

ABSTRACT
of the doctoral dissertation on the topic:
"Linguocultural features of the French political media discourse
(based on the periodical press)"
submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)
in the specialty "6D021000 - Foreign Philology" by Abdikerimova
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The relevance of the research topic is determined by the expansion of globalization processes, when the boundaries between nation-states are being erased, the interaction between France and Kazakhstan intensifies in various spheres of social development, including the socio-political sphere. In particular, it can be noted that when developing the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the French model was used, which assumes presidential power. Consequently, the study of the political media discourse of France is of essential importance for understanding the linguacultural preferences of French society.

The French political media discourse as a specific sign system of the national language, in addition to the functions of informing and interpreting, is a space for reflecting the struggle for power, the establishment of ideological beliefs of citizens, the conceptualization of the modern political world, the building of public consensus and the justification of socio-political decisions in the context of pluralism of opinions and active positions of French citizens in a democratic society and, being one of the instruments of political power aimed at influencing public opinion, contributes to changes in the political reality in the country. French periodicals, unlike other types of media, are capable of consistently and comprehensively reflecting socio-political phenomena from a broader perspective and providing the mass consumer of information with comprehensive analytical material.

Currently, there are almost no dissertations in the domestic linguistic science devoted to the study of the linguacultural features of the French linguacultural community, which are manifested in the country's political media discourse, revealing the content of the French political conceptual system and including the concepts of *Pouvoir* (Power), *Laïcité* (Secularism).

The concept of *Pouvoir* reflects the historical experience accumulated by the French linguacultural community. It represents a significant fragment of existence, socio-political and cultural understanding, features of a specific national interpretation of the signs of power and power relations. The issues of multiculturalism, growing migration of population, recognition of the right to be different in religious and cultural identity, sometimes contrary to the political principles of France, are the starting point for the concept of *Laïcité* in socio-political coordinates, which is ultimately apparent in the modern political media discourse of the country. The linguacultural characteristics of the French political media discourse are revealed through the linguacognitive interpretation of the results of the conceptual study of key concepts. The question of the combination of cognitive

features of a concept with its linguacultural attributes is one of the important aspects of modern linguistics and serves as the basis of the present study.

The transition to the anthropocentric paradigm of cognition and the related interest in studying various manifestations of personality as a subject in French discourse determined the need to consider the cognitive-discursive category of *ethos* in the light of the relationship between language and culture, emotions and cognition, reflection of the values of the French linguacultural community in the language and, on the other hand, individuality in language, the personality of the addresser and addressee of the political process, manifested in the political media discourse of France.

All of the above reflects the relevance of the topic of the dissertation research.

The object of the research is the French political media discourse.

The subject of the research is the linguacultural features of the French political media discourse, represented by the linguoculturally marked concepts of *Pouvoir* and *Laïcité*, as well as the discursive *ethos* of politicians influencing its organization.

The purpose of this work is to identify the linguacultural features of the French political media discourse based on the study of the key concepts of *Pouvoir*, *Laïcité* and the cognitive-discursive category of *ethos*.

To achieve the purpose, the following **objectives** are put forward:

- to conduct an analytical review of modern studies with the delimitation of the terms discourse, political discourse and political media discourse in order to conduct a consistent linguacognitive analysis of the modern French political media discourse study;

- to study the conceptual foundations of the French scholar of discourse analysis;

- to determine the foundations of the cognitive-linguacultural analysis of the French political media discourse, covering the discursive, linguacognitive and linguacultural approaches to the study;

- to carry out a linguacognitive and linguacultural analysis of the key concepts of *Pouvoir* and *Laïcité* with a view to identify the linguacognitive structure and linguoculturally-marked characteristics of the French political media discourse;

- to reveal the cognitive-discursive concept of *ethos* in the mainstream of political media discourse and apply it within the framework of cognitive-linguacultural study;

- to describe the linguacultural features of the French political media discourse.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the study was formed by the following studies on the issues of:

- discourse functioning (M. Foucault, M. Pêcheux, L. Althusser, E. Benveniste, R. Barthes, J. Lacan, P. Bourdieu, J. Derrida, C. Bailly, J. Kristeva, P. Sériot, P. Charaudeau, D. Maingueneau, M.-A. Paveau, R. Amossy, C. Kerbrat-Orecchioni, F. Mazière, T.A. van Dijk, Yu.S. Stepanov, N.D. Arutyunova, E.S. Kubryakova, G.G. Burkitbaeva and others);

– determination of differentiation criteria, classification features and types of discourse (M. Foucault, R. Wodak, P. Sériot, N. Fairclough, T.A. van Dijk, S.G. Vorkachev, V.Z. Demyankov, V.V. Krasnykh, A.K. Mