

ABSTRACT
of the dissertation on the topic:
«THE LINGUISTIC EXPRESSION OF SACRAL IDEAS
(on the material of English, Kazakh languages)» for the degree of Doctor
of Philosophy (PhD) in the educational program 8D020301 – Philology
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General characteristics of the research work. The dissertation work is devoted to the linguistic representation of sacred concepts in English and Kazakh languages. The first part reveals the essence of the concept of "sacred" and provides an overview of modern philosophical, religious, linguistic and cultural studies of the concept in the linguistic space. In the second part, the meanings of the sacred numbers (one, two, three, four, seven, twelve) of the compared languages are revealed from a metaphysical point of view. The third part compares the sacred content in the semantics of language units denoting horse, wolf and dog the nature of the sacred is supplemented with archaeological, mythological, ethnographic information.

The relevance of research. There are different approaches to the interpretation and description of the concept of "sacred". Depending on the purpose, form and problem of research, sacred concepts have been studied somewhat in religious studies, sociology and philosophy. Scientists such as R.Otto, M.Eliade studied the phenomenology of the sacred, E.Durkheim the social essence of the sacred, R.Guenon, G.Wirth from the point of view of tradition. In linguistics, such issues as the thematic group of sacred vocabulary, methods of their research, and features of use in the language were considered. There are studies comparing the sacred concepts of different languages. Russian-Bulgarian, English-Russian and religious (Christian) materials of languages that are close typologically (for example, Russian-Bulgarian, English-Russian) are compared in them. And from the point of view of the facts of unrelated languages, there are practically no works comparing the concepts of the sacred. The difference of this work is that it is a comparison of languages that are not close to each other either typologically or religiously, i.e. English and Kazakh. The sacred concept was characterized as part of the religious vocabulary, their classification and thematic groups are presented.

However, it is not enough to consider the concept of the sacred only within the framework of religion. In our opinion, the formation of a sacred concept, the veneration of a certain object, object is connected with nature, the environment. For example, the veneration of the number twelve, which belongs to the category of sacred numbers, among Christian is explained by the association with the 12 apostles (and other religious concepts). However, in our opinion, his motivation is initially connected with the natural turnover (movement of the Sun). Because the researcher G. Gabitkhanuly believes that in a number of cultures and traditions (e.g. Egypt, Persian), the number 12 is associated with the calendar, including the connection of the Sun with the 12 signs of the Zodiac. We will consider the sacred concept as a particle of nature, the environment. Then Mother Nature turns out to be a common, universal formator of knowledge. Its content is formed depending on religion, traditions, national knowledge. Therefore, in determining the universal

character of holiness, common to both languages, in describing the manifestation in the language, a different approach is required.

In this regard, to reveal the sacred essence of concepts common to both languages, forms of linguistic representation, we use metaphysical description in philosophy, including traditional comparative, descriptive methods. In most comparative studies, scientists limit themselves to comparing the facts of two languages, identifying differences or similarities between one language and another, while we make an attempt to compare the meaning of linguistic units in an anthropocentric aspect, i.e. using the data of mythology, religious studies, ethnography, history, archeology and many other sciences to reveal the nature of sacred concepts based on materials of the Kazakh and English languages (numbers, animals: horse, wolf and dog). This underlines the relevance of the work.

The purpose of the research work The main purpose of the research work is to identify the linguistic representation of sacred concepts, to reveal their nature of holiness and explain their essence. To achieve these goals, the following **objectives** are supposed to be solved:

- systematize, differentiate scientists' ideas about the sacred;
- to reveal the nature of sacred numbers on the material of two unrelated languages with the help of religious, mythological, ethnographic facts, to explain the emergence of universal concepts;
- to determine the sacred meaning of the lexeme “horse” in the Kazakh and English languages picture through intersubject connections; to identify words and phraseological units in English and Kazakh that characterize sacred concepts;
- to reveal the sacred nature of stable expressions with “dog” component in the compared languages on the basis of archaeological, ethnographic facts;
- compare expressions with sacred semantics with the word “wolf” in Kazakh and English.

The object of the research work is sacred concepts in the Kazakh and English languages.

The subject of the study is the comparative characteristics of sacred concepts in the English and Kazakh languages.

Research methods. The leading methods of scientific description were used methods of linguistic observation, system analysis and synthesis, classification and systematization, interpretation, comparison, as well as the structural-semantic method and the method of analyzing dictionary definitions. The techniques of component and contextual analysis of the semantics of lexical units were used.

