

ABSTRACT

of thesis “General and culture-specific in lexical-semantic field of colour namings (based on the material of Kazakh, German, English languages)” for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on specialty 6D020500 – Philology by Kaskatayeva Zhanar Aldanyshkyzy

General description of doctoral thesis. The modern anthropocentric studies substantiate color vocabulary’s theoretical foundations, “coloronyms”, disclosure of color naming semantics in linguoculturological, ethnocultural, and cognitive aspects as well. Analysis of color names system in the compared languages in various aspects allows to define general universal and culture-specific in the color worldview of unrelated and multi-system languages.

The doctoral thesis examines the modern aspects of lexical-semantic field, as well as color consistency in the lexical-semantic field. The fact is substantiated that color namings exist according to the formed field principle, and are both the center (core) and peripheral system, which includes the systemic language feature as a whole, and details subsystem features and their totality. In the languages being compared, the color name system is expressed according to the field principle, i.e. through the core (center) and the periphery, the paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations between the elements of the field are described. Paradigmatic relations are based on synonymous, antonymic, hyper- and hyponymic correlations, and certain microsystems are distinguished within the semantic field of specific names.

The study classifies thematic groups of color component phraseological units in three languages, as well as a phraseological-semantic field and color naming semantic nature. It also examines the symbolism and color naming cultural and linguistic specifics in the three peoples’ cultures, country- and culture-specific color-naming vocabulary, lexical and symbolic meanings in the associative field of color names.

Urgency of the research. Cognitive and linguocultural analysis of words and phrases denoting color names in the culture of European peoples with different languages, religions, cultures, determination of color names’ national culture in multi-structural languages serves as the basis for studying the model of the linguistic worldview among different nationalities.

The study of world languages and their functioning peculiarities is becoming relevant with interlingual and intercultural relations in the modern globalised world in all spheres of social life.

The urgency of the research defined the **research problem**, which is in the need to identify both the universality of semiotic and semantic linguistic processes and their uniqueness associated with the Kazakh, German, and English mentality, to deepen and supplement the already existing knowledge on color naming linguistic specifics and cumulative function as the elements of cultural code and their role in the world interpretation models of various languages.

Goal of research: to define general and national peculiarities in the lexical-semantic field of color namings in Kazakh, German, and English as well.

The goal and subject of the research identified the formulation and solution of the **research tasks**:

- to review the multidisciplinary research history on color namings and directions formed in linguistic science;
- to define historical and cultural factors influencing the origin and formation of color-naming vocabulary;
- to define the center (core) of near and far periphery of “color” lexical-semantic field;
- to differentiate synonymous, antonymic and hyper-hyponymic correlations in the lexical-semantic field of color namings;
- to determine the color naming model in the linguistic worldview (comparative research in cognitive, linguocultural and linguo-psychological aspects);
- to systematize, summarize and analyze the main and additional color namings in Kazakh, German, and English languages according to the lexical-semantic field principle;
- to systematize lexical set of phraseological units with a color component and analyze the phraseological-semantic field;
- to define lexical and phraseological color expressiveness among the Kazakh, German and English peoples based on the association experiment results;
- to define the general (universal) and special (national) properties conditioned by both structural and systemic features of the languages compared, and culture-specific features of color vocabulary functioning in multi-system languages.

Research subject: general (universal) and national peculiarities in the lexical-semantic field of color namings.

Target of research: linguistic, linguocultural and ethnolinguistic features of color namings in Kazakh, English, German languages of different genetic and typological structure.

Research methods: scientific description methods were used as the leading ones, including the methods of linguistic observation, system and synthesis analysis, classification and systematization, comparison and matching, as well as the structural-semantic method and vocabulary-building definitions analysis method. The component and contextual analysis techniques of lexical unit semantics were applied as well. The stylistic analysis was partially used when analyzing the features of the semantic field units functioning and studying its features in the Kazakh, German, and English languages.

The continuous sampling method was used during the questionnaire and linguistic observation. The interpretive research methods were used when analyzing the results, i.e. experimental data obtained during the associative experiment. The interpretive methods included methods of mathematical and statistical data processing, in particular, methods of quantitative and qualitative analysis of data obtained during the questionnaire.

