

PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF EPISTOLARY TEXTS BY SH. MURTAZA

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Abstract. Due to the changes of time and society, it is known that the communication among the human beings is developing not only orally, but also in a written form. From this point of view, the tradition of writing a letter is one of the means of communication. This is a genre of great historical and cultural significance, which is one of the ancient forms of written language. The study of this genre is one of the new issues in modern Kazakh linguistics.

The application of the comparative and analytical methods for finding a coherent framework of how the writer creates and prepares tables of the text word in accordance with the pragmatic goal set by him while writing letters, allows to create a functional-pragmatic model of open writing and analyze the features of the texts of letters.

Research work was carried out using descriptive methods and descriptive tools.

The scientific significance of the research work is the classification of the writer's letters written in different years by their content and finding linguistic features in his letters. In the course of the analysis, we noticed that the writer's letters do not have a certain pattern, but have a social and household content. As research materials and data, Sh. Murtaza's published letters, as well as unpublished letters were obtained from the archives of the "Sherkhan" research center in Zhambyl region, which is the native region of the writer.

It is clear that the results of the research brought changes to the development of Kazakh journalism and the epistolary genre; thus, the thoughts and pragmatics of nationalism in the letters make a significant contribution to the education of future generations.

Keywords: epistolary genre, letter, pragmatics, linguistic personality, national-cultural phenomenon, worldview, national customs and traditions, education

Basic provisions

Sh. Murtaza is a universal person. In other words, he is not only a legal writer, an ardent publicist, a talented journalist, a talented playwright, and a skilled translator, but also a legal person with strong character and patriotism. In addition, his real personality is distinguished by his real editorial activity, which helped him to lead five popular press of Kazakhstan. It is an axiom that no one can resist glorifying such great people, studying their creativity, and promoting their values. The content and ending of epistolary letters of Sherkhan Murtaza, who became the herald of Kazakh spirituality, is highly unique.

The talented writer is the owner of the art of words, not only during the Soviet period, but also during the independent Kazakhstan.

Introduction

It is widely known that the epistolary style in a language is closely related to the official style. The epistolary style, which we take as the object of our research, considers the linguistic features of the text of a letter. Based on the opinion of research scholars such as R. Syzdyk, epistolary style is defined as the language of letters written by individuals to each other [1, p. 282].

Many scholars consider the letter as a part of epistolary style, epistolary literature, and epistolary genre. The word epistolary comes from the Greek word *epistole*, which means letter. Epistolary is a characteristic of a letter; written in the form of a letter; and it gives the concept of consisting of a letter [2, p. 624].

In the Kazakh Soviet encyclopedia, epistolary literature and epistolography (In Greek: address, appeal) are defined as the works written in the form of various letters. It is understood that epistolary literature also includes letters written by individuals to each other, which, in turn, owns cultural significance and is considered to be a literary heritage [3, p. 453].

Communicative-pragmatic linguistics consider the speech act, the speech situation, and the communicative-pragmatic function of prosodic elements and non-verbal language units involved in the speech act. Pragmatics is one of the prerequisites that must be present during communication since it organizes communication. The use of some language units and the delivery of ideas are pragmatic in nature. In connection with this, the terms like communicative-pragmatic function of language units are considered together in the speech system.

The linguistic meaning of pragmatics (pragmalinguistics, linguistic pragmatics, pragmatic linguistics) is described in different ways in the views of journalistic scholars. A.A. Matzler points out that all these opinions consider language as a means of communication, not “for itself”, and he explains that it is necessary to search the pragmatics of language communication not from the communication of linguistic symbols, but from the relationship of the people involved in the communication [4, p. 103].

Communication and speech act are inseparable parts of pragmatics. Pragmatic speech is based on the concepts of influencing people through language and pushing them to action. These concepts arise from the goal of the communicators participating in the communication. Therefore, it is the speaker’s aim that creates the act of speech. In general, regardless of the pragmatics of any conversation, it aims to determine what aim people are speaking in a specific situation [5, p. 57].

Materials and methods

Materials and data of the article include letters written by Sh. Murtaza. The methods used in the article are comparison and analysis served to find a whole framework that specifies and follows how the writer created and practiced text word tables according to the pragmatic goal he set for himself while writing his work.

