

**Abstract**  
**of the dissertation submitted**  
**for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Phd)**  
**Bayadilova-Altybayeva Ainura Baktygalievna**  
**"The symbolic nature of language in the transmission of culture"**  
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**General characteristics of the work.** Language is one of the main tools that reflect and transmit the culture of a particular society from generation to generation.

A linguistic symbol is not only a means of exchanging information between people, but also an important symbolic system reflecting the cultural identity of a particular ethnic group, community or society. It serves as a carrier from generation to generation, while preserving cultural codes that incorporate the historical memory and worldview, traditions and spiritual values of the people. At the same time, linguistic symbols are also recognized as an explicit indicator – an indicator of social, cultural, and political changes in society. That is, structural, semantic, or pragmatic changes in language are closely related to social transformations at a certain stage, with transitions in the value system.

Symbols are considered one of the main elements of culture, while retaining a certain meaning and information. Each language symbol reflects the values, worldview and historical experience of the society. As any society develops, its culture also undergoes changes, which are primarily observed in language. During cultural transformation, some symbols acquire new meanings or may change their former meaning. Through linguistic symbols, the cultural characteristics of the nation are passed down from generation to generation.

In the modern world, the processes of globalization and cultural exchange cause a change in many linguistic symbols. Linguistic symbols are the main elements reflecting cultural change. They ensure the interrelation of language and culture, reflecting the historical, social and cultural processes of society. By studying the sign system of the language, it is possible to identify the features of cultural transformation, changes in the worldview of the population.

In addition, among young people, the tendency to use national symbols, generic signs in clothing and household items indicates a revival of national consciousness. This research paper linguistically examines the evolution of sign systems from ancient Turkic writing to tribal symbols, their modern role in representing culture and their importance in strengthening national identity.

**The relevance of research.** In the context of modern globalization and cultural interaction, language plays an important role not only as a means of communication, but also as a system for preserving, changing and spreading cultural codes. Linguistic symbols are one of the main indicators of the formation of the structure of culture and the reflection of its changes. Therefore, studying the symbolic nature of language allows for a deeper understanding of the process of cultural transformation.

Today, technological development, intensive information exchange and the interaction of different cultures contribute to the formation of new symbolic

structures of language. This process leads to semantic changes in linguistic units, the forgetting of some traditional symbols or the acquisition of a new meaning. From this point of view, the study of the symbolic nature of language in the transformation of culture is important for considering issues of preservation and renewal of national identity, ideological features.

Studying the changes in the sign system of the Kazakh language helps to understand the cultural dynamics of modern Kazakh society, identify the manifestation of national values and determine their transformation in modern conditions. In addition, the results of the study contribute to a deeper consideration of the relationship between linguistics, cultural studies and semiotics.

In this regard, it is relevant to study the symbolic nature of language in the transformation of culture, as this problem allows us to consider the interaction of language and culture from a new perspective and explain cultural changes at the national and global levels.

As a concrete example of such a culminating period of globalization, we can mention the idea of our country's transition to the Latin alphabet and the new initiative "national feeling". The ultimate goal of these new trends is the spiritual revival in the linguistic consciousness of sacred, sacred concepts that have become the successors from father to son, which are gradually being forgotten today. The relationship between generic symbols and ancient Turkic inscriptions in Kazakh culture, their place and functions in the sign system, as well as consideration of the relevance of the thesis based on the results of a survey conducted on the basis of the initiative "national feeling", the attitude of modern youth to national symbols and the specifics of its application.

The word Broadcast is an international term with a very broad semantic content, one of the means of transmitting information to the world in the process of globalization.

Although Latin writing has not yet come into use, it occupies a special place in the labeling system of our culture and language and contributes to our worldview. This is clearly seen by people's interest in learning a foreign language and their desire to portray spiritual and material (tribal symbols, national clothing patterns and ornaments) objects through linguistic symbols (Kazakh, Latin). Accordingly, the Kazakh and English expressions of linguistic symbols allow us to take a different look at the process of globalization of our people and take a fresh look at our historical traditional values, which occupy an important place at the spiritual and cultural level.

