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Formation of Chokan Valikhanov's linguistic personality and its character as a system

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Abstract

The article is devoted to an urgent topic - the study of the human factor in language. The authors of the article set a goal - to describe the main factors that influenced the formation and development of the linguistic personality of the outstanding Kazakh scholar-enlightener Chokan Valikhanov via descriptive research method and discursive analysis. As a result, the text is a system category in which all the

macro-components of the linguistic and textual personality. In conclusion, the anthropological data of the biography of Chokan Valikhanov are the main features of the formation of his linguistic personality.

Keywords: linguistic personality, ability, anthropolinguistics, pragmatic.

Formación de la personalidad lingüística de Chokan Valikhanov y su carácter como sistema

Resumen

El artículo está dedicado a un tema urgente: el estudio del factor humano en el lenguaje. Los autores del artículo establecieron un objetivo: describir los principales factores que influyeron en la formación y el desarrollo de la personalidad lingüística del destacado erudito kazajo Chokan Valikhanov a través del método de investigación descriptiva y el análisis discursivo. Como resultado, el texto es una categoría de sistema en la que todos los macrocomponentes de la personalidad lingüística y textual. En conclusión, los datos antropológicos de la biografía de Chokan Valikhanov son las principales características de la formación de su personalidad lingüística.

Palabras clave: personalidad lingüística, habilidad, antropolingüística, pragmática.

1. INTRODUCTION

The changing paradigm of modern language science and the growing importance of the role of human data in this area has led

scientists to recognize the need to consider not only the structure of language but also the issue of the speaker. Thus, today a person capable of performing speech actions - a linguistic personality - has become an object of integrated (unifying) study of new areas of linguistics, which are rapidly disappearing. To date, the achievements in the development of anthropolinguistics include innovations in the creation of the image of collective linguistic personalities. They, in turn, were studied in terms of age, gender, professional, social, national, and other aspects (ERMEKOVA, 2010).

However, the importance of an approach to the question of personal style, which determines the characteristics of the linguistic personality of a particular person, cannot be ruled out. Such a study is especially important if the object of the search is a unique person, a person who has made an important and significant contribution to the development of culture. As a rule, these are elitist linguistic personalities whose speech behavior is characterized by a creative and purposeful attitude to the language. Among such personalities, we know Chokan Valikhanov, the first scientist from the Kazakh steppes, the founder of Kazakh culture and science.

By studying the scientific and creative heritage of the scientist, firstly, to identify some key features of his linguistic personality, and secondly, to analyze the texts of the scientist, to see the features of the speech behavior of the leading representatives of the Kazakh intelligentsia at a certain stage of development of our society (the initial stage of development of science) based on his style, thirdly, then it is possible to determine the criteria for studying the idiostyle of other

major linguistic personalities. This determines the relevance of our research article.

2. METHODOLOGY

Modern methods of discourse and text analysis were used in the work. First of all, a descriptive method that allows you to monitor and interpret the language material; idiographic method of determining the unique features of the linguistic personality of the scientist; method of system analysis, which provides the classification of linguistic data. The idiostyle of texts is a tool that identifies and reflects the characteristics of the individual. Each work of a great scientist requires careful analysis, as they allow to describe and normalize the uniqueness of his linguistic personality. The significant volume of Chokan Valikhanov's works and each individual sentence is an indispensable material for anthropocentricity research.

In any case, all the texts considered in connection with the biography of Ch. Valikhanov prove that the formation of his linguistic personality was influenced by the following data: family, nobility, knowledge of languages, **the experience** of speech communication in the military school, the influence of famous Russian scientists and writers. Member of the Russian Geographical Society, expeditions, which formed the scientific style of the scientist, etc.