The research methodology is complex and phased. In addition, it includes a creation of a functional-pragmatic model of open writing and analysis of features of letter texts.

Results

The place of artistic creativity of the writer is highly special not only in Kazakh society, which is constantly on the path of development and renewal, but also in the deep thought space, in the social environment and, generally, in the world of Turkish society. This was because the topics and topical issues that the writer raised in his time were the main priorities of that time. Artistic and sharp language that hits the target precisely during the fight against negative phenomena occurring in the development of society and his journalistic skill serve as an exemplary school for the current generation.

It is clear that each style has its own characteristics from a linguistic point of view, as well as from an extralinguistic point of view [6, p. 39]. Therefore, the epistolary style is also individualized by its own characteristics.

Professor B. Shalabai stated that the functional stylistic and intrastylistic classification in the language is very complex and multi-faceted [7, p. 74].

The history of the genre of epistolary journalism, particularly the letter, dates back to very early times. When the first people were born, they first communicated with each other through signs, pictures, and images in order to exchange messages and information, and then they started to solve national problems with the help of letters.

Because of this, we decided to take Sh. Murtaza's letters as a separate genre (epistolary) worthy of study. It is also strengthened by the fact that there is a great opportunity to reveal the inner soul, personality, and real character of the figure in depth by analyzing the letters written by Sh. Murtaza or directed to him, as well as the results of the research conducted on his works. In recent years, special attention has been paid to the study of epistolary texts. In this direction, we can take into consideration the research conducted by A.A. Akishina, N.I. Belunova, N.Yu. Busorgina, N.V. Glukhikh, N.A. Kovaleva, L.V. Nizhnikova, E.V. Polyakova, and N.V. Silaeva.

Furthermore, we can mention the works of R. Syzdykova, B. Abilkasymov, K. Yergobek, M. Balakaev, E. Zhanpeyisov, L. Duysembekova, G. Abikenova, who studied epistolary writings in Kazakh linguistics.

An epistolary text is a written work which is conceptual, informative and pragmatic in its nature. Its main categorical features consist of a different topic, standard system and targeting.

Hence, the pragmatic level of Sh. Murtaza's linguistic personality consists of his motives and goals of loving his nation and preaching to his people. There is no doubt that the significance and importance of national education through his letters is increasing day by day.

The basis of pragmatics in the science of language is the relationship between the narrator, that is, the speaker, and the listener, that is, the reader. At the same time, pragmatic presuppositions, that is, the speaker's assessment of the listener's general knowledge, attitude, attention, understanding, and psychological characteristics are included. The main goal of pragmatics is to understand the specific rules of word usage. A scholar Y. N. Karaulov recognizes that the highest level of linguistic

personality is the pragmatic level. After all, this level consists of motives and goals that develop the linguistic personality [8, p. 181].

As we have seen, the sentence structure of epistolary texts is complex, besides, it has its own writing style; in most cases, it is distinguished by the absence of emotional and figurative language. However, some letters may be created to tell the author's personal thoughts, feelings, and impressions from various situations. In this regard, it should be noted that personal letters are different in terms of their content than business letters, in which they describe everything from public needs to personal secrets.

We can rely on the statement of a scholar E.M. Vinogradov, who grouped letters according to their communicative function and classified the text of the letter written in the Kazakh epistolary style:

Personal letters. Personal letters belong to the main epistolary genres:

- a) letters without established pattern (social and household letters)
- b) letters in the form of etiquette
- c) letters of guarantee
- d) letters written in a certain format

Personal business letters:

- a) anonymous letters

Official business letters:

- a) manual;
- b) diplomatic;
- c) message, report, etc.

Letters in literature. These letters belong to additional epistolary genres:

- literary friendly letters;
- letters submitted for authorship processing for publication;
- press notification letters;
- letters written with poetry;
- personal letters of literary content (non-household);
- personal letters with a literary attachment;
- letters in the structure of a literary work;
- open letter (letters to the editor) [9, p. 25].

M. Balakaev, Ye. Zhanpeyisov group the letters as follows:

- 1) official letters;
- 2) official business and business letters;
- 3) household letters, they distinguish two types of them: confidential and friendly letters [10, p. 134].