**The purpose of the study.** The main purpose of this study is to identify patterns of cultural transformation through the symbolic system of language, to determine the role of linguistic symbols in reflecting socio-cultural changes and to analyze their semantic dynamics.

In the course of the study, the following tasks were envisaged to solve the following tasks:

- to consider the language and culture as an informational and semiotic system of symbols;

- to characterize such basic concepts as translation, cultural instrument, language code-cultural code-national code in accordance with the research topic;
- to study the relationship of linguistic symbols with culture, their historical development and adaptation to modern changes;
- to characterize linguistically the continuity of ancient Turkic writing and runic symbols based on samples of national spiritual (linguistic) and material culture-generic symbols, to substantiate that they (generic symbols) are a linguistic and cultural code passed down from generation to generation, to consider how Kazakh symbols contribute to cultural changes and their role in preserving national identity;
- to analyze whether symbols are a modern means of expressing culture, based on the results of an experiment conducted within the framework of the National Feeling initiative.

**The object** of the dissertation research is the generic hieroglyphs of the Kazakh people, the ancient Turkic script and the role and function of linguistic hieroglyphs in the process of cultural transformation.

**The subject** of the research is the activity of linguistic signs in the process of cultural transformation.

**The subject of the study** is the character system of the language – a means of transmitting culture.

**Theoretical and methodological basis of the research work.** The theoretical and methodological basis of the research was based on the following works: works of foreign scientists devoted to semiotics (Ferdinand de Saussure, Ch. s. Pierce, R. Bart, Yu. Lotman, U. Eco, E. Sepir, Ch. U. Morris, Mustafin A. A., D. Popova, O. Akçokrakli, Z. Samashev, N. Bazylkhan, S. Samashev, A. Iskakov, R. Syzdykova, Sh. Sarybaev, A. Seidimbek, A. Vezhbetskaya, O. R. Averina, N. M. Baykov, E. Cassirer, O. R. Averina, B. N. Maikov, H. T. Kremlev, Yu. P. Ten, L. A. White, A. F. Losev, M. Foucault, Ch. U. Morris, D. Garcia), on the relationship of language and culture (K. Zhubanov, A. Iskakov, R. Syzdykova, Sh. Sarybaev, B. Bazylkhan, A. S. Karmin, E. S. Novikova, Zh. Mankeeva, F. Orazbayeva, A. Salkynbay, R. Avakova, I. P. Susov, G. K. Kamesheva, A. Aitaly, S. Temirbekov, D. Everett, F. Brodel, V. S. Stepin, Dubrovsky A. N., V. M. Mezhev, A. P. Sadokhin, Dezzidama, S. V. Budaeva, S. G. Ter-Minasova, V. A. Maslova, A. A. Volkov, D. Garcia, S. Temirbekov, V. V. Krasnykh, V. N. Telia, N. Uali, M. Aryn), about the language and cultural code (A. A. Buevich, N. Iov, F. N. Guketlova, T. V. Tsivyan, N. I. Tolstoy, S. M. Tolstaya, M. L. Kovshova, M. V. Pimenova, R. Bart, A. P. Mynbaeva, A. B. Kudasbekova, V. N. Telia, O. O. Selivanova), research on the history of writing (A. Seidimbek, G. Aidarov, A. Kuryshzhanov, M. Tomanov, S. Amanzholov, A. Amanzholov, O. Suleimenov, Sartkozhauly, M. Eskeeva), the system of Kazakh clan symbols, Orkhon-Yenisei written monuments, runic inscriptions and domestic scientists who conducted research on the formation of the national cultural code (N. A. Aristov, M. Kashkari, A. Baitursynovich, K. Zhubanov, M. Tynyshbayev, S. Amanzholov, A. Kaidar, A. Amanzholov, O. Kozhanovich, E. Kazhybek, S. Zhangabylov, T. Omarbekov, A. Margulan, V. V. Vostrov, M. S. Mukanov, V. Z. Tulumbaev). The author of the work is the author of the Book " I. N.

