ANNOTATION

of Dyusen Quwatbek's dissertation work on the title "Linguacognitive aspect of historical text (on base "The forty knights of steppe" epic poem) for receiving Ph. D. degree in "6D021300 – Linguistics" discipline

Actuality of the research topic. Cognitive sciences are one of the scientific fields closely related to human cognition. Emerging from experimental psychology in the early 20th century, cognitive sciences have gradually influenced areas such as neuroscience, linguistics, philosophy, anthropology, biology, ethology, artificial intelligence, and informatics, becoming one of the leading directions in contemporary science. From the second half of the 20th century, cognitive science became established as an interdisciplinary scientific field. The research of Noam Chomsky laid the foundation for the development of cognitive science in the field of linguistics. His theory of "generative grammar" sparked a major breakthrough in the linguistic world, centered around uncovering the foundations of language acquisition and speech production. Within this transformative context, proponents of "neo-Darwinism" achieved notable results, among whom the works of George Lakoff and Ronald Langacker stand out significantly.

The introduction of cognitive linguistics into Kazakh linguistics is attributed to the pioneering work of Q. Zhamanbayeva. Her monograph "Cognitive Foundations of Language Use: Emotion, Symbol, Linguistic Consciousness" became one of the first significant contributions to cognitive research in Kazakhstan. The subsequent phase of development in cognitive linguistics can conditionally be referred to as the stage of "expansion." During this period, knowledge related to cognitive linguistics spread widely across the world, and research began to be conducted in various languages. The rapid advancement of information and communication technologies, along with the intensification of globalization processes, significantly facilitated the dissemination of scientific information in the field of cognitive studies. Notable scholars in cognitive linguistics during this stage include B. Nurdauletova, E. Orazaliyeva, E. Traugott, D. Geeraerts, A. Goldberg, T. Ainiala, among others.

The current phase in the development of cognitive linguistics can be described as the "integration" stage. The volume of information in this field is vast, and large databases are being compiled. This has brought together researchers from different countries and languages to collaboratively conduct scientific work. Through academic exchange, studies are being carried out to identify cognitive phenomena that are universal to humanity, particularly within cognitive sciences and cognitive linguistics.

By focusing on the epic poem "The forty knights of steppe" the relevance of this research topic is substantiated by the following considerations:

- the text of epic poem "The forty knights of steppe" remains insufficiently explored from the perspective of cognitive linguistics;
- the names of weapons and military terminology in the text have not been analyzed using modern linguistic approaches;
- the onomastic elements found in the epic have not been systematically studied within the framework of the contemporary anthropocentric paradigm;

– methodological data embedded in the text of the epic have not been examined through the tools of cognitive linguistics.

Object of the Research: The historical vocabulary used in the epic poem “The forty knights of steppe”.

Subject of the Research: The manifestation and specific features of cognitive structures in the historical vocabulary found in the epic poem “The forty knights of steppe”.

Purpose of the Research: To identify the nature of cognitive structures in historical texts using the material of the epic poem “The forty knights of steppe”.

Research Objectives:

– to provide a scholarly description of the historical epic and review its degree of study;

– to identify the cognitive-semantic structures of anthroponyms, toponyms, and ethnonyms in the historical text;

– to analyze the cognitive layer of titles and ranks within the historical context and from a social perspective;

– to analyze the cognitive-pragmatic meanings of weapon types, armament names, and military terminology in the context of the evolution of warfare.

Methods and Approaches Used in the Dissertation Research: During the initial stage of text processing, methods such as text mining, selection, and classification were used to compile lexical units based on formal features. Quantitative and qualitative methods were employed to build a database and determine statistical and semantic indicators of the extracted lexical units. To categorize linguistic units based on their lexical-semantic characteristics, the research applied the semantic triangle model, descriptive and comparative methods, as well as historical-comparative and sociometric analysis. To identify the functional-semantic features and internal classifications of linguistic units related to weapons and anthroponyms, the method of cognitive mapping was employed.

Methodological Basis of the Research: The methodological foundation of the study is based on the works of prominent Kazakhstani scholars such as R. Syzdyk, K. Umiraliyev, E. Zhubanov, Q. Zhamanbayeva, Zh. Mankeyeva, E. Orazaliyeva, B. Nurdauletova, Q. Rysbergen, B. Suyerqul, N. Bazylkhan, A. Seitbekova, G. Mamyrbekova, N. Äshimbayeva, Zh. Yesenaliyeva, and B. Qasym. From international scholars, the study draws upon the ideas and theories of L. Wittgenstein, V. Zhirmunsky, G. Lakoff, E. Kubryakova, F. Turkmen, M. Arıkan, E. Rosch, W. Croft, N. Biray, A. Duranti, S. Hartmann, B. Özkan-Nalbant, A. Bergs, Q. Shakhriyar, and other specialists in the fields of linguistics, cognitive science, anthropology, psychology, and Turkology. Their interpretations and conclusions on the cognitive structure of historical texts serve as key methodological references for this research.

