ABSTRACT

to the dissertation of Khalym Bota for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the educational program «8D02307 – Kazakh philology» on the topic: Lexico-phraseological feature of the concept of «Character» (Kazakh and English Languages)

General description of the research: In the first chapter of the dissertation, titled "Psychological, Pedagogical, and Worldview aspects of the study of the concept "Character" in the Kazakh and English Languages," the section "Psychological research" examines the level of investigation of the *"character"* concept within the field of psychology. The analysis systematizes and evaluates theoretical approaches to defining and interpreting the *"character"* lexeme and concept, as well as identifying its manifestations in human psychology. The works of ancient Western European philosophers, modern scholars, Russian researchers, and Kazakh scientists are reviewed and critically analyzed as essential theoretical sources for understanding the development of the *"character"* concept.

In the section entitled "Pedagogical research" the study of character within the framework of pedagogical science is carried out according to the conceptual model established in the preceding chapter. The works of ancient Western European philosophers, modern scholars, Russian researchers, and Kazakh academics are examined, with a focus on their principal theoretical insights and conclusions. This comparative overview reveals the historical development and methodological diversity of approaches to understanding character in the context of education.

The subsequent section, "Character and cognition: national character" clarifies the interrelationship among the notions of *character*, *cognition*, and *national character* within a clearly defined scientific and philosophical framework. The discussion highlights both the similarities and the distinctive features of national cognition and national character inherent to the Kazakh and English peoples, emphasizing the cultural and cognitive foundations of their respective value systems.

The second chapter, titled "Lexical and phraseological units characterizing the concept of "Character" in the Kazakh and English languages and their specific features" continues this inquiry through linguistic analysis. In the section "Lexical and phraseological units denoting positive character traits" lexical and phraseological expressions conveying positive personal qualities characteristic of the two unrelated nations are identified and analyzed. The data were drawn from authoritative dictionaries and literary texts in both languages and were examined comparatively in terms of semantic classification and structural formation.

The subsequent section, "Lexical and phraseological units denoting negative character traits" investigates linguistic representations of negative character traits in Kazakh and English. Relevant lexical and phraseological items were collected from dictionaries and works of fiction, systematically grouped according to their semantic and evaluative features, and analyzed through a comparative linguistic lens to reveal parallels and distinctions between the two languages.

In the section titled “Phraseological units with zoonyms describing character” phraseological expressions containing zoonymic components that convey positive and negative character traits in the Kazakh and English languages are subjected to comparative analysis. The study examines how the cultural features, worldviews, mentalities, and value orientations of these two unrelated nations influence the structure and semantics of their respective languages.

In the third chapter, “The representation of character traits in literary works,” the section “Differences in values reflected in Kazakh and English national characters” explores the similarities and distinctions between human and national values embodied in the character traits of the two nations. These aspects are analyzed comparatively within the contextual frameworks of selected literary texts, revealing how moral, ethical, and cultural values are expressed through character representation in Kazakh and English literature.

In the section titled “Gender-specific features of character types” the distinctive qualities of men and women within Kazakh and English societies are analyzed, focusing on emotional expressiveness, behavioral patterns, and principles of conduct in various social situations. The study also examines gender-based stereotypes and norms characteristic of each nation. These aspects are explored through examples drawn primarily from literary texts authored by native writers of the respective cultures, allowing for an in-depth comparison of how gender and character are linguistically and culturally represented.

The section entitled “The discursive nature of character in intercultural communication” investigates national etiquette forms, diplomatic interaction styles, and manifestations of character in socio-political contexts typical of the two unrelated cultures. The analysis also considers the transformation of character traits in relation to shifts in cultural values. All these issues are examined through authentic discourse examples in both languages, revealing the dynamic and context-dependent nature of character in intercultural communication.