Sources of research work. "Oxford Dictionaries. Language Matters" (<https://languages.oup.com/>), «Online Etymology Dictionary» (<https://www.etymonline.com/>), "Kazakh-Russian" (<https://sozdik.kz/>), SOZDIKQOR (<https://sozdikqor.kz/>) online dictionaries, the Holy Bible (<https://only.bible/bible/rst66/mat/>), the Quran (<https://kuran.kz/>), "The Myth Encyclopedia of the peoples of the world", articles "Wikipedia", drawings, dictionary M. Kashkari "Divani Lugat et Turk" (3 books), "Ancient Turkish Dictionary" (1969), "Phraseological Dictionary of the Kazakh language" (2007), "Explanatory Dictionary of the

Kazakh language" (2008), "Dictionary of the Kazakh literary language" (2011), also fairy tales which were used as a source.

The main innovations in the research work are as follows:

- studies of sacred concepts in two languages (Kazakh and English) were systematized and analyzed the first time;
- for the first time the sacred numbers of two languages were analyzed from a metaphysical point of view;
- the novelty of the research topic is the linguistic analysis of linguistic units and phraseological units with sacred semantics: with the components of horse, dog and wolf; comparative analysis of the linguistic representation of the concept of "sacred" in the Kazakh and English languages;
- as a result of the conducted research, a hypothesis was put forward that the people of the "wolf" genus of the British Isles may be related to nomadic Turkish people.

The main provisions to be defended:

- the concept of "sacred" depends not only on religion, it is a set of concepts arising in connection with the veneration of nature, the environment. Therefore, when analyzing the sacred concept, it is advisable to use a metaphysical interpretation. This can serve as a starting point for a deeper understanding of the nature of a sacred concept;
- the final meaning of sacred numbers in English and Kazakh is the sacred middle point (kindik), which is directly related to the concepts of "worldview". In the metaphysical sense, all numbers begin with the middle point (with one). The connection of the middle point and the circumference formed binary concepts, the concept of the three stages of initiation formed concepts related to the three, the concept of the four sides of the world – the four, the stages associated with the knowledge of reaching the middle point – the seven, the relationship of the middle point and 12 – cyclic concepts related to the twelve;
- horse respects among the Kazakhs and the British, both people consider the horse a sacred animal. However, the linguistic representation of the sacred concept is reflected in phraseological units of the Kazakh language. The British consider a horse to be a "decorative" animal and ride (use) for aesthetics, Kazakhs, in addition, have preserved many traditions, linguistic units associated with the horse. Linguistic, ethnographic facts in the research work show that one can be skeptical about the assumption that the first to tame horses were Indo-Europeans. Thus, in English, which belongs to one of the Indo-European languages, there are no sacred meanings of the horse lexeme, toponyms, units of measurement reflecting national cognition, concepts related to the gender, age of the horse. Therefore, in the future, relying on data from several languages, it will be possible to conduct more extensive research;
- the dog has belonged to the category of sacred animals since ancient times. This is evidenced by the mythological data presented in the study, as well as other archaeological studies. The main meanings of the sanctity of the dogs

are encoded in the expressions of the English language a dirty dog, it is a dog's life, in Kazakh language “it zhandy”-dogs’ life and “it zheti kazynanyn biri” – dog is one of the seven treasure;

- in the compared languages there are similar stable phrases with the lexeme wolf. Both Kazakh and English have ideas about the origin of wolves, about the origin of wolves. In both people, the wolf is recognized as one of the sacred animals. The chronicles of the Anglo-Saxon dynasties mention the name of the founder of the dynasty, known as "Wuffa", and the name of her tribe, known as "Wuffings", that is wolf people. And many legends and epics have been preserved about the fact that Kazakhs are descended from wolves. In some Germanic languages, words such as luchthonn (wolf skin – “kaskyr terisi”), úlfheðinn (coat, wolf coat) are formed with the Turkish word “tone” coat. Based on such facts, it is possible to hypothesize that the cult of the wolf of the Anglo-Saxon period may have roots from nomadic Turkish peoples.

Theoretical significance. The results of the research work can be used as additional theoretical material in elective courses materials at the Philological and Foreign Languages Faculties of universities in scientific areas as linguoculturology, ethnolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, theory of intercultural communication and translation studies. Stable phrases, phraseological units and proverbs serve as material for courses in lexicology, language history and comparative lexicology.

Practical significance of the study. The language material accumulated during the research can be used in lectures and seminars on comparative lexicology, language history, new areas of linguistics, in the practice of teaching Kazakh and English languages in a non-linguistic audience as illustrative material of a linguistically, cognitive nature, as well as in the compilation of bilingual and multilingual dictionaries, in writing teaching aids for students, undergraduates of the faculties of foreign languages and philology.

The structure of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three parts, conclusion, and references. It contains 9 tables and 23 pictures. The list of references includes 172 authors.

Approbation of the results of the study. The main theoretical provisions and conclusions of the research work are reflected in 11 publications in foreign and domestic publications: 1 – in the journal included in the Scopus and Web of Science database, 4 of them in publications recommended by the Committee for Quality Assurance in Education and Science of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 4 – in international and republican scientific conferences (foreign – 3, domestic – 1), 2 articles in other publications.