Karaulov, F. Kotler, M. N. Mikhailova, A. A. Vasiliev, O. E. Ionova, A. E. Evremova).

**Research sources.** The sources of the study contain theoretical materials that allow us to analyze the role of linguistic symbols in the process of cultural transformation. Scientific works on linguistics, semiotics, cultural studies, the relationship between language and culture, the functioning of language symbols, research on the processes of cultural transformation, works of Kazakh and World Scientists on language symbols and cultural codes (for example, F. de Saussure, Ch. Pierce, Yu. Lotman, V. N. Telia, A. Baitursynovich, K. Zhubanov, M. Tynyshbayev, A. Seidimbek, G. Aidarov, A. Kuryshzhanov, M. Tomanov, S. Amanzholov, etc.), historical texts, monuments of ancient Turkic writing, explanatory dictionaries of the Kazakh language, materials of the survey conducted on the basis of the "National Sense" Initiative, answers of respondents who took part in the survey, photos of clothing, household products with national symbols and tribal symbols.

**Research methods.** The application of research methods depends on the specifics of the material being studied and the objectives of its study. The work uses general scientific methods such as observation, description, analysis, comparison and juxtaposition aimed at interpreting the data obtained and systematizing them.

**Scientific novelty of the research.** Symbols in the cultural evolution of language (runic symbols, generic symbols, symbols, writing) are a means of developing culture and forming a national code based on the linguistic and cultural code. This study examines the relationship between language and the symbol system and their place in national culture from a new perspective. Scientific novelty is characterized by the following aspects:

1. The connection between the ancient Turkic script and generic symbols has been studied for the first time in a complex linguistic context. While previous studies have prioritized historical and cultural aspects, this work focuses on analyzing the linguistic structure of symbols, their sequence, and their role.

2. A new approach to the role of signs in the formation of national identity is proposed. The use of tribal symbols in clothing and household items by Kazakh youth was considered a sign of cultural modernization and the semiotic significance of this process was determined.

3. The similarity of Kazakh tribal symbols with linguistic ones is revealed. New theoretical conclusions have been drawn that determine the sound-semantic identity of the signs of the genus, their continuity with the Turkic runic script.

4. The ethnolinguistic function of symbols and inscriptions in the preservation of national culture is analyzed. While previously symbols were considered mainly in historical and ethnographic aspects, in this study their function in linguistic and cultural communication was subjected to an in-depth analysis.

5. The continuity of ancient Turkic writing and runic symbols was described through samples of national spiritual (linguistic) and material culture (symbols of the clan, crafts, ornaments) and analyzed based on the results of an experiment conducted within the framework of the National Feeling initiative, that symbols are a modern means of expressing culture.

The results of the survey proved that writing patterns in modern clothes acquire a new format in connection with the translation of our historical spiritual value and are used as a tool that defines our Linguistic and cultural code, self-esteem, and self-expression of our national identity.

The results of this study provide a new perspective on the role of symbols in the field of linguistics, ethnography, and cultural studies.

**The practical significance of scientific work.** The significance and necessity of the results obtained in the research is of an applied nature.

The results of the research are used in the axiological and cognitive model of perception of the world, in the development of a comprehensive research methodology (linguistic, cognitive-linguistic) in order to identify linguistic and cultural similarities and differences between language and culture, in the study of the function of the linguistic and cultural code in the formation of the national code.

The main conclusions, principles and conclusions of the research work include the linguistic cycle "Ethnolinguistics", "Linguoculturology", "cognitive linguistics", "intercultural communication", "theory and practice of cultural participation" conclusions and theoretical foundations in this area are reflected in the reproduction of the content of academic disciplines, as well as the relationship between language and culture, the processes of modern intercultural communication. It can be effectively used in the process of developing, improving and updating special courses studied. Such courses allow students to develop linguistic and cultural competencies, navigate freely in various cultural environments, and understand the close links between language and culture. In addition, they play an important role in creating educational content adapted to current global trends.