We decided to classify Sh. Murtaza's letters according to their content in a following way:

1. Personal (informal) letters.
2. Letters of literary content with pen pals.
3. Business letters.

Letters are part of the things found in the writer's personal archive. Among them there are about one hundred and fifty letters written by Sh. Murtaza and

addressed to him. We noticed that the letters written to the writer have social and household contents without a certain pattern.

The first letters of the writer were written to his mother Aisha when he was away from his native village. From the letters he wrote to his mother and brothers, one can immediately understand his feelings of fraternity and sympathy. Each letter has its own signature and style. At the same time, the original character of the boy who tried to be honest is reflected in his letters. The coexistence of honor and urgency in his personal letters are the features that distinguish his linguistic personality. Let us look at the letter written on September 29, 1950:

Greetings from Moscow! My mother! 29.IX.50. I am studying safely, my health is good... Mom, don't worry about me, just pray for me and keep staying healthy and strong! [11, p. 7].

Epistolary writings are not often characterized by the style of fiction. Figurative and imaginative use of words in a variable sense is characteristic of the literary style, and a feature of the epistolary style is that the words in the language are used in their literal sense.

In the language of epistolary works, phraseological units and proverbs are not often used. There are few figurative language tools and metaphorical words. In the language of a letter, if words have variable meanings, it is related to a specific purpose. For example, it is not forbidden to use metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, etc. as humor, and jokes among friends, and in general, it should be emphasized that the literal meaning of the words is used in the nature of the written language. It distinguishes the epistolary style from the literary style. Epistolary style is used in the language of artistic works.

Analyzing and correcting the grammatical and stylistic errors of Sherkhan Murtaza's letters, especially those written by his friends Abdulali, Tolen, and Abutalip, is the beginning of his future editorship. Correcting the mistakes is not blaming the owner of the letter, but to participate in editing the letter and directing it to knowledge. In other words, orientation towards education and people's efforts to develop literacy is another pragmatic feature of Sherkhan Murtaza.

What we can see from this letter is that a second-year student of MSU sending these words to his friends making a philosophical analysis; from his words we can observe the manifestation of literacy, and thus, the example of enlightened pragmatics. Sh.Murtaza's own philosophical views are a distinguishing feature of his linguistic personality. The spiritual Kazakh nature of his thinking system gives a clear impression of the maturity of his being and reveals the special aspects of Sherkhan's linguistic personality. Moreover, we can see that words like *collapsing like a fallen tree, lost its meaning, sentence-like* in the lines of the letter have been used by the linguist with a deep understanding of the power of artistic words since he was a student.

K. Yergobek's article in the collection of critical articles "Bayangumyr", talks about the letters of the soldier and pays special attention to the epistolary genre. For the first time, in the context of research, he conveys the idea to the reader that "a letter in the form of a poem is not only a formal feature of the epistolary genre in

Kazakh literature, but also the peak of the genre in terms of content depth” [12, p. 104].

Among his informal, personal letters, there are letters addressed to his grandchildren by his younger brother Batyrkhan, whom he accepted as a true friend in 1998-2000. “When I am disappointed with people, I want to go to the country. I want to sit in the middle of children, Zhako, Iliko, Alisher, Zico, and Almas, not adults. They are real friends...” [11, p. 11] - the writer worries. In the letters he wrote to them, he used to educate them, adapt them to society, hide mysteries and give them tasks.

Personal letters of related content are characterized by the abundance of proverbs. It is often used to educate his siblings: Listen to these words from our Wise Ancestors:

*A bad leg smears an honoured place,
A bad mouth smears the whole country.*

*If a good man speaks, flowers will flow from his mouth,
If a bad man speaks, a demon will pour out of his mouth* [11, p. 55].

National culture dimensions can be seen from the speech and thinking of a linguistic person. Besides, the level of language personality, which is clearly visible from the national character, is the pragmatic level. The pragmatic level of the linguistic personality of Sherkhan Murtaza, which we are considering, consists of loving his country, nation, and at the same time, setting certain motivations and goals while preaching.

After the personal letters, let us pay attention to the literary and friendly letters of the linguist.