Theoretical Significance of the Research: The study contributes to the theory of cognitive linguistics, particularly within the framework of diachronic cognitive semantics, by offering empirical data on its manifestation in Turkic languages. It expands the scope of research in Kazakh cognitive linguistics by introducing an analytical approach to historical texts. Additionally, the work enriches the theory of

language evolution in linguistics through historical-text-based empirical materials. The research also contributes to historical linguistics by supplementing its scientific foundation with new linguistic data.

Practical Significance of the Research: The databases compiled during the research are intended to serve as valuable resources for the development of linguistic tools and products. Genealogical information found in the epic text may be used as supplementary data in historical studies related to the Golden Horde, the Nogai Horde, and the Kazakh Khanate. The results of the sociometric analysis conducted on genealogical structures within the epic can be employed in visualization technologies and considered as one of the technological solutions for large-scale linguistic research. It is also planned to publish the compiled databases in open-access repositories in the future to ensure their availability to a wider audience.

Scientific Novelty of the Research:

– cognitive structures that interconnect the historical epic and form a unified semantic narrative have been identified and analyzed;

– the cognitive-semantic layers of anthroponyms in the historical text have been examined, revealing processes related to personal naming practices specific to the historical period in question. Cognitive information related to certain toponyms has been identified, and the shared semantic features that unite these place names have been clarified. The cognitive-semantic meanings of ethnonyms have been uncovered and analyzed from a diachronic perspective;

– the cognitive-semantic meanings of titles and ranks within the context of the epic have been determined and interpreted within a social framework;

– the cognitive-pragmatic meanings of weapon names, types of armament, and military terminology in the historical text have been revealed and analyzed within the context of the evolution of warfare.

Main Conclusions Submitted for Defense:

– The individual parts (dastans) of the historical epic are interconnected through cognitive structures, forming a unified content framework. The thirty-six dastans that comprise the epic poem “The forty knights of steppe” are bound together by shared cognitive structures. These structures ensure the textual cohesion and allow the epic to be interpreted as a holistic cognitive construct;

– The cognitive-semantic layers of anthroponyms, toponyms, and ethnonyms in the historical text reflect social processes characteristic of onomastics during the relevant historical period. Specifically, the cognitive layers of anthroponyms display traces of the re-Islamization processes that occurred during the Golden Horde era. The cognitive structures associated with toponyms indicate the preservation of original geographical names in the text, despite migration flows and political shifts in the Aral-Caspian region since the medieval period. The cognitive content embedded in ethnonyms retains semantic layers characteristic of politonyms from the Golden Horde era. Moreover, later historical events – such as the Dzungar invasions and the colonial policies of the Russian Empire – left a noticeable imprint on the semantics of ethnonyms;

– The cognitive structure of titles and official ranks in the historical text encompasses multiple historical layers within a social framework. The semantic

components of these names are dominated by cognitive information typical of the Golden Horde era. This information is characterized by syncretism, as titles and ranks also incorporate cognitive elements from pre-Golden Horde historical periods;

– The cognitive-pragmatic meanings of weapon names, armaments, and military terminology in the historical text reflect combat tactics and warfare strategies characteristic of the 14th-16th centuries, thereby offering insight into the evolution of warfare.

Sources of the Research: The primary source of the study is the text of the collection of epic poem «Қырымның қырық батыры: Ноғайлы жырлары», published in 2005 under the "Cultural Heritage" program and edited by Q. Sydyquly and S. Säkenov. This collection is recognized as the most complete and, in fact, the only full version of the epic poem "The forty knights of steppe". As additional sources, several dastans published during the Soviet period in the second volume of the «Батырлар жыры» collection, as well as the two-volume «Ақсауыт» collection, and selected dastans published in the early years of Kazakhstan's independence, were utilized. Supplementary historical materials related to the Golden Horde, the Nogai Horde, and the Kazakh Khanate were drawn from the works of V. Trepavlov, Zh. Sabitov, Q. Akhmetzhanov, O. Agatay, and T. Ualiyev.

Research Material. The analysis focused on 626 linguistic units that appeared a total of 7,750 times within the text of the epic.

Publication and Approval of the Research. The main results of the research were published in 8 scholarly articles in both domestic and international academic journals. Of these, 2 articles were published in journals included in the list of the Committee for Quality Assurance in the Field of Science and Higher Education of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan; 1 article appeared in a journal indexed in the Arts and Humanities Citation Report (Web of Science); 1 article was published in a journal indexed in the Scopus database; and 4 articles were published in the proceedings of international scientific and theoretical conferences.

Structure of the Dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three main chapters, a conclusion, a list of references, and appendices labeled А, Ә, Б, В, Г, Ғ, Д, Е, Ж, И, К, Қ, Л, М, Н.