ABSTRACT

of the dissertation submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the educational program "8D02303 – Linguistics" by Kozhakhmetova Aktoty Kozhakhmetkyzy on the topic "The linguosynergetic system of markers of the poetic text"

Relevance of the research. In modern linguistics, there is a growing tendency to consider linguistic phenomena not only as structural or communicative systems, but also as complex open systems that are constantly in motion, renewed through internal and external influences, and capable of self-organization. This direction is closely connected with the penetration of the synergetic paradigm, which emerged in the natural sciences in the twentieth century, into the field of the humanities. While synergetics studies the laws of development, change, self-regulation, and transition of complex systems to a new qualitative state, linguosynergetics applies these principles to language, text, discourse, and meaning-making processes.

In Kazakh linguistics, the language of literary texts, the nature of poetic word, the function of figurative devices, authorial style, linguistic personality, the energy of the word, and the power of the word have been studied within linguostylistic, cognitive, textological, and anthropocentric approaches. However, the study of poetic text as a self-organizing open dynamic system, as well as the special description of its internal semantic movement through the system of linguosynergetic markers, still requires comprehensive investigation in Kazakh linguistics. Therefore, identifying the nature, types, and functions of linguosynergetic markers in poetic texts in text formation and meaning construction strengthens the theoretical and methodological relevance of the research.

The significance of the research topic is also directly related to the anthropocentric paradigm in modern linguistics. The anthropocentric approach considers language in close connection with human consciousness, cognition, culture, spiritual experience, and creative ability. In this regard, the poet's poetic text is regarded as an artistic space that reflects their linguistic personality, worldview, national and individual cognition, and aesthetic position. Each poet organizes words in their own way, adds new semantic shades to linguistic units, renews traditional images, and creates a poetic world through authorial uses. Academician Rabiga Syzdyk's scholarly idea that language in a literary text reveals "not itself, but its possibilities" deepens the essence of this issue.

In this context, the linguosynergetic study of the poetry of M. Zhumabayev and M. Makatayev is of particular importance. M. Zhumabayev's poetry clearly reflects symbolic depth, national spirit, romantic cognition, mythopoetic consciousness, and layers of Turkic worldview, whereas M. Makatayev's poetry is characterized by the lyricism of the human soul, the unity of nature and human being, national identity, the inner dramatism of the lyrical "I," and the ability of ordinary words to turn into artistic power. The linguosynergetic analysis of the poetic systems of these two poets makes it

possible to reveal more deeply the mechanisms of meaning formation, textual organization, authorial style, and artistic impact in Kazakh poetic language.

Research object: the linguosynergetic system of artistic and linguistic markers in poetic texts.

Research subject: linguosynergetic processes in poetic texts considered as open, complex, dynamic, and self-organizing systems.

Research aim: to identify the communicative process of the Kazakh poetic word through linguosynergetic markers based on the poetry of M. Zhumabayev and M. Makatayev, and to describe poetic text as an open, complex, dynamic, and self-organizing system.

To achieve this aim, the following objectives were accomplished:

– to determine the theoretical and methodological foundations of linguosynergetics as a new scientific paradigm in modern linguistics and to describe the scientific possibilities of understanding poetic text as an open self-organizing system possessing creative linguistic and meaning-generating potential;

– to substantiate the prerequisites for the formation of the linguosynergetic paradigm within anthropocentric linguistic studies and to reveal its connection with the concepts of the linguistic worldview, linguistic personality, artistic cognition, and poetic consciousness;

– to define the content and functions of the main categories of linguosynergetics – attractor, fluctuation, bifurcation, dissipation, and fractal – in the analysis of poetic text, and to determine their role in semantic movement and the formation of new semantic structures within the text;

– to characterize poetic discourse as an open, nonlinear, dynamic, and self-organizing artistic-linguistic system by demonstrating the internal semantic connections, textual integrity, and self-organizing mechanisms of poetic language;

– to identify the system of linguosynergetic markers in poetic texts and analyze their synergetic potential through the systematization of their structural-semantic, figurative-associative, and communicative functions;

– to analyze the linguosynergetic markers in the poetic texts of M. Zhumabayev and M. Makatayev on the basis of specific linguistic data and to determine the semantic dynamics, authorial poetic space, and communicative power of the poetic word through the categories of attractor, fluctuation, bifurcation, dissipation, and fractals.

Research methods: In order to determine the theoretical and methodological foundations of the topic, methods of analysis, synthesis, systematization, comparison, and description were applied. In addition, the study employed linguostylistic analysis, discourse analysis, hermeneutic, semantic, comparative, and statistical analysis methods.

Research sources and materials: The research sources consisted of poetic texts by prominent representatives of Kazakh poetry, Mukagali Makatayev and Magzhan Zhumabayev. The research materials include linguosynergetic markers selected from the poets' works, such as metaphors, symbols, repetitions, ethnocultural units,

syntagmatic relations, discursive units, key words, and authorial usages. These linguistic data were analyzed in order to identify synergetic processes in poetic texts, including attractor, fluctuation, bifurcation, dissipation, and fractal phenomena, as well as to describe their text-forming, meaning-organizing, communicative, and aesthetic functions. The research material was aimed at revealing the nature of Kazakh poetic text as an open, dynamic, and self-organizing artistic-linguistic system.