It can be said that letters written by pen pals in far and near foreign countries had a special influence on the writer’s rise to a creative height and increase in his writing power. “There is no greater wealth in the world than the acquaintance and understanding between one person and another”, said Saint-Exupéry, and there is no wordsmith who did not agree with his saying and did not look deeply into the human soul and seek to shed spiritual light. For example, the letters written by foreign literary experts such as Russian writer and his friend Leonid Khanbekov, T. Minullin, M. Karim, etc. are full of friendly wishes and creative advice. Let us consider a number of Sh. Murtaza’s letters.

A letter from Leonid Khanbekov: 23.11.1978, Moscow

Dear Sherkhan!

Finally, congratulations once again on your romance! Well done! Jigit!

I believe that as soon as you finish the second part, the “Fire Arrow” will ring not only on the Kazakhstani horizon, but also in the sky of the whole country – in a bold, fresh and strong way...[14, p. 9].

One of the features of R. Syzdyk’s style is respectful, high-ranking, kind, etc. Similarly, it shows that the words dedicated to showing respect and honor begin with words like *gizatlu*, *khurmatlu*, *markhabatlu*, *sagadatlu*, *biyik martabalu*, *ginaitlu*, *kudratlu*, *shafagatlu*, according to the writing style developed in the Tatar and Turkic

literary traditions. Most of the words used in the language of these documents are not typical of the Kazakh language, but of the Central Asian literary language and Tatar languages [1, p. 151].

Considering that L.V. Khanbekov is a well-known literary critic of the Russian people, literary critic, publicist, translator, and candidate of philological sciences, these letters of Sh. Murtaza, found in the archive, can be said to be the result of significant works in the development of the Kazakh language and literature, as well as the literary communication.

We can say that the lexical features of the language of epistolary writings include the existence of standard words and characters characteristic of the epistolary style, which are fixed and used in the modern epistolary genre. For example, the beginning of a letter with polite words, preservation of ancient literary language forms, etc.

Here are excerpts from Sh. Murtaza's reply letters:

12.02.1987. Dear Viktor Mikhailovich!

If all historians were as honest and just, as highly erudite and gifted, then there would be much more order in the world, and the atmosphere would become much cleaner. My thanksgiving is just humane. May Fate reward you for your good deed [13, p. 151].

Discussion

Sh. Murtaza was in friendly contact with all the mentioned letter holders and wrote letters himself. As the contents of the letters show, Sherkhan Murtaza's works are translated and highly appreciated not only in our national literature, but also in many countries.

His letters with his pen pals in far and wide foreign countries are one of the spiritual treasures that provide many opportunities to raise the unknown secrets of his creativity and his civil personality, and at the same time their meanings are deepened with each study.

Sh. Murtaza was constantly engaged in creativity and was able to write down his heart-felt thoughts.

Even after the independence of our country, new problems have appeared. It is also true that he was one of the observers of the reality that although our country has gained political freedom, it has not yet achieved its full spiritual freedom. These are the urgent problems that torment the writer's soul and blacken the tip of his pen. Thus, we can understand that the heroic use of the pen by a patriotic writer regarding the fate of the nation and the masses during the years of independence, and the fact that he brought painful situations to the reader's attention were the factors that developed his pragmatic style.

Sh. Murtaza's linguistic features are abundantly reflected not only in his artistic worlds and fables, but also in his articles and transcripts found in the archives; furthermore they are found in his speeches, and in the letters we are considering. A figure who unflinchingly expressed his deep thoughts and proposals for correcting the shortcomings of his country and getting rid of the remnants of colonialism even from the podium of the Parliament.

The strong opinions of the writer, born from the feeling of patriotism, did not go unnoticed by some chauvinists, instead they got on their nerves, and there were times when they considered him an enemy. However, he did not stop until the end of his term as a deputy, and he was able to express the problems of his people from the official platform.

His works, known as a master publicist, are instructive works added to the journalistic genre of our national literature.

Among the literary works written in the epistolary style of the linguist are the letters of the epistolary genre with Kamal Smayilov, which are published in the fundamental press of the country "Yegemen Kazakhstan" (Independent Kazakhstan), deeply touching the fate of the land and the country and giving a great thought to the Kazakh reader.

...However, if the author of the letter and the addressee are famous people and the text is related to a social issue, the letters become a tool of political analysis, having a social significance. (From national history - Shokan Ualikhanov's letters to his Russian friends; K. Smayylov and Sh. Murtaza's letters written to each other as an example of the modern letter genre). It is known that such letters existed even before the appearance of the periodical press [14].

