

ANNOTATION

**to dissertation work by Basarbekov Bakberdi Muratalievich on the topic
“Cognitive characteristics of Kazakh toponyms and ethnocultural names”
(on the works of Akseleu Seidimbek), submitted for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the educational program: 8D02310 –
“Philology”**

General description of the work. Studying the the work of the writer-scholar, his language from the standpoint of linguistics, one can see the conceptual design of the author in creating “cognitive characteristics of toponyms”. The cognitive problem of toponyms in author’s works within new directions of language is of great importance. In this regard, today's creative works are aimed at exploring the highest form unique to human beings, which is closely related to their mind, consciousness, thinking, and spiritual inner world. The problem “Researcher and his/her creative work” is very relevant, because adequate study of toponyms in cognitive direction will be fully possible only when it goes beyond the language itself and is addressed to a group of people, living in a certain environment of nature and society.

Relevance of research work. The development of linguistics at the present stage is characterized by studies of the valuable heritage of outstanding personalities, which are conducted in an anthropocentric direction. The anthropocentric paradigm focuses on language personality, human language definition, language learning processes, language communication and consciousness. Study of toponyms and ethnocultural names, which have become the world of national identity of the ethnic group, based on scientific works of writer-scholar sets the same goals and objectives for Kazakh language knowledge and allows to form unprecedented meta-linguistic theoretical bases for ethnocultural understanding of the Kazakh world.

Today, from the point of view of a rapidly developing cognitive linguistics, it seems insufficient to consider toponyms and ethno-cultural names in the author’s works only from a linguistic perspective. The peculiarities of the representation of material culture and moral-ethical stereotypes in names are distinguished by considering mental-cognitive labeling, comparing it with the cognitive experience of an ethnic group. Only then will the thought become stable, and the conclusion convincing. In this sense, the nomadic culture first served to regulate social life. Toponyms and ethno-cultural names of any kind are born only in accordance with the requirements of public life, depending on a certain situation.

We considered it necessary to specifically study toponyms of cultural, spiritual significance and value, constituting the core of Akseleu Seydimbek’s works, as a base of knowledge about the inner and surrounding reality of the ethnos accumulated from the centuries of experience. The study of cognitive character and nature of Kazakh toponyms and ethno-cultural names in the context of “Great Steppe – Kazakh world – national consciousness – ethno-cultural comprehension” in its continuity is one of the main criteria of modern linguistics. It is of considerable importance to study the linguistic picture of the world in a broad cognitive sense, in

a holistic way that reflects knowledge and understanding based on national interest through individual toponymic units.

The main purpose of the cognitive study of toponyms and ethnocultural names in the work of the writer-scholar is not only to show the linguistic linguoconceptological patterns by studying, interpreting, categorizing, representing, comparing the deep mental structures of ethnic consciousness, but also to determine the system of universal values characteristic of the nation and humanity.

Toponyms in the national cultural space preserve within them the genealogy of human existence, not missing a single moment of its history. The study of A. Seydimbek's scientific works in the new anthropocentric paradigm today represents a special structure, illustrating the national spiritual world with toponyms and ethnocultural names considered in the framework of cognitive linguistics and linguoconceptual studies. The definition of cognitive and ethno-cultural characteristics of linguistic units, taking into account their place and significance in the knowledge of the world through language demonstrates the relevance of the topic.

Object of the research is the consideration of the cognitive function of toponyms, linguistic identity of ethno-cultural names in the works of A. Seydimbek in the national-cultural space. In this regard, the toponymic image of the world, conceptualization of "time and space" in the author's legends and artistic works, mental-cognitive structures are considered in different aspects.

The purpose and objectives of the research. The main purpose of the work is to consider toponymic concepts in the cognition of the scholar-writer A. Seydimbek as ethno-cultural features of the linguistic image of the world and to determine the place of the nomadic world in the integrity of "nation - consciousness - language".

To fulfill this purpose, the following objectives are addressed:

- to consider and define the precedent nature of toponyms in the national-cultural space;
- to consider the main features of conceptual modeling of the "Saryarka" toponym and its cognitive essence;
- to describe the field of speleonyms in the toponymic space in cognitive unit;
- to analyze the features of usage of Kazakh toponyms in legends, folklore, author's artistic texts;
- to characterize historical and cultural appearances of necronyms in toponymic legends and narratives on a reasoned basis;
- to conceptualize and classify "time and space" taking into account ethno-cultural peculiarities of the nomadic world;
- to identify the symbolic meaning of material culture studied by the author and characterize the representation (internal cognitive system) of moral and ethical norms.

Scientific novelty of the research.

- toponyms and ethnocultural names in the works of Akseleu Seydimbek are first studied from the point of view of cognitive linguistics and linguoconceptology;

- cognitive, semiotic, linguocultural aspects were considered during the study of toponyms in the works of the scholar-writer;
- names in the national toponymic space were first considered in a comprehensive aspect on the basis of the works of scientists as a structure that forms, preserves and disseminates the knowledge system of the cognitive base;
- myth and verity in toponyms were considered in connection with folk etymology;
- historical and cultural features of necronyms in toponymic legends were characterized from a cognitive point of view;
- ethno-cultural features of the nomadic world have been described as a cognitive category;
- as a scientific novelty and result of the study, “time and space” were categorized and conceptualized from an ethno-cultural point of view, and their various mental layers were identified;
- the study revealed the symbolic significance of material culture and established the basis for the representation of moral and ethical norms.