Scientific novelty of the research:

– for the first time in Kazakh linguistics, poetic text is comprehensively described within the framework of the linguosynergetic paradigm as an open, nonlinear, dynamic, and self-organizing artistic-linguistic system;

– a theoretical model of the system of linguosynergetic markers in poetic text is proposed, and their functions in meaning formation, textual integrity, and the creation of artistic-aesthetic impact are scientifically defined;

– the main categories of linguosynergetics, such as attractor, fluctuation, bifurcation, dissipation, and fractal, are systematized as specific methodological tools for the analysis of Kazakh poetic texts;

– the synergetic nature of the authorial poetic space in the poetry of M.Zhumabayev and M. Makatayev is analyzed for the first time through semantic attractors, fluctuational deviations, bifurcation points, and dissipative processes;

– a scientific and methodological framework for the linguosynergetic analysis of Kazakh poetic text is substantiated, and its theoretical applicability within linguostylistics, linguopoetics, text linguistics, discourse analysis, and new directions in Kazakh linguistics is demonstrated;

– a quantitative and qualitative model for identifying linguosynergetic markers in poetic text is proposed, and new methodological possibilities for describing the synergetic potential of artistic language on the basis of frequency indicators are substantiated.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research: The results of the study strengthen the theoretical foundations of linguosynergetics, linguostylistics, linguopoetics, text linguistics, discourse theory, and anthropocentric approaches in Kazakh linguistics. Determining the functions of synergetic categories such as attractor, fluctuation, bifurcation, dissipation, and fractal in poetic texts makes it possible to explain semantic movement, semantic stability and variability, as well as the organization of the authorial poetic space in literary texts from a new scientific perspective.

In addition, the obtained results can be used in higher education for teaching courses such as “New Directions in Kazakh Linguistics,” “Linguopoetics,” “Linguosynergetics,” “Linguistic Analysis of Literary Text,” “Text Linguistics,” and “Discourse Analysis.” They may also be applied in the development of teaching materials devoted to the poetry of M. Zhumabayev and M. Makatayev, in identifying linguosynergetic markers in poetic texts, in compiling frequency dictionaries and poetic subcorpora, and in further quantitative and qualitative studies of literary texts.

Main propositions submitted for defense:

1. Linguosynergetics, as a new scientific paradigm emerging from interdisciplinary integration in modern linguistics, makes it possible to consider linguistic phenomena not within the framework of static structures, but as open, nonlinear, dynamic, and self-organizing systems. From this perspective, language, text, and discourse are understood as complex systems characterized by internal semantic movement, the interaction of stability and variability, semantic fluctuations, and the ability to generate new qualitative structures. Therefore, the linguosynergetic approach serves as an effective methodological basis for explaining the creative nature of poetic text, the meaning-generating power of the word, and the internal organizational principles of literary discourse.

2. Poetic text is a self-organizing, multilayered artistic-linguistic system whose meanings are constantly in motion. Words, images, symbols, repetitions, metaphors, ethnocultural units, intonational-rhythmic structures, and authorial usages function not only as separate linguistic units but also interact to form the semantic system of the entire poetic space. In this regard, the synergetic nature of poetic text is manifested through its openness, nonlinear development, multidirectional semantic relations within the text, and its ability to generate new interpretative fields in the reader's perception.

3. The system of linguosynergetic markers in poetic text constitutes one of the main linguistic mechanisms organizing the internal semantic dynamics, textual integrity, and the authorial poetic world of literary discourse. These markers contribute to the formation of new semantic structures in poetic text, strengthen the communicative and aesthetic potential of the word, expand figurative and associative fields, and actualize the national worldview within the artistic textual space in new ways. Therefore, the identification of linguosynergetic markers enables a deeper analysis of poetic text beyond traditional stylistic description, revealing its internal meaning-making mechanisms.

4. The categories of attractor, fluctuation, bifurcation, dissipation, and fractal serve as the main linguosynergetic parameters characterizing semantic movement in poetic text. The attractor concentrates the semantic core of the text and determines the direction of development of the poetic system, while fluctuation reflects semantic deviations and emotional oscillations. Bifurcation reveals the point at which meaning shifts to a new qualitative level; dissipation characterizes the distribution and reorganization of semantic energy; and fractal defines the role of recurring figurative and associative models in forming textual integrity. These categories are regarded as universal tools for revealing the internal nature of poetic text.

5. Linguosynergetic markers in the poetry of M. Zhumabayev and M. Makatayev reveal the authorial style of poetic language, the poets' national worldview, and the communicative power of the Kazakh word. In M. Makatayev's poetry, such semantic cores as life, heart, language, traditional verse, nature, homeland, and national identity function as poetic attractors, concentrating figurative structures

within the text. In M. Zhumabayev's poetry, symbolic and metaphorical fields related to spirit, fire, sun, night, soul, love, Turkic consciousness, and freedom reveal the synergetic character of the poetic space. Figurative expressions, repetitions, ethnomarkers, and metaphorical structures in the poetry of both authors make it possible to perceive poetic text as an integral system possessing internal semantic energy.

6. Linguosynergetic markers in poetic text function as system-forming mechanisms that ensure the interaction of authorial cognition and national-cultural content within the text, leading to the emergence of new semantic qualities. In poetic discourse, the meaning of individual linguistic units is not presented in a fixed form; rather, it is formed through the interaction of their figurative, associative, symbolic, expressive, and ethnocultural layers. Therefore, the system of linguosynergetic markers is regarded as the main semantic mechanism that explains the concentration of meaning around stable semantic cores, its deviations, restructuring, and transformation into a new artistic integrity within poetic language.

Approbation of the research. The results and conclusions of the dissertation research were published in the form of 9 scientific articles. Among them, 2 articles were published in journals indexed in the Scopus database; 3 articles appeared in journals recommended 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 4 articles were published in the proceedings of international scientific and theoretical conferences.

Structure of the research. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three main chapters, a conclusion, a list of references, and appendices.