3. RESULTS

There is no doubt that Chokan Valikhanov belongs to the elitist type of speech culture. It was found that the main and important factor influencing the formation of the linguistic personality of the scientist is family upbringing. It, in turn, is characterized by several features: mastering foreign languages, the development of artistic, scientific and cognitive abilities of the child: adaptation to art, reading, drawing and increase interest. However, the images of his grandmother Aiganym and father Chingis can be cited as examples that had a greater impact on Chokan and the formation of his linguistic personality than the above-mentioned purposeful upbringing. Owning a high model of communication culture, special courtesy, great respect for the interlocutor, a high level of language communication, ease of communication, that is, a characteristic of the **linguistic personality** being studied from the beginning to the end of his short life, they are the personalities who instilled these qualities into Chokan from childhood.

As a result of the analysis of Chokan's linguistic personality as a system, it was proved that it determines the uniqueness of the phenomena of the Kazakh linguistic personality, the category of national linguistic personality and the linguistic personality of the writer, the linguistic personality of the poet, the linguistic personality of the scientist. We conclude that each work (text) of Chokan Valikhanov as a clear manifestation of the closely related categories and phenomena of anthropological, national-cultural, and spiritual,

psychological-emotional, social, biographical data. Based on the works of Chokan Valikhanov, the study revealed that the text is a system category in which all the macro-components of the linguistic and textual personality and all the elements of the language ability, micro-components are verbalized (BASIN, 1971).

4. DISCUSSION

Undoubtedly, the formation of any linguistic personality begins at an early age and largely depends on the influence of parents, family traditions, education, as well as the content of the texts he reads or hears. There is a lot of information about Chokan Valikhanov's family, so it can be said that several qualities that define the uniqueness of the scientist, including the culture of speech, came from his grandmother and father. Chokan's grandmother, Aiganym, was well-educated in her time: she spoke several Oriental languages, was involved in public and political life, and corresponded with the Asian Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Siberian Committee in St. Petersburg. It was his grandmother Aiganym who also contributed to the formation and development of Chokan Valikhanov's spiritual world. From childhood, she told Chokan about ancient Kazakh legends, traditions and customs, historical events in which she participated.

There is a lot of information about Chokan's father Chingis in scientific archival and literary texts, and he is described as one of the leading figures of the Kazakh society. This is because Chingis, Chokan's father, was an active participant in the life, economy, and political life of the Kazakh society at that time and helped scientists who came to North Kazakhstan to conduct research (he shared what he knew and the materials that he had). Chokan's father Chingis was well known in the Geographical and Anthropological Societies of Moscow and St. Petersburg. He studied at the Siberian Linear Cossack School and for seven years he was literate, knowledgeable in science, literature, and art, history, and geography, and statistics of his country. Chingis was the first Kazakh to speak Russian fluently. At the age of 23 he was appointed senior sultan of Amankaragai district, then a major and then a colonel.

In addition to Chokan, Chingiz Valikhanov had several sons who were educated in Russian and were recognized as talented at the time. It is known that the late poet and composer Sakypkerei (Kozyke) wrote several songs together with the famous Kazakh composer Akan Seri. Among his best-preserved songs are *Ai kokek*, *Topai kok*, *Syrymbet*, and *Kokenin amanaty* dedicated to his brother Chokan Valikhanov. Another brother, Maky (Makyzhan), was an artist. In other words, Chokan's drawing was not for no reason. It is known that Makyzhan studied at the School for the Deaf in St. Petersburg, and after graduating he worked as an artist in scientific institutions and libraries. He lived in St. Petersburg for 11 years, where he engaged in painting in the workshop of the Academy of Arts. After returning to

the country, he decided to take part in public life. One of the brothers who was greatly influenced by Chokan - Mahmut Valikhanov. As a child, he read Russian and Western European classics with great interest and was in close contact with Russian scientists, writers, and engineers.