Not discussing the personal issues but directing his people to think deeply by writing the letters is another manifestation of the pragmatics of Sh. Murtaza. In these letters, the skill of expressing the emotions and feelings of the linguistic person through linguistic methods is clearly visible. While reading the letters, we can see that both people lived closely with the people. In these letters, the linguist, analyzing the present and future development of the independent country from all angles, was able to tell the national issues with the truth before the eyes of the reader, and was able to amaze the people with his sharp thoughts. In addition, the sovereign expressed serious thoughts about the political, social and economic development of the country. They express their sharp opinions and are worried about the security and peace of the world. K. Smayylov says: *It is enough if someone does not shoot us because of our sharp criticism in the newspaper.*

We would also like to note that currently thoughts and the sayings of Sh. Murtaza like The path of independence is hard, the taste is sweet; The worst enemy is a miscreant; The foundation of a state that bends the spear of the law will not be strong; The sheep are safe, the wolf is full; A person who does not lose his value obeys Abay's instructions, while the worthless follow what the king says are fully used as proverbs. Another feature of the language of Sh. Murtaza is to use proverbs of Kazakh people to convey ideas. Look for the camel in the sky when the wind is blowing; If you are honest - you will die of hunger; Leading to union is from the messenger; Leading to fight is from the enemy; Fasting - prayer is in the hearth; Do not give to those who are never full; Do not pour to those who are never full; It is better to die by drinking the poison of the truth than to live by licking the honey of lies; Vaska listens and eats (Russian proverb); Satisfaction fills the stomach, while unsatisfied slaughters its lonely horse; Only the devil without hope. As we have seen, the proverbs in the letters of the writer were used in order to overcome the weak points of the times, to raise the country's spirit and to change its direction.

The writer's epistolary style of speech is very unique, which allows us to talk about the originality of his letters compared to his literary texts. It contains many artistic and journalistic mixtures, more transitions and shades that are not found in fiction. Noting the features of the idiolexicon, let us talk about the most popular lexemes in Sh. Murtaza's epistolary. For example, among the most frequently used lexemes there is the word *patriot*: What is needed? Enthusiasm is needed. A patriotic heart is needed. There is no patriotism in our hearts. There is only smoke instead [15, p. 26].

It is known that phrases and lexemes such as patriotism and love of the motherland are widely used in our language. The writer could have used here "A patriotic heart is needed". However, we can understand the peculiarity of the linguistic person's original use of words at this point as well. In general, patriotism is a deep, secret, and sometimes unconscious feeling that a person feels for his country.

In addition, Sh. Murtaza's letters to Kamal contain excerpts and examples from the Holy Quran. "God himself is the truth and his words are the truth", he said, and the following example can be cited from his letter titled "What is left unsold?". From Surah Al-Baqarah: Do not mix the truth with mischief, and do not hide the truth knowingly [15, p. 39].

In these letters, the linguist dwells deeply on the issues that the people cannot tolerate. In particular, he was angry with the subordinates of the head of the state; he called them "*greedy*", as people causing pain to the society, and told the following about them: Greedy bureaucrats are cancerous tumors in the body of society! [13, p. 96]; by these words he strongly suppresses the image of society, which remains true even today.

The writer is endlessly dissatisfied with careerists who care only about their personal interests, and with the fact that the wealth of the country is going into the pockets of corrupt people: *Well, those with thick pockets.... Corrupt people, bribe takers... Those who robbed the people's treasury. Hidden money is lying both in the country and abroad as you mentioned...* [15, p. 175]; from these words we can understand the pragmatics of his wish to his country to develop and beautify, even if it is told by great imagination.

As we noticed in the course of research, motivation and purpose are strong and powerful forces that elevate an individual to the level of a linguistic person; these are the main factors influencing the formation of a linguistic person as a force for the advancement of all people and society. The search of humanity, depth of thought and knowledge originates from motives, goals, and interests. Sh. Murtaza is also a linguistic person with pragmatic features, starting from his artistic works. Pragmatic level is multi-systemic, multi-layered structure, so it means that the linguistic person's relationship with the society is complicated. The motivation that brought up Sh. Murtaza and his civility was the danger of staying in the grip of ignorance of the Kazakh people. That is why he chose the holy spirit of nationalism and he became the author of letters urging his people to unity and solidarity, as well as the loyalty and service to the Motherland. Letters of this nature made Sh. Murtaza even

more famous and well-known in his own nation. His letters directed to K. Smayilov is a direct proof of this.