Research materials. To consider cognitive, semiotic, linguocultural aspects of toponyms and ethno-cultural names in the work of the scholar-writer, the six-volume collection of the author's works was used as a source. In addition, linguistic data related to samples of oral literature, Kazakh chronicles, fiction, toponyms and ethno-cultural names frequently used in scientific sources were utilized.

Practical significance of the research:

Scientific results and findings achieved in the course of the study contribute to the identification of theoretical problems in the forms of scientific disciplines of cognitive semantics, toponymy, ethnolinguistics, semiotics, cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology, etc. Furthermore, this study can be used for the preparation of textbooks for universities, teaching the writer's work, in special courses and seminars held in the subjects of toponymy, linguocultural studies, cognitive linguistics, folklore.

Research methods and approaches. The methods of systematization, description, generalization, comparison, classification, analysis were used during the study. Cognitive-linguistic, linguoconceptual, model-based, linguocultural, and semiotic characteristics of the analyzed material are provided, along with elements and methods of representing moral-ethical norms drawn from the author's texts..

Key points proposed for defense.

- in the precedent image of toponyms within the national-cultural space examined by the writer-scholar, the set of concepts and knowledge inherent to a specific linguistic community is reflected in the ethnos;
- it can be seen that the author considered the toponymic image of the world (Universe) in three different principles. The first is an orientational (route-based) model, the second is a circular (radial) model, and the third is a model of everyday living space;
- in addition to the topographic frames characteristic of the toponymic concept, the traditional culture, folklore and ethnography of the Kazakh people,

everyday life and national outlook, ancient concepts and fundamental system of values are vividly reflected in the works of the scientist in the “Saryarka” toponym;

- the speleonyms (caves) considered by the writer-scholar on the basis of their cumulative function form the mental structures of the corresponding cultural concepts of a suggestive nature. It is not just a guide, but first of all a testimony of the folk worldview, which has become one of the most revered monuments of this nation;

- Tesiktas, Konyrauliye, Ayushat, Kyzylauliye, Alietas, Aidakharly, Syrly, Kara, Shatyr and other speleonyms (caves) formed a symbolic system of Kazakh toponymy in a specific time circle and space of truth.

- the works of A. Seydimbek preserved fragments of folk etymology, historical legends, ethno-cultural information in the names, such as *Betpakdala*, *Aigyryshkan*, *Tayatkan*, *Tizebukken*, *Shazhagai*, *Konyrkulzha*, *Sarykulzha*, *Maytokken*, *Katynak*, *Yetekzhaigan*, *Zhauyrtau*, *Tokyrauyn-Zhamish*, *Kyzylkenish* and others, providing information about the ethno-cognitive life experience of the people, their daily and social life;

- the necroponyms examined by the writer-scholar, such as *Dombaul*, *the Mausoleum of Zhoshy Khan*, *the Mausoleum of Alasha Khan*, *the Mausoleum of Ayakkamyr*, *the Grave of Baksy Tokbak (Asan)*, *the Grave of Baksy Aydarly*, *the Grave of Baksy Koilybai*, *the Grave of Akmeshit Aulie*, *the Mausoleum of Bolgan Ana*, *the Mausoleum of Zhuban Ana*, *the Mausoleum of Edige Bi*, *the Mausoleums of Beskumbes and Duzen*, and others, are significant elements that encapsulate and convey the essential traits of the Kazakh people, serving as an important tool for passing these values through generations;

- when A. Seydimbek draws attention to the boundary of “time and space”, linking the knowledge of a nomadic Kazakh with direct life experience, categorizes them as *ecological time*, *situational time* and *historical time*, which shows the close connection of ethnocultural names with linguistic personality.

- ethno-cultural conceptualization of “time and space”, different mental essences of the conceptual structure are represented by toponyms related to the spiritual world of the Kazakh people, which characterize certain manifestations of linguistic consciousness, linguistic image of the world;

- A. Seydimbek's scientific works related to material culture were considered in the context of “language and culture”, as a result of which the deep folk worldview, national consciousness and sensible aesthetic values are recognized as symbols behind the names;

- the study of national spiritual culture by a scholar-writer reflects the formation of moral and ethical norms, systematized reflections, deep judgments and conceptions of culture in the life of an ethnos.

Approbation of the research results. The main content and conclusions of the research work have been published in 8 articles. Out of them 1 article is published in the journal with high impact factor on the base of Scopus Q1. 2 articles in journals recommended by the Committee for Quality Assurance in the Field of Education and Science of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of

Kazakhstan. There are 5 articles published in scientific journals and domestic and international scientific-practical conferences.

The structure of the dissertation: The dissertation consists of an introduction, two chapters, a conclusion and a list of used sources.