Valikhanov was of the dynasty of sultans. Uali, the eldest son of his grandfather Abylai Khan, the last khan of the Middle Zhuz, further developed the political and trade relations established by his father with Russia. **ALEKSEEVA (2012)** writes: Uali khan had two winter camps (homestead), one on the khan's lake east of Kokshetau and the other on Syrymbet. Descendants of Abylai's first wife, Saiman, still live there (on the shores of Borovoye). The children of Aiganym (Uali khan's youngest wife) are in Syrymbet. Chokan (full name - Muhammad-Hanafiya) was born in November 1835. From an early age, Chokan was very smart, intelligent, bright, and talented. From an early age, he was interested in writing Kazakh folk epics. His skill in drawing was also observed from an early age. He learned it from Russian topographers and surveyors living in the Valikhanovs' house in the Kushmurun fortress. From an early age, he was interested in historical legends, songs, and stories of ordinary people.

According to the tradition, the sultan's descendants were obliged to receive education and master Oriental languages. Therefore, Chokan studied at a private Kazakh school in Kushmurun, learned medieval literary works in the Kipchak and Chagatai languages, and learned spoken Arabic and Persian. Later, Chokan first mastered the Arabic

script and then learned the Uyghur script. Kazakh folk poetry had a great influence on the formation of Chokan's linguistic personality. He wrote down their classic examples and read **them** to his parents. Chokan, who once wrote different versions of folk poems Kozy Korpesh - Bayan Sulu, Erkokshe, handed them over to his teacher N.F. Kostyletsky.

In general, Chokan's great interest in folk poetry was influenced by Kazakh singers and songwriters, who often visited his family. In addition to Kazakh poetry, he was engaged in the best examples of poetry of other peoples of the East, read with pleasure the poems of the classics of Oriental literature. Famous Russian publicist and writer N.M. Yadrintsev wrote: Chokan was a poetic and oriental man (**ALEKSEEVA, 2013**). Among the people who formed the inclination of the future Kazakh scientist to conduct scientific research was academician A. Schrenk, who was at his home and worked in this region, and Decembrists S.M. Semenov, V.I. Shteingel, N.W. Basargin, students of Kazan University S. Sotnikov, N.F. Kostyletsky, T. Seifullin. It is known that Chokan's father always tried to involve him in the work of Russian scientists studying Kazakhstan at that time.

At the age of 12, Chokan Valikhanov entered the Siberian Cadet Corps in Omsk in the fall of 1847. At that time, Russia was at the beginning of a great socio-political struggle against feudalism. The ideas of V.G. Belinsky and A.I. Herzen, who opposed the autocracy, reached both Kazakhstan and the Cadet Corps where Chokan studied. After all, this center of education and science was an educational institution for many famous thinkers, scientists, writers, and poets of

that time like V.I. Vagin, the publisher, and editor of the newspaper Amur, the first private publishing house in Siberia, **POTANIN (2010)**, a researcher of Siberia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, and Central Asia, a publicist N.M. Yadrinsev, and statistician scientist, publicist N.F. Annensky.

This Cadet Corps was a general education system that aimed to provide **a comprehensive** education for eight years: general geography, Russian geography, general history, Russian history, Russian and Western European literature, basics of philosophy, architecture and construction, natural history, drawing and painting, calligraphy, geodesy, mathematics, physics, zoology, botany, etc. ; language teaching - Russian, French and German; Oriental languages - Kazakh, Tatar, Chagatai, Turkish, Mongolian, Arabic, Persian; military sciences - tactics, artillery, field fortification; basics of agricultural science.

It is known that special attention was paid to geography, history, and language teaching. The subject of geography combined ethnography and anthropology and considered the division of mankind into races and religious concepts. By the time he graduated, he had mastered the languages mentioned above and was able to speak and understand them fluently. Additional subjects include singing, gymnastics, swimming, dancing, fencing, and horseback riding. Chokan supplemented his philosophical knowledge with works of Russian writers and thinkers such as V.G. Belinsky, A.I. Herzen, N.G. Chernyshevsky, N.A. Dobrolyubov. The poetry of Russian A.S.

