

ANNOTATION

**of the dissertation by Shalkarbek Aigerim
on the topic “The Cognitive Aspect of Phraseological Units Based on
Hyperbole in the Kazakh and English Languages”
submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)
in the educational program 8D02301 – “Philology”**

Research topic: The Cognitive Aspect of Phraseological Units Based on Hyperbole in the Kazakh and English Languages.

The purpose of the research: To determine the semantic organization, system of national-cultural concepts, mechanisms of exaggeration, axiological content, and the nature of equivalence, non-equivalence and image-cognitive analogy of phraseological units based on hyperbole in the Kazakh and English languages from a cognitive-comparative perspective.

Research objectives:

- to clarify the content of the main linguocognitive concepts related to phraseological units based on hyperbole;
- to form a corpus of hyperbole-based phraseological units in Kazakh and English and to identify their thematic groups and semantic fields;
- to determine the main conceptual system of hyperbolic phraseological units in the two languages and to compare the social and national values represented in it;
- to identify the hyperbolic models that explain the mechanisms of formation of phraseological exaggeration and to compare their conceptual and imagery bases;
- to develop a cognitive-axiological map of hyperbolic phraseological units in Kazakh and English and to determine the types of their phraseological equivalence.

Research methods:

The dissertation employs a system of methods aimed at providing a comprehensive description of the semantic, cognitive, and linguocultural nature of hyperbole-based phraseological units in the Kazakh and English languages. In accordance with the object of the research, phraseological units were selected from lexicographic, explanatory, and idiomatic dictionaries of Kazakh and English, as well as from national language corpora, using the method of criterion-based continuous sampling according to the feature of hyperbolic semantics.

The collected material was systematized through descriptive-analytical, seme, and componential analysis, which made it possible to identify the semantic structure of the phraseological units, their expressive and evaluative character, the ways in which hyperbolic semantics is formed, and their figurative motivation. The method of componential analysis enabled the identification of the functions of meaning-forming semes within fixed expressions and their role in creating hyperbolic meaning.

Cognitive-conceptual analysis was used to examine the system of concepts underlying hyperbolic phraseological units, their conceptual models, the cognitive

mechanisms of intensification, and the specific features of their representation in linguistic consciousness. Linguocultural and ethnolinguistic analysis made it possible to determine the relationship between phraseological units and the national cultural code, the cognitive experience of the people, the system of values, and specific features of worldview.

The comparative-contrastive method was applied to identify the similarities and differences between hyperbolic phraseological units in Kazakh and English, their equivalence relations, image-based cognitive correspondences, and national-cultural specificity.

In order to determine the quantitative indicators of the research results, statistical analysis was employed. On this basis, frequency indicators and percentage ratios of hyperbolic phraseological units were calculated according to thematic groups, concept fields, and hyperbolic models. The method of cognitive modelling made it possible to systematize the research results and to develop a cognitive-value map of hyperbolic phraseological units in the Kazakh and English languages.

The main provisions proposed for defense:

- Phraseological units based on hyperbole are cognitive-phraseological units that accumulate the emotional-evaluative features, cultural experience and worldview knowledge of a linguistic community.

- The conceptual core of hyperbolic phraseological units in Kazakh and English includes universal cognitive categories such as emotion, body, space, time, danger, power, wealth and poverty; however, their linguistic representation is determined by national cultural codes and axiological orientations.

- In Kazakh, hyperbolization is primarily realized through images of the steppe space, livestock, kut-bereke, zhut, honor and face, soul and heart, the power of the word, blessing/curse and fate; in English, the main conceptual supports are body parts, mind, money/value, time, success, death, hell/heaven, numerical totality and individual emotional experience.

- Thematic group, concept and hyperbolic model are interconnected but independent levels of analysis: the thematic group indicates the semantic field, the concept reveals the cultural-cognitive core, and the hyperbolic model represents the cognitive-imagery mechanism of exaggeration.

- Phraseological equivalence in the two languages is not limited to similarity of meaning: it requires the integrated consideration of semantic invariant, hyperbolic effect, inner image, cultural motivation and conceptual commonality.

Description of the main research results.

1. The cognitive-semantic nature of phraseological units based on hyperbole has been defined as that of stable units combining fixed form, integral meaning, inner image, cultural motivation and evaluative colouring.

