A. S. Martynov, B. L. Riftin, V. N. Telia, S. V. Zinin, M. V. Kryukova, V. A. Kurdyumov, I. S. Lisevich, Yu. A. Antonov, V. I. Dal, G. L. Permyakova, V. P. Anikina, S. Yu. Sizova, N. T. Fedorenko, E. V. Ivanov, U. N. Reshetnev, Ya. A. Zhuravlev, Liu Chaojie, Tang Aoshuang, Zhao Zhiqian, Lu Xiuxian, Wen Duanzhen, Cong Yaping, Li Hanwen, Jing Wei, Hou Pu, Ma Long and others.

The theoretical significance of research lies in the revelation of the universal and ethnospecific in the paremiological fund of the Kazakh and Chinese languages. The conclusions and judgments made during the study, to a certain extent, contribute to complementing the theoretical and methodological foundations of research into the linguocultural orientation of the Chinese and Kazakh languages. The results of the dissertation can serve as the basis for subsequent comparative and diachronic studies

The practical significance of research lies in the possibility of using its results directly in the practice of teaching Kazakh as a foreign language (in particular, in a Chinese audience), as well as in the process of teaching Chinese to a Kazakh audience; when delivering lecture courses on linguoculturology, intercultural communication, phraseology and paremiology; in the practice of compiling linguocultural and bilingual dictionaries; in translation practice. The scientific novelty of the study lies in the fact that for the first time in Kazakh linguistics a comprehensive comparative study of Kazakh and Chinese proverbs was carried out from the point of view of their linguocultural potential; components of the national-linguistic picture of the world are systematically and consistently considered, simultaneously reflecting the characteristics of language and national culture.

The main provisions of the dissertation, put on defense

1. The methodology of studying the functioning of proverbs and sayings of the Chinese and Kazakh languages in the aspect of linguoculturology includes three stages: the study of ways of penetration of proverbs into the cultural space; the study of cognitive and metaphorical characteristics of proverbs and sayings of the Chinese and Kazakh languages; the analysis of the functioning of proverbs and sayings in speech in these two languages;

2. When Chinese and Kazakh proverbs and sayings are included in the texts, lexical and semantic transformations are observed: there is a substitution, addition and omission of lexical components, as well as "paremiological contamination", leading to the replacement and complete replacement of the component part of the proverbs;

3. Proverbs and sayings of the Chinese and Kazakh languages functioning in discourse are characterized by high cognitive and metaphorical potential, which allows these linguistic units to effectively adapt to the socio-cultural environment;

4. The specifics of the activity of proverbs and sayings of the Chinese and Kazakh languages in linguoculturology are revealed not only in texts in Chinese and Kazakh languages, but also in materials on a broader topic (economic topics, politics, public life, intercultural interaction, sports, education, etc.) characterizing the culture of the two countries;

5. Linguistic and cultural components in the composition of proverbs and sayings in unrelated languages reveal the linguistic and cultural nature of proverbs and sayings of these languages.

Approbation of research results. The degree of reliability is confirmed by the wide coverage of material in the Kazakh and Chinese languages, its significance and representativeness, the compliance of the general methodology and research problems with the current level of development of linguistics, as well as the testing of the research results at international scientific and scientific-practical conferences.

A total of nine scientific papers (co-authored) have been published on the research topic. Four of them were published in scientific publications recommended by the Committee for Education and Science of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, one article - in a foreign publication included in the Scopus database, four articles - in materials of international scientific conferences. Two certificates of entering information into the state register of rights to objects protected by copyright have been received.

The structure of the dissertation research. The dissertation consists of an introduction and definition, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references and an appendix.