**The main conclusions proposed for protection:**

1. It has been established that language is the most important means of spreading culture, the carrier of spiritual wealth, i.e. the main means of transmitting spiritual values from generation to generation, using the features and capabilities of the system of linguistic symbols;

2. Language and culture are defined as informational and semiotic symbols, their mutual historical relevance and continuity are traced, it is characterized that language is not only a means of communication and cognitive activity in society, but also a source of national cultural code and cultural information consisting of a set of concepts and language, culture, providing comprehensive information about the surrounding world.;

3. The paper describes that the language code and the cultural code are cumulative phenomena focused on historical mutual continuity and a common goal, on the basis of which it is proposed to determine the use of a combination of linguistic and cultural code.;

4. In modern Kazakh society, the revival of tribal symbols was seen as one of the manifestations of national consciousness and cultural modernization;

5. Based on the conducted surveys, the modern socio-communicative cultural function of signs was identified.

### **Approbation of the study.**

The results of the dissertation work were discussed in domestic and foreign research institutions, universities: Department of Kazakh Philology, Faculty of Philology, K. Zhubanov Aktobe Regional University ("scientific and educational Friday" for doctoral students (2021), jointly with Bashkir M. Aknulla State Pedagogical University, K. Zhubanov Aktobe Regional University "Traditional online scientific seminar "Actual problems of Turkic Philology" (2022).

### **Publication and approval of the study:**

8 articles were published on the main sections of the dissertation.

Papers published in journals included in the Scopus scientific database:

1. «Language is a Symbol System that carries Culture» // International Journal of Society, Culture & Language. P.1-12, <https://doi.org/10.22034/ijsc.2022.562756.2781> Процентиль - 86%, Q1

2. «Language symbols for conveying culture», Xlinguae - Q1, Volume 16 Issue 1, January 2023, Процентиль - 87%, Q1, DOI: 10.18355/XL.2023.16.01.08, Қосалқы авторлар: Zh Tektigul, S. Sadykova, A. Trusheva, A. Orazova.

3. «Phytonyms of the Kazakh steppe reflecting the culture and sacred awareness» Eurasian Journal of Applied Linguistics, 9(2) (2023) 142-150, Процентиль - 85%, Q1, <http://dx.doi.org/10.32601/ejal.902012>; Қосалқы авторлар: Sadirova K. K., Tektigul Zh. O., Abdirova Sh. G., Islamgaliyeva V. Zh., Zhazykova R. B., Sydyk P. S.

Publications of the committee for quality assurance in the field of Science and higher education of the Ministry of education and science of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

1. Тіл мәдени құндылықтарды тасымалдаушы құрал ретінде // «Қазақстанның ғылымы мен өмірі» халықаралық ғылыми журнал. №7/2, 2019, 312-317 б.

2. The influence of interlingual links on the lexico-grammatical structure of Turkic languages // «Қазақстанның ғылымы мен өмірі» халықаралық ғылыми журнал. №9/2, 2019, 358-361 б.

3. Жаһанданудың тіл мен мәдениетке ықпалы // «Қазақстанның ғылымы мен өмірі» халықаралық ғылыми журнал. №12, 2020, 825-829 б.

Works published in collections of international conferences:

1. Language as a means of delivering the cultural values // Материалы XVII Международной научно-практической интернет-конференции «Проблемы и перспективы развития современной науки в странах Европы и Азии», Украина, Переяслав-Хмельницкий, Переяслав-Хмельницкий государственный педагогический университет имени Григория Сковороды, 30 июня, 2019 г.

2. Тіл мәдениетті трансляциялау құралы / / materials of the international scientific and practical conference "actual problems of multilingual

education in Kazakhstan", Aktobe, K. Zhubanov Aktobe Regional State University, April 24, 2019;

**Scientific supervisor,  
Doctor of Philology, Professor  
K. Zhubanov Aktobe  
Regional University**



**Zh. O. Tektigul**