The Explanatory Dictionaries of the Kazakh, English, and German languages, phraseological dictionaries, translation dictionaries, as well as fiction books and periodicals' materials served as **the research materials**.

Theoretical and methodological framework. This research is based on scientific works, concepts of leading national and international scientists. The color-naming vocabulary serves as the material for solving such problems as language and thinking, as well as language and culture (W. von Humboldt, E. Sepir., B. Worf., L. Weisgerber., M. Haidegger), the development of the research methods of semantic relations, the theory of field as the semantics description method (J. Trier., E. Coseriu., V. G. Admoni., E. V. Gulyga., E. I. Schendels., R. M. Frumkina., A. B. Bondarko., Z. K. Akhmetzhanova), in cognitive linguistics: problems of concept, as well as cultural concept (T.A. Van Dake., A. Vezhbitskaya., A. Brutyan., S. A. Askoldov., D. S. Likhachev., Yu.S. Stepanov., N.D. Arutyunova., E. Kubryakova., V.A. Maslova., A.T. Kaidar., M.M. Kopylenko., Z.K. Akhmetzhanova., S.E. Isabekov., Sh.K. Zharkynbekova., N.N. Aitova., R.T. Laulanbekova., A. Islam), the color naming system comparison in different languages (T.G. Korsunskaya., H.H. Friedman., M.I. Cheremisina., A.L. Vasilevich., V.G. Kulpina., E.V. Rakhilin).

The research methodology is based on metaphysical principles, whereby language is presented as an open, dynamic, functioning and developing system. The research general scientific methodological principles rest on the following triad: consistency, anthropocentrism and determinism.

Scientific novelty of the research includes theoretical complex ethno-linguocultural analysis of three languages' material among different cultural communities, free and lexical phrases with a color component in Kazakh, German, and English, as well as in identifying the universal and national color naming content-bound:

- the origin of color-naming vocabulary in the Kazakh, German, English languages has been determined, the main and additional color names, as well as lexical and phraseological color expressiveness in the compared languages has been highlighted;

- thematic and structural groups of phraseological units having a color component in the Kazakh, English, and German languages have been systematized, and their phraseological semantic field has been analyzed;

- color naming general universal features, as well as interlingual ethnocultural relations have been defined, cultural and linguistic specifics has been identified, color namings have been characterized as a source of information storage and retrieval, as well as linguocultural values in these languages;

- color lexemes in somatic phraseological units of the Kazakh, German, and English languages as part of free and lexical phrases with a color component expressing human mental state have been analyzed, and their common features and differences have been defined;

- color symbolism and cultural and linguistic specifics in the three unrelated peoples' culture have been characterized by the example of their use in heraldry and clothing names;

- the country-specific, as well as cultural and linguistic specifics in the coloratives' associative field in the Kazakh, English, and German-speaking audience based on the associative experiment have been identified, and have been characterized as cultural and national stereotypes of linguistic communities.

The theoretical significance of the research includes the fact that its results establish relevance of ethno-linguistic, linguoculturological and cognitive analysis of coloronyms in multi-system languages based on the anthropocentric paradigm principles. The research results can be used as theoretical material at elective courses taught in universities in such scientific areas as cultural linguistics, ethno-linguistics, cognitive linguistics, the theory of intercultural communication and translation studies.

The research practical implications includes the fact that linguistic materials of the study can be used for both educational and professional purposes. The linguistic material gleaned from these studies can be used in Kazakh, German, and English teaching practice in a non-linguistic audience as the linguodidactic and cognitive illustrative material, as well as in the development of bilingual and multilingual dictionaries, study guides as a linguistic source.

The following basic ideas are brought to the defense:

1. The analysis of color naming system in the compared languages in various aspects allows defining the universal features of each language associated with the color linguistic worldview, the unified principles of its perception, the systemic organizations uniformity and idio-ethnic identity.

2. Color concepts, consisting of multi-level structures, are organized according to the principle of the center (core) and the periphery. Their basic structural components are not fixed in certain field areas. They reflect the worldview, customs of each nation that have developed over the centuries.