Pushkin and M.Yu. Lermontov, which had a great influence on the formation of Chokan's linguistic personality, also the works of Western European writers J.J. Russo, C. Dickens, and W.Thackeray left an indelible mark on his linguistic consciousness.

Thus, Chokan Valikhanov, who graduated from the Cadet Corps at the age of 18, in 1853 became the cornet of the army. This period of life has a special meaning in the formation of Chokan's linguistic personality, because it was at this time when the scientist's enlightenment and democratic views and ideas began to sharpen, the years when he became interested in studying his homeland and the East. Having received a comprehensive education, Chokan became a unique, special person of great opportunity among his contemporaries.

Chokan Valikhanov became a full member of the Russian Geographical Society in 1857 and made a famous trip to Kashgar in 1858-1859. This trip of Ch. Valikhanov made a great contribution to the study of East Turkestan. At that time it was unknown to Europe because according to the ancient tradition in Kashgar, this country was a place where Europeans were forbidden to enter. Therefore, the results of this trip, which showed the geography, history, culture, way of life, political situation of the settlement, were highly appreciated by the Russian society: Chokan Valikhanov has collected valuable materials about the condition of the whole Altysnar, and also for the first time found out the cause and circumstances of the death of Ad. Schlagintweit, - said P.P. Semenov Tian-Shansky (MANKEEVA, 2010).

In general, the reason why Kashgar was closed to Europe was that it was very dangerous to go there because at that time there were frequent uprisings of dissatisfied peoples (Uighurs, Dungans, Kyrgyz, etc.) throughout East Turkestan. Chokan Valikhanov has been in Kashgar for half a year. In a short **time, he** got acquainted with the city of Kashgar and explored the country of Altysnar (cities surrounded by the Tien Shan in the north, the mountains of Kuen-Lun in the south: Kashgar, Aksu, Ush Turpan, Yanysar, Yarkend, Khotan).

Chokan Valikhanov noted the special advantages of the Kokand people in Kashgar: For example, the Chinese government has allowed the Kokand people to collect taxes for their own benefit from goods from other countries. Kokand Khan had a special official called aksakal (elder) as a trade consul and political representative in Kashgar. When Valikhanov lived in Kashgar, first Nasreddin and then Nurmagambet became aksakals. Both welcomed and cared for Chokan and his companions. This was very important if he was not protected by the elders, Ch. Valikhanov was also likely to follow the tragic fate of Schlaginweit.

The most important of Chokan's trips for science is that he brought with him several rare oriental manuscripts: Tazkirah Sultan Sutuq Boghra Khan (History of Sutuq Bughrakhan), Tazkirah Tughluq Temir Khan (History of Tughluq Temir Khan), Tazkirah Khojagan (the history of Khozhas), Abu Muslim Maurizi and others. It is also known that during this trip Chokan presented a collection of rocks, a herbarium, several jade versions, and monuments related to

numismatics. However, the main achievement and result of Chokan Valikhanov was his scientific work *On the situation of six cities in the east of the Chinese province of Nan-Lu (Little Bukhara) or Altyshar*. In this wonderful work, the young scientist's deep knowledge, great talent, insight are visible, and the pure literary quality of this work - artistic language, delicate humor, interesting sides are impressive, - writes the famous Kazakh historian Alkei (MARGULAN, 2010).

Today in world linguistics the issues of structure and organization of linguistic personality are studied in detail and become one of the most important issues of general linguistics: On the one hand, the emergence of the concept of linguistic personality - the growing interest of humanitarian and social sciences in the human personality and its essence is the legal phenomenon, on the other hand – it defines a new level of development of linguistics, which considers the language in the anthropocentric direction. For example, according to the well-known linguist N.D. Galskova:...the result of any linguistic creation is an established linguistic personality, and on the creation in the field of foreign languages, it is a second language person as an indicator of the human ability to fully participate in intercultural communication. In this regard, a linguistic personality who provides the creation of original texts that express the ideals, meaningful values, and assumptions, recommendations necessary to solve a particularly important task or problem is the owner of independent, autonomous language skills.