One of Sh. Murtaza's creative features is creating a dialogue with his people, and sometimes with individual famous persons, by writing letters and inviting them to talk. Serving the nation as the main goal is a great and honorable thing; that is why Sh. Murtaza is passionate about presenting himself as an example. The evaluative nature of Sh. Murtaza's language originates from his deep level of education and turns into critical thinking. Sharing thoughts is a pragmatic feature originating from the poetry of distant poets.

A letter is an eye of the heart and the mirror of the human soul. The culture of writing it, the placement of letters on the paper, and the placement of punctuation marks... everything gives a clear message about the author himself [11, p. 3].

For example, Sh. Murtaza wrote in his letters about the state of our relatives who went to foreign countries during the period of instability, and about the period when they returned to the country, about the existing gaps, as well as the nation's demographic situation as one of the minority people; he also wrote about mutual unity, peace to those people who want to destroy the unity of the country. He narrates many conclusions against those who do not preach religion correctly. For example, he says that even the Alash intellectuals died because of the treacherous traitors who came from among us, and at the same time, he says that we need to value ourselves without changing our national character. Every word he says to his friend Kamal Smayilov is like a reminder to every citizen of his country: "my country, my people". Therefore, we can observe deep philosophical considerations in the letters of the linguistic person that we are discussing.

Conclusion

Sh. Murtaza's philosophical views are another characteristic of his linguistic personality. Improving the spiritual nature of Kazakh people and their thinking system reveals the special aspects of the linguistic personality of Sherkhan Murtaza. Pragmatic level is the level of language identity that is clearly visible from the national character. Therefore, national culture dimensions are clearly seen from the pragmatic appeals of the linguistic person to his people. Therefore, the pragmatic level of Sh. Murtaza's linguistic personality consists of the motivation and goals of loving his people, glorifying his nation, and preaching to them.

While the writer's letters covers the spiritual condition of the country in depth, K. Smayilov speaks with real data about the country's economy and gives insights as a journalist. We can see that the Head of State himself paid attention to the serious thoughts expressed in each line of Sh. Murtaza's letters entitled Who has the key to the golden chest?; Where is gold, there is hell; What is left unsold?; Don't be insulted because you are poor; Who is frightening?; The world that is turned upside down; Who will clean the dirty binoculars?; The era of the Great Kush; Will the governors think; Corruption, theft, and bribery; Rich. Average. Poor and Human Value and took these letters into account while setting the goals for the country's development.

To sum up, there is a specific Kazakh epistolary style, which is a small style that takes place within the official style, and often contains elements of the colloquial style by owning its own style of writing.

A great writer and patriot of his country Sh. Murtaza's pragmatism is deeply reflected in his letters of the epistolary genre.

Hence, in the article, we analyzed Sh. Murtaza's letters with his friends poets and writers of far and near foreign countries; we also analyzed the spiritual significance of his thoughts in the development of our national literature and culture, and looked at his contribution to awakening his country and raising our national values and consciousness; finally, we deeply considered Sh. Murtaza's creativity in the network of letters. We group the categorical parameters of Sh. Murtaza's linguistic personality in the epistolary genre as follows:

- independence and accuracy;
- reflexivity of consciousness;
- level of communicative competence;
- freedom in discourse expressions;
- level of public speaking;
- level of use of writing resources of our language;
- conditionality of extralinguistic factors.

Moreover, Sh. Murtaza's letters were written in the epistolary-publicistic and epistolary-political directions.

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ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЭПИСТОЛЯРНЫХ ТЕКСТОВ Ш. МУРТАЗЫ

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Аннотация. Общеизвестен факт, что в связи с преобразованиями в обществе и новыми требованиями современности развивается не только характер устного взаимодействия между людьми, но и форма письменного общения. В этом отношении традиция написания писем является одним из средств общения. Это жанр, имеющий огромное историческое и культурное значение, одна из древнейших форм письменной речи. Изучение данного жанра является одной из проблем современной лингвистики.