3. Analysis of free and lexical phrases with a color component of the Kazakh, German, and English languages from common features and differences' viewpoint allows us to identify color symbolism in the three unrelated peoples' culture, country-specific, as well as cultural and linguistic specifics in the associative field of color names.

4. Comparison of lexical and semantic color names with the standards in the minds of Kazakh, German, and English speakers was carried out by using psycholinguistic experiments. The study of color concepts content in the minds of modern native speakers has become possible due to complex use of psycholinguistic experiment methods. In the globalized world, which is increasingly spreading in modern society, their recognition advances the understanding of the three peoples' national identity.

5. The color code correlates with the human most ancient archetypal ideas, contains information about cultural norms, reflects the ideological attitudes of ethnic group, as well as is characterized by high axiologiness, i.e. codes, describes, structures and evaluates human existence by uniting and filling all the "spaces" of "World-Man" conceptual framework... . The establishment and description of the color worldview elements and cultural color code provides identifying the ethnic worldview structure in comparison with other world ethnic models.

Evaluation of results. The research main theories are reflected in ten foreign and domestic publications: three of them in publications recommended by the Committee for Quality Assurance of Education and Science of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, one in the journal cited in

Scopus and Web of Science (Quartile 2; Percentile 56), six in collections of international scientific conferences.

Research structure and size. The thesis contains 170 pages, including introduction, main part consisting of 3 sections, a conclusion, and reference. It includes 3 tables and 11 figures as well. The list of references includes 167 names.

List of published works on thesis

1. Til bilimindegi tür-tüs ataularyn zertteudiñ mañyzy // Qazaq til biliminiñ özekti mäseleleri: halyqaralyq ғылыми-әdistemelik konferensiyä materialdary. – Kökşetau: Ş. Uәlihanov atyndaғы Kökşetau memleketlik universiteti, 2017. – B. 317-321.

2. Tür-tüs ataularynyñ lingvokognitivtk sipaty // Novinata za naprednali nauka – 2018. Vol.21. Philological sciences. – Sofia: «Byal Grad BG» OOD, 2018. – P. 112-117.

3. Tür-tüstiñ ülttyq erekşelikteri (qonyr tüsiniñ negizinde) // Scientific horizons – 2018: materials of the XIII international scientific and practical conference. Volume 8. – Sheffield: Science and education LTD, 2018. – P. 74-81.

4. Verbalization of the concepts “qonyr” and “sary” in Kazakh language // Bulletin of the Karaganda University. Philology Series. – 2018. – №4 (92). – P. 38-44.

5. The colours in the names of medicinal herbs. 6th International Multidisciplinary Scientific Conference on Social Sciences and Arts: SGEM. – 2019. (April 11-14). – Volume 6. Issue 2.1. – Vienna, Austria. – P. 299-305.

6. Semantic characteristics of blue color in Kazakh and German languages// Bulletin of Shokan Ualikhanov Kokshetau State University. Philology Series. – 2019. – №2. – P.118-123.

7. Ärtürli jüiedegi tilderde tür-tüsti sipattaudyñ öristik üstanymy // Bulletin of PSU. Philology Series. – 2020. – №1.– P. 263-270.

8. Color categories in different Linguistic Cultures//Rupkatha Journal on Interdisciplinary Studies in Humanities. (ISSN 0975-2935). Indexed by Web of Science, Scopus, DOAJ, ERIHPLUS – Vol. 12. – № 6, December, 2020. – P. 1-13.

9. Tuys emes üş halyqtyn mädenietindegi keibir tüsterdiñ simvolikasy jäne tanymdyq sipaty // S.Mūqanovtyn 120 jyldyғыna arnalğan «Säbit Mūqanov: tұлға jäne mūra»: halyqaralyq ғылыми-täjiribelik onlain-konferensiyanyñ materialdary. – Petropavl: M.Qozybaev atyndaғы SQU baspasy, 2020, – B. 116-121.

10. Meanings of color among different peoples // The 13th All-Russian Research and Methodological Conference with International Participation Institute of Foreign Languages (RUDN University) Moscow March 26th. – Moscow: Peoples' Friendship University of Russia 2021. – P. 87-88.