

Project Title: IRN AR19677795 "Linguoecology as a Reflection of Ethnocultural Mentality of Residents in Northern Kazakhstan (Akmola, Pavlodar, Kostanay Regions)"

Actuality: The development of human relations with their cultural and natural-biological environment undergoes distinct stages; these relationships inherently encompass sensory, emotional, cognitive, and behavioral components to varying degrees. From our perspective, "destructive cults" as belief and perceptual systems in the ethnolinguistic-functional sense are incongruent with the internal and external environment of individuals. The relevance of the project lies in turning to psycholinguistic analysis to study linguoculture, modeling linguoecology that reflects ethnocultural mentality in the territory of Northern Kazakhstan (Akmola, Pavlodar, Kostanay regions).

Objective: Analyze the dynamics of the development of national languages, identify ethnic and linguistic identification of individuals, and determine the ethnocultural mentality of residents in the Northern region of Kazakhstan.

Expected Results:

1. Publication

- articles in publications with a Cite Score percentile in the Scopus database of at least 35;
- at least 2 (two) articles and (or) reviews in peer-reviewed foreign and (or) domestic publications recommended by KOKSNVO.

2 Determination of the dynamics of the functional development of languages in the region.

3. Publication of the monograph "Linguoecology as a reflection of ethnocultural the mentality of Northern Kazakhstan".

4. Creation of an Online electronic dictionary for Northern Kazakhstan (Akmola, Pavlodar, Kostanay region).

5. Holding a conference with the participation of representatives of ethnic groups of Northern Kazakhstan.

Results obtained for the project in 2023:

The research group studied the proportions of the correlation of ethnic and linguistic consciousness and self-awareness at the present stage; it was found that the perception of the world is conditioned by language. The differences between cultures are based on linguistic differences. And the inevitable limit in a person's understanding of another culture lies precisely in the fact that there are no terms in the language to denote certain realities that are created and conditioned by the language of another culture. And the meanings of words reflect and convey the way of life and way of thinking characteristic of a particular society - the Northern region of Kazakhstan, that is why they provide invaluable keys to understanding culture. The problem of intercultural interaction is related to the interaction of languages and peculiar ways of perceiving the world.

The group members made trips to collect and search for material in the collections of the National Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan in Almaty, where an analysis of scientific works was carried out (Brusina O.I., Tishkova V.A., Gumilyova L.N., Piaget J. et al.) on ethnic identity and ethnic identity as a category of ethno-, psycho- and sociolinguistics.

The semantic, linguistic and cultural analysis of lexemes is performed. The lexical and semantic field of the word "proud" in the speech of social groups has been studied. There is a certain dependence of ethnic identity on gender and age, but there are no significant differences in the responses of representatives of various socio-professional groups.

During scientific trips to Kostanay and Akmola regions, work was carried out on the collection of linguistic material: recording colloquial colloquial vocabulary, dialects, lullabies among representatives of ethnic groups (Belarusian, Ukrainian, Tatar), visiting national centers where Sunday schools for the study of the native language (Tatar, Korean, Azerbaijani, Ukrainian, Tajik languages). A survey was conducted, which showed that all representatives of

Russian, Chechen, and Tajik nationalities speak their native language and observe national culture and traditions. It should be noted that only 2% of respondents of Russian nationality speak the state language fluently. Learning the state language is not included in the plans of 5% of respondents (mostly older people). About 50% of respondents can read, partially understand and can speak (these include university students), more than 40% do not know the state language, but want to learn it. The dynamics of the functional development of languages in the northern region of Kazakhstan has been studied by performing semantic, linguistic and cultural analysis of lexemes, as well as the possibility of preventing language conflicts. A comparison of psychological characteristics and the nature of the manifestation of ethnic identity among representatives of nationalities, different age groups in the northern region of Kazakhstan is carried out.

With the help of questionnaires, conversations, and observations, the possibility of preventing language conflicts was studied. Along with cultural traditions, customs, and appearance, the native language is one of the main ethnodifferentiating features, and ethnic identity is one of the significant features. It is established that the level of ethnic self-awareness of an individual and an individual nation as a whole largely determines the socio-political and psychological atmosphere of a multinational society. Among the surveyed representatives of different nationalities, 23% speak and write fluently in their native language, 39% speak fluently but do not write or read, 30% understand and can explain themselves in their native language, 8% do not speak it. Such a discrepancy in the command of the native language can be explained by the polyethnicity of Northern Kazakhstan, the almost absence of national schools in the region, an increase in the number of mixed marriages, and the high level of use of Russian as the language of interethnic communication. The majority of respondents explain the choice of their native language for communication by the fact that they respect themselves and the interlocutor as representatives of the same ethnic group, this helps them to quickly establish contact, promotes greater mutual understanding. The choice of the Russian language for communication is explained by the fact that it is accessible to everyone as a language of international communication. There are no language conflicts, the educational and general cultural level play a role. Within the framework of interethnic relations, we see the consideration of the internal determinant of ethnic identity.

Work has begun on an electronic dictionary: collection of colloquial and colloquial vocabulary of residents of the Northern region. The research group records colloquial colloquial vocabulary, dialects, lullabies among representatives of ethnic groups (Belarusian, Ukrainian, Tatar).

And based on the research, articles have been published:

- 1) Akhmetova B.Z., Ismurzina G.S. On the Assessment of Human Relations with its Natural-Biological Environment // International Scientific-Practical Conference "Current Issues in Humanities" // Proceedings of the VIII International Scientific-Practical Conference. Tyumen (Russia), 2023.
- 2) Akosheva M.K., Akhmetova B.Z., Tleulesova A.S. Language Ecology and the Space of Translation (on the Example of the Concept "Kumys") // International Scientific-Practical Conference "Current Issues in Humanities" // Proceedings of the VIII International Scientific-Practical Conference. Tyumen (Russia): TVVIKU, 2023. (20.09.2023). 138 p. (P.6-15).
- 3) Article in a journal indexed in RINC: Akhmetova B.Z., Tleulesova A.S., Akosheva M.K. Linguoecology as an Independent Branch of Linguistics // Scientific journal "KPO-SCIENCE", Issue №11-2 (54). ENIGMA (Russia), Oct. 2023.
- 4) Akhmetova B.Z., Tleulesova A.S., Akosheva M.K. The distinctiveness of stylistic norms from linguistic norms // International Scientific-Practical Conference "Leadership in the System of Pedagogical Education: Theoretical and Practical Aspects" - Pavlodar, October 2023.
- 5) Akhmetova B.Z., Tleulesova A.S., Akosheva M.K. On the Definition of the Term "Linguistic Ecology" // Prospective Scientific Research: Theory, Methodology, and Practice of Application: Collection of Articles of the International Scientific Conference (St. Petersburg, October 2023).

– SPb.: MIPI named after Lomonosov, 2023. – 44 p. URL: <https://disk.yandex.ru/d/y0Tcif-IF5T8og> (publication date: 17.10.2023).

6) Aldabergenova A.S., Akhmetova B.Z. On the Peculiarities of the Everyday Usage of Colloquial and Dialectal Vocabulary of the Residents of Northern Kazakhstan. // Proceedings of the VIII International Scientific-Practical Conference. - Tyumen, November 2023.

Commencement of work on collecting linguistic material for the electronic dictionary. The research group is recording colloquial and dialectal vocabulary, as well as lullabies among representatives of ethnic groups (Belarusian, Ukrainian, Tatar).

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