Целью статьи является анализ и обоснование того факта, что одним из отличительных языковых признаков эпистолярных текстов Ш. Муртазы является уровень его прагматических и философских рассуждений.

Исследование проводилось с использованием художественных средств и описательного метода.

В статье приведены доказательства того, что прагматичный уровень языковой личности Ш. Муртазы содержит такие цели как мотивация любви к народу, возвеличивание нации, назидания народу.

Научная значимость исследовательской работы состоит в том, что после определения языковых особенностей письма, была проведена классификация писем, написанных писателем в разные годы, по их содержанию. В ходе анализа было выявлено, что письма не имеют определенного образца и содержание их социально-бытовое. В качестве материалов и данных исследования были использованы изданные письма Ш. Муртазы, а также еще неопубликованные письма писателя из архива научно-исследовательского центра «Шерхановедение», который находится на родине писателя – Жамбылской области.

Результатом исследовательской работы явились изменения в развитии казахской публицистики и эпистолярном жанре, очевидно, что национальная прагматика, глубокие мысли, изложенные в письмах, внесут значительный вклад в воспитание подрастающего поколения.

Ключевые слова: эпистолярный жанр, письмо, прагматика, языковая личность, национально-культурный феномен, мировоззрение, национальные обычаи и традиции, воспитание

Ш. МҰРТАЗАНЫҢ ЭПИСТОЛЯРЛЫҚ МӘТІНДЕРІНДЕГІ ПРАГМАТИКАЛЫҚ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕР

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Аңдатпа. Заман мен қоғам өзгерістеріне орай адамзат баласының қарым-қатынасы тек ауызша сипатта ғана емес, жазбаша сипатта да дамып жатқаны белгілі. Осы тұрғыдан алғанда, хат жазу дәстүрі – қарым-қатынас құралының бірі. Қазіргі қазақ лингвистикасында бұл жанрды зерттеу – тың мәселелердің қатарында.

Мақаланың мақсаты – Ш.Мұртазаның эпистолярлық мәтіндеріндегі прагматикалық деңгейі мен философиялық пайымдауларының оның тілдік тұлғалық қасиетін ерекшелейтін тағы бір белгісі екендігін талдай отырып дәлелдеу.

Зерттеу жұмысы – сипаттамалық әдістер мен көркемдегіш құралдарды пайдалана отырып жүргізілді.

Қазақ халқының рухани болмыс-бітімі мен оның ойлау жүйесін жетілдіру – Шерхан Мұртазаның тілдік тұлғасының ерекше қырларын аша түседі. Жалпы, прагматикалық деңгей - ұлттық сипаттан анық байқалатын тілдік тұлға деңгейі. Сондықтан да, ұлттық мәдениет өлшемдері тілдік тұлғаның халқына қарата айтқан, ой сана жеткізген прагматикаға толы үндеулерінен анық байқалады. Мақалада Ш.Мұртаза тілдік тұлғасының прагматикалық деңгейі оның халқын сүйу, ұлтын ұлықтау, оларға насихат айту уәж, мақсаттарынан тұратындығын дәлелдеуге тырыстық.

Зерттеу жұмысының ғылыми маңыздылығы - хаттарындағы тілдік ерекшеліктерді таба отырып, жазушының әр жылдарда жазған хаттарын мазмұнына қарай жіктелгендігі. Талдау барысында жазушы хаттарының белгілі бір үлгісі жоқ, әлеуметтік-тұрмыстық мазмұнда екендігін байқадық. Зерттеу материалдары мен деректері ретінде Ш.Мұртазаның баспадан жарыққа шыққан хаттары, сонымен қатар қаламгердің туған өлкесі – Жамбыл облысындағы «Шерхантану» ғылыми-зерттеу орталығының мұрағатындағы әлі жарық көрмеген хаттары алынды.

Зерттеу жұмысының нәтижесі қазақ публицистикасы мен эпистолярлық жанрдың дамуына өзіндік өзгерістер әкеліп, хаттарындағы келелі ойлар, ұлтжандылық прагматикасы болашақ ұрпақ тәрбиесіне елеулі үлес қосатындығы айқын.

Тірек сөздер: эпистолярлық жанр, хат, прагматика, тілдік тұлға, ұлттық-мәдени феномен, дүниетаным, ұлттық салт пен дәстүр, тәрбие

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