Research Relevance. This study enhances comparative linguistic research between unrelated languages and refines approaches to analyzing lexical and phraseological units representing the concept of *“character”* in Kazakh and English. It advances methodologies for identifying and interpreting how *“character”* is conceptualized and verbalized across these linguistic communities, emphasizing typological distinctions of its expression. The comparative analysis reveals linguistic reflections of deep cultural and psychological contrasts, as well as shared traits within Kazakh and English national characters. The semantic and conceptual features of these systems also demonstrate how intercultural communication is manifested in the linguistic and cultural contexts of both nations.

Object of the Research. The national and cultural characteristics of the lexical and phraseological representation of the *“character”* concept in the Kazakh and English languages.

Subject of the Research. The linguistic units that define the *“character”* concept, including the lexical and phraseological expressions that describe individual personality traits and features of national character.

Research Aim. The primary aim of this study is to comparatively identify the national character features of the Kazakh and English peoples through the lexical and phraseological representation of the *"character"* concept.

To achieve this goal, the following specific objectives were pursued:

- To examine the ways in which the lexeme *"character"* has been studied within the fields of psychology and pedagogy.
- To determine the nature of Kazakh and English national characters by analyzing the relationship among the concepts of *national character*, *national cognition*, and *national values*.
- To collect lexical and phraseological units denoting character traits in Kazakh and English and to classify them according to positive and negative character types.
- To determine the role of phraseological units containing zoonymic components in identifying character types in the Kazakh and English languages.
- To identify the role of literary texts in defining character traits in Kazakh and English and, on this basis, to analyze the distinctive features of value systems associated with the character of both nations.
- To conduct a systematic analysis of gender-specific features in identifying the character traits inherent to the two ethnic groups, and to examine the nature of intercultural communication in the perception of the typical character traits of Kazakhs and English people; to carry out a discourse-based analysis of character in order to determine similarities and differences.

Research methods. In this study, a range of methods was employed to review ethnocultural data and analyze the linguistic representation of the *"character"* concept. These include lexical, descriptive, analytical, semantic, linguistic-cultural, and comparative analysis methods, as well as methods of reasoning, synthesis, ethnolinguistic, and linguocultural analysis.

Character traits distinguishing the two nations from others were systematically selected, and each character designation was provided with a detailed semantic interpretation and description. Furthermore, the lexical and phraseological representation of national character, along with its reflection in literary texts, was examined based on authentic works representative of the Kazakh and English literary traditions.

Theoretical and methodological basis of the research. The theoretical foundation of this study is grounded in the analysis of how the concept of *"character"* has been explored within psychology, pedagogy, and linguistics. In psychology, the investigation of *character* draws on the works of both classical and modern scholars, including Plato**,** Theophrastus**,** F.Joseph Gall**,** J.B. Watson**,** Sigmund Freud**,** Abraham Maslow, and Alfred Adler**,** as well as Russian researchers such as N.O. Lossky**,** P.F. Lesgaft**,** A.P. Nechaev, and B.G. Ananyev**.** Among Kazakh scholars, the psychological dimensions of character are examined in the works of Zh. Aĭmautov**,** K. Zharykbaev**,** K. Zhükesh**,** N. Elikbaev**,** T.Sarsenbaev**,** N.Zhumagulov**,** K.Arǵynbaev**,** and T.U. Sarsenbaeva**,** whose studies provide essential insights into the national and personal aspects of human character. In the field of pedagogy, the research builds upon the contributions **of** Yu. A. Kleyberg**,**

L.B. Shneider, G. Neuner, and K.K. Platonov, as well as prominent Kazakh educators and thinkers beginning with Sh. Ualikhanov, followed by Y.Altynsarin, A. Qunanbaiuly, Sh. Qudaiberdiuly, Zh. Aĭmautov, A.Baitursynuly, M. Dulatov, M. Zhumabaev, T. U. Sarsenbaeva, R.B.Absattarov, S. Nurmakova, Zh. Zh. Nauryzbai, S. Qaliuly, K. K. Shalgynbaeva, and U.A. Yesim, whose works collectively form a rich pedagogical-theoretical background for the study. From a linguistic perspective, the research relies on the findings and conceptual interpretations of Kazakh linguists such as Ä.Qaidar, I.K. Kenesbaev, T. Qonyrov, G.N. Smagulova, A.B. Salkynbai, D.A.Älkebaeva, and Zh.A. Mankeeva, whose studies on the linguistic and cultural dimensions of the *"character"* concept serve as the methodological and theoretical basis of this dissertation.