2. An authorial corpus consisting of 1295 Kazakh and 1640 English hyperbole-based phraseological units was compiled and analyzed according to uniform scientific criteria.

3. The thematic groups, semantic fields and conceptual system of hyperbolic phraseology were identified. The active role of Kazakh images such as dala, kok, tort tulik, kut-zhut, ar-uyat, zhan-zhurek and bata-kargys, as well as English supports such as body, money/value, time, success/failure, death/danger and precedent-based imagery, was established.

4. A system of hyperbolic models was described, showing that exaggeration is realized through bodily state, space, quantity, natural and animal images, sacred notions, material value, intensity of action, the force of speech and social evaluation.

5. A cognitive-axiological map was developed, and semantic, imagery, cultural and evaluative criteria were proposed for distinguishing equivalent, non-equivalent and image-cognitive analogical phraseological units.

Justification of the novelty and significance of the obtained results.

The novelty of the first result lies in the fact that hyperbole-based phraseological units of the Kazakh and English languages have been examined for the first time as a specific object of comparative research. It has been scientifically substantiated that these units constitute complex cognitive structures integrating a fixed form, holistic meaning, an internal image, cultural motivation, and evaluative connotations. The significance of this result lies in its contribution to interpreting hyperbolic phraseological units not merely as stylistic devices but also as manifestations of conceptualization and evaluative mechanisms within linguistic consciousness.

The novelty of the second result consists in the creation of an authorial corpus comprising 1295 Kazakh and 1640 English hyperbolic phraseological units. Furthermore, the material from both languages has been systematically analyzed for the first time on the basis of unified scientific criteria. The significance of this result is associated with the establishment of a representative empirical foundation for the comprehensive study of hyperbolic phraseology and its potential application in future comparative phraseological research.

The novelty of the third result lies in the identification of the thematic system, conceptual structure, and semantic fields of hyperbolic phraseological units in the Kazakh and English languages, as well as in the differentiation of their universal and national-cultural layers. The significance of this result stems from its ability to explain the peculiarities of national worldview, cultural value systems, and the conceptual organization of linguistic consciousness as represented through phraseological units.

The novelty of the fourth result consists in proposing a system of hyperbolic models based on the cognitive mechanisms underlying the formation of hyperbolic meaning and in demonstrating that intensification is realized through such cognitive domains as bodily experience, space, quantity, sacred concepts, nature, social evaluation, and material value. The significance of this result is determined by its demonstration that hyperbole functions not only as a linguistic phenomenon but also as a means of the human conceptualization of reality at its extreme limits.

The novelty of the fifth result lies in the development of a cognitive-value map of hyperbolic phraseological units in the Kazakh and English languages and in the

formulation of semantic, cultural, conceptual, and evaluative criteria for distinguishing equivalent, non-equivalent, and image-cognitive analogical units. The significance of this result is associated with its capacity to assess phraseological correspondence not only on the basis of semantic similarity but also with regard to national cultural codes and conceptual systems, thereby providing a methodological framework for translation studies and linguocultural research.

Compliance with the directions of development of science and state programs.

The proposed research fully corresponds to the strategic priorities for the development of science and education in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The study of hyperbole-based phraseological units in the Kazakh and English languages from cognitive-semantic, linguocultural, and comparative perspectives, as a fundamental linguistic study aimed at exploring linguistic consciousness, national worldview, and cultural values, contributes to addressing topical issues in modern linguistics.

The dissertation contributes to the implementation of the requirements set out in paragraph 17 of Chapter 2 of the Concept for the Development of Higher Education and Science in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023–2029, namely: “to use linguistic and speech means on the basis of a system of grammatical knowledge; to analyze information in accordance with the communicative situation.” The study reveals the semantic structure, cognitive nature, national-cultural content, and communicative function of hyperbole-based phraseological units, as well as describes their place and role in linguistic consciousness. This makes it possible to gain a deeper understanding of linguistic units, to analyze their semantic and cultural foundations, and to develop a scholarly basis for the interpretation of linguistic information and its comparative assessment. Therefore, the research contributes to the implementation of the priority tasks outlined in the Concept, aimed at the development of the humanities and the improvement of the quality of language education.