Therefore, the development of linguistic personality is based on several criteria. The most widely accepted criterion is the level of

language skills. The second criterion is based on the speaker's attitude to the general verbal heritage and texts. In other words, no matter what the model is, it is based on the famous scientist Yu.N. Karaulov's linguistic concept. According to this concept:... a linguistic personality is a set of human characteristics and abilities that ensure the creation and perception of works of speech. They are distinguished by the level of target direction, accuracy, and depth of definition of reality, linguistic and structural complexity. And in the Kazakh linguistics The researcher F.B. Kozhakhmetova, who considered the discursive nature of T. Iztleuov's linguistic personality. states: ... a linguistic personality is a person with linguistic and cultural competence who fully masters the information of the national language and culture.

Thus, Yu.N. Karaulov distinguishes three levels of **the structural** model of linguistic personality: the first level - verbal-semantic. The main units of this level are individual words as units of the associative-verbal network; the second level is called linguocognitive, and the main units are the notions, ideas, concepts that form the image of the orderly universe in each linguistic **personality**, which determines the hierarchy of values; the third level is the motivational or pragmatic level. The units of this level are determined by the pragmatic goal, that is, it is determined by the communicative and functional needs of the individual.

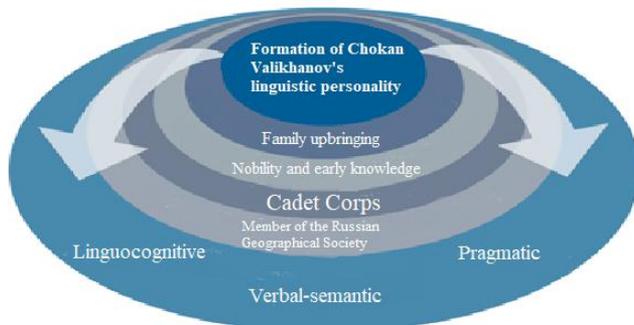


Figure 1: Formation of Chokan Valikhanov's linguistic personality as a system

5. CONCLUSION

Thus, the anthropological data of the biography of Chokan Valikhanov are the main features of the formation of his linguistic personality. Each stage of his life has its own place. First of all, they had a great influence on the development and formation of Chokan's unique scientific and literary style: stylistically diverse text (connection of oral vocabulary with scientific style); non-verbal component of special significance (scientist's drawings, diagrams, comparative tables, etc.).

A text-creator personality must have insight, acumen, intelligence, vigilance, and even a special sense of sight, hearing, smell, and feeling. His multifaceted properties are provided by the active functioning of the macro-components of the linguistic

personality and the micro-components of language ability. Man is an individual phenomenon, and the soul, in contrast, belongs to the general category. Therefore, it is necessary to emphasize the nature of the linguistic personality as a general category (Kazakh linguistic personality, national linguistic personality) and personal, individual phenomena (linguistic personality of the writer, linguistic personality of the poet, **the linguistic** personality of the scientist, etc.). Chokan's linguistic personality defines the synthesis of these two categories: Chokan Valikhanov's linguistic world - with its inexhaustible depth, defines the historical, ethnic, social, psychological features of the unique, original linguistic personality of the scientist. Therefore, it is no coincidence that the creative heritage of Chokan Valikhanov still attracts the attention of many worlds, both now and in the future.

Each work (text) of Chokan Valikhanov can be considered as a clear manifestation of closely related categories and phenomena of an individual's personality, such as anthropological, national-cultural and spiritual, psychological, emotional, social, and biographical data. This is because the text is the only objective reality that is unparalleled in which all the macro components of a linguistic and textual personality and all the elements of language ability, microcomponents, are verbalized.

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