Scientific novelty of the research.

- For the first time, the concept of "character" has been comparatively analyzed in two unrelated languages Kazakh and English within a lexical and phraseological framework.
- Similarities and differences in evaluating national character, as well as the values and traits characteristic of each nation, have been identified.
- Based on the comparative linguistic material, a portrait of national character reflecting the cultural specificity of each language community has been constructed.
- Types of character inherent to humanity in general and to individual nations in particular have been systematically classified.
- The distinctive features of language, cognition, and intercultural communication in the two nations have been substantiated and illustrated with textual examples.
- The role of lexical and phraseological units in shaping national stereotypes has been determined.
- New, effective models of literal and semantic translation of lexical-phraseological units have been proposed by the author.
- The theoretical apparatus of comparative linguoculturology has been expanded and enriched.

Theoretical significance of the research. The findings of this study contribute to the advancement of comparative research on lexical and phraseological units, to the development of conceptual approaches, and to the enrichment of linguocultural studies. The research deepens understanding of the mental and cultural worldview of two unrelated nations and broadens knowledge of their linguistic representations of the world. Furthermore, the results provide a theoretical foundation for analyzing communicative failures and misunderstandings that may arise in intercultural communication.

Practical value of the research. The materials of this study can be utilized in the practice of translating Kazakh and English texts, in the development of educational resources on intercultural communication, and in teaching courses on lexicology, phraseology, and comparative linguistics. Furthermore, the practical significance of the research lies in its applicability to the educational process in teaching languages through lexicology, phraseology, linguoculturology, and intercultural communication. The findings may also serve as a foundation for

compiling a comparative Kazakh-English phraseological dictionary, creating instructional materials on translation of phraseological units, and supporting translation studies - particularly in the translation of literary texts and nationally marked lexical and phraseological expressions - where they possess considerable applied value.

Key propositions submitted for defense.

1. Studying the *"character"* concept through its lexical and phraseological representation provides a foundation for developing a multifaceted system of linguocultural knowledge encompassing cognitive, emotional-evaluative, and behavioral aspects. The analysis of Kazakh and English data reveals the formation of a semantically and culturally rich construct reflecting individuality, values, and human behavior.

2. Lexical and phraseological units are the main means of verbalizing the *"character"* concept, reflecting the mentality and moral perceptions of each linguistic community.

3. The *"character"* concept combines universal and ethnocultural features. Traits such as kindness, honesty, and diligence appear in both languages, but differ in lexical-phraseological expression and cultural interpretation.

4. In Kazakh and English linguocultures, *"character"* is expressed through socio-cultural markers, national traits, and stable behavioral models that embody each nation's values and traditions.

5. Ethnolinguistic and phraseological features of the concept mirror the national worldview and cultural norms, showing how language encodes ethical and value orientations.

6. The research promotes intercultural understanding by revealing similarities and differences in character representation across unrelated languages, fostering tolerance, respect, and cognitive flexibility essential for global communication.

Publications based on the research. A total of 13 scholarly papers have been published based on the main findings of this research. Among them, 6 articles were published in journals recommended by the *Committee for Control in the Sphere of Education and Science* of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan. 5 papers appeared in the proceedings of national and international scientific-practical conferences. In addition, two video presentations (offline) were delivered — one at the international scientific-practical conference *"Current Issues of Kazakh Philology and the Study of IT-Linguistics in the Digitalization Era"* held at Başkent University, and another at the *International Turkological Congress "Current Issues of Linguistics, Philology, and Turkology in the Era of Globalization"* organized by Al-Farabi Kazakh National University.

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