

ABSTRACT

of the dissertation on the topic “Linguistic and cultural system of microtoponymsof theAbai region (based on the toponyms of Aksuat, Ayagoz,Urzhar districts)” submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy(PhD) in the specialty 6D020500 “Philology” by Mamysheva Moldir Yerlanovna

Any region's toponymic system, including one of the most significant branches of toponymy, is thought to be a complex of proper names that have absorbed and preserved the local natural surroundings, the ancient and recent histories of the inhabitants, and the spiritual and material culture of the country. Compared to individual toponyms, it calls for more research. Microtoponyms have unique structural and semantic characteristics because they are object names created as a result of long-term population stabilization in a particular territory. The importance and necessity of the topo-system of linguistics' theoretical and applied aspects are demonstrated by the recognition of such features.

It is well known that research conducted in an anthropocentric direction is seen as continuing the development of the science of linguistics at this time. In this regard, the issues of appreciating the anthropocentric nature and multifaceted characteristics of the Kazakh people by taking into account the microtoponyms of a specific region within the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm, the worldview, and the outcome of Customs formed in one region, created by the tribe for centuries, are relevant from a linguistic, natural, and geographical point of view, as well as from a linguistic and cultural point of view.

The aim of the research is a comprehensive lexico-semantic and word-forming-structural study of the lingo-cultural system of microtoponyms of Aksuat, Ayagoz, Urzhar districts of Abai region, based on the linguocultural foundations of recognition of microtoponyms and their application in the framework of the traditional linguistic paradigm.

To achieve this goal, the following **objectives** will be implemented:

1. review of the course of research of the onomastic space and microtoponymic system of linguistics;
2. classification of microtoponyms of Aksuat, Ayagoz, Urzhar districts of Abai region by class;
3. study of folk knowledge in microtoponyms of Aksuat, Ayagoz, Urzhar districts of Abai region;
4. grouping of microtoponyms in the framework of the themes of man, society, nature, indicating the concepts that form a microtoponymic image for these areas;
5. differentiation of the cognitive and ethnocultural nature of microtoponyms of Aksuat, Ayagoz, Urzhar districts;
6. study of historical and etymological features of microtoponyms of Aksuat, Ayagoz, Urzhar districts;

7. determining the properties of combination of microtoponyms of Aksuat, Ayagoz, Urzhar districts;

Research methods. In the process of writing the dissertation work, descriptive, structural, comparative-historical, historical-literary and conceptual research methods were used.

The main provisions (proven scientific hypotheses and other conclusions that are new knowledge), a description of the main results of the study.

This study is one of the pioneering efforts to examine microtoponyms in the context of regional toponymy from a linguoculturological perspective. The linguocultural system of regional microtoponymy is distinguished in the dissertation work, which has the following effects:

1. The set of microtoponyms of Aksuat, Ayagoz, Urzhar districts of Abai region was specially studied and considered from a linguistic point of view in the form of a regional microtoponymic system;

2. Ethnocultural basis for recognizing microtoponyms of Aksuat, Ayagoz, Urzhar districts of Abai region the global image and regional microtoponym are differentiated;

3. An overview of the course of the study of the microtoponymic system in the onomastic space of linguistics was made and classified by classes;

4. Microtoponyms are grouped in the framework of the themes of man, Society, nature, reflecting the concepts that form a microtoponymic image in Aksuat, Ayagoz, Urzhar districts of Abai region;

5. Features of microtoponyms related to the concept of a person in microtoponyms of Aksuat, Ayagoz, Urzhar districts of Abai region were analyzed;

6. Microtoponyms related to the concept of society in the microtoponyms of Aksuat, Ayagoz, Urzhar districts of Abai region were studied;

7. Features of microtoponyms related to the concept of nature in the microtoponyms of Aksuat, Ayagoz, Urzhar districts of Abai region were identified;

Justification of the novelty and significance of the results obtained.

The results and conclusions of the study contribute at the level of solving some theoretical problems related to onomastics, toponymy, Kazakh ethnolinguistics and linguogeography.

1. microtoponyms of Aksuat, Ayagoz, Urzhar districts of Abai region are considered as microhydronyms, microoronyms, microdrononyms, Phyto-microtoponyms, microtoponyms related to the names of parts of settlements.

2. when considering the manifestations of ethnic cognition in the toponymic system, such concepts as cognition (ethnic cognition or ethical cognition), worldview, regional microtoponymic image of the universe (world) were grouped around the concept of “man”, “society”, “nature”.

3. historical and etymological features of microtoponyms of Aksuat, Ayagoz, Urzhar districts of Abai region were determined.

4. in recognizing the structural features of microtoponyms, it focuses on determining the structural type of proper names in Kazakh and Turkic onomastics.

Analysis of the structure of the toponymic space and the features of Word formation is considered as a single part of the toponym.

5. microtoponyms also have their own grammatical character, morphological structure, methods of formation, forms of word formation – specific, word-forming structure.

6. word-forming features of microtoponyms of Aksuat, Urzhar, Ayagoz districts were grouped into toponyms created by the lexical-semantic approach, toponyms created by the analytical-semantic approach, toponyms created by the synthetics-semantic approach, based on the well-known methods of word-formation.

7. microtoponyms have a characteristic grammatical character, morphological structure, ways of formation, word – forming forms-specific, toponymy-forming structure as well. Toponymy-forming features of microtoponyms of Aksuat, Urzhar, Ayagoz districts toponyms created using the lexico-semantic approach, toponyms created using the analytics-semantic approach, synthetics-semantic approach based on their specific well-known approaches.

Compliance of research work with the directions of development of science or state programs.

The dissertation work corresponds to the directions of development of linguistic science and involves solving the goals of the program Articles “7 facets of the Great Steppe”.

The contribution of PhD student to the preparation of each publication is made at all stages of the study, in particular, at the initial bibliographic collection of material, their selection and analysis, analysis of language materials from the point of view of linguoculturology, conducted expertise, and preparation of publications based on the results of the research topic. The main results of the dissertation research were published in printed works that fully correspond to the topic of the dissertation: 1 article in 98% percentile peer-reviewed scientific journal indexed in the Scopus database, 3 articles in scientific journals recommended by the Committee for Quality Assurance in education and science of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 4 articles in the proceedings of international scientific conferences and 1 article in republican scientific journal.