The topic of the research also correlates with the requirements for learning outcomes set out in Chapter 2 of the State Compulsory Standard of Higher Education, approved by Order No. 2 of the Minister of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 20, 2022. In particular, the provisions of the Standard concerning learners’ ability to analyze linguistic phenomena scientifically, to use language resources effectively in interpersonal and intercultural communication, and to apply theoretical and practical knowledge in solving professional tasks are fully consistent with the cognitive-linguistic and comparative orientation of the present study.

Description of the doctoral candidate’s contribution to each publication.

According to the content of the study, 8 scientific papers have been published: 2 articles in journals indexed in the Scopus database, 2 articles in journals approved by the Committee for Quality Assurance in Science and Higher Education of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and 4 articles in proceedings of international scientific and practical conferences.

1. In a journal indexed in Scopus: “Cognitive Linguistic Analysis of Hyperbole-based Phraseological Expressions in Kazakh and English Languages”. Journal of Psycholinguistic Research, Vol. 53, Issue 1, No. 4 (2024), ISSN: 2078-0303. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10936-024-10052-1>. Q1, percentile – 91. The doctoral candidate’s contribution is 80%; co-authors: Kalybaeva K. – 5%, Shaharman G. – 5%, Baitileuova G. – 5%, Duisenbayeva R. – 5%.

2. In a journal indexed in Scopus: “Hyperbolic Phrasology in media literacy”. Informacios Tarsadalom XXIV, 2025, 24(4), pp. 29–42, ISSN: 1587-8694. <https://dx.doi.org/10.22503/inftars.XXIV.2024.4.2>. Q2, percentile – 60. The doctoral candidate’s contribution is 80%; co-authors: Ibrayeva E. – 5%, Shalkarbek A. – 5%, Kertayev R. – 5%, Shindaliyeva M. – 5%.

In journals approved by the Committee for Quality Assurance in Science and Higher Education of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

3. “Танымдық көзқарас аясындағы фразеологиялық бірліктердің әлемдік бейнесі” // Bulletin of Ablai Khan Kazakh University of International Relations and World Languages, series “Philological Sciences”, 2023, No. 3, pp. 247–264. <https://doi.org/10.48371/PHILS.2023.70.3>. Contribution of the doctoral candidate – 80%; co-authors: Zhauinshiyeva Zh. – 5%, Konyrbayeva G. – 5%, Utegulova Z. – 5%;

4. “Тілдік коммуникация: ұстанымдар мен құзыреттіліктер” // Bulletin of Ablai Khan Kazakh University of International Relations and World Languages, series “Philological Sciences”, 2024, No. 1, pp. 400–416. <https://doi.org/10.48371/PHILS.2024.72.1>. Contribution of the doctoral candidate – 40%; co-authors: Utegulova Z. – 40%, Orazbayeva F. – 10%, Orazaliyeva E. – 10%.

In proceedings of international scientific and practical conferences:

5. “The secret of personal nouns preserved in turkish phraseologisms” // The International Language Forum of Turkic-Speaking Nations. ISBN 978-9967-29-656-5. Bishkek, 2023, pp. 279–284. Contribution of the doctoral candidate – 80%; co-author: Kalybaeva K. – 20%;

6. “Типерболаның лингвистикалық табиғаты” // Proceedings of the International Scientific Conference “Issues of Language and Literature at the Intersection of Tradition and Innovation”. ISBN 978-601-337-508-3. Nur-Sultan, 2021, pp. 278–282. Contribution of the doctoral candidate – 100%;

7. “Ағылшын тіліндегі соматикалық фразеологизмдердің когнитивтік аспектісі” // Proceedings of the International Scientific Conference “Problems of Interlingual Integration, Linguistic and Linguodidactic Studies”. ISBN 978-601-337-925-8. Astana, 2023, pp. 181–185. Contribution of the doctoral candidate – 80%; co-author: Kudykenova D. – 20%;

8. “Ағылшын және қазақ тіліндегі фразеологизмдерді когнитивтік тұрғыдан зерттеу” // Proceedings of the XIX International Scientific Conference of Students and Young Scholars “Gylym jane Bilim-2024”. ISBN 978-601-7697-07-5. Astana, 2024, pp.

3415–3418. Contribution of the doctoral candidate – 80%; co-author: Kydykenova D. – 20%.

Structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of normative references, definitions, designations and abbreviations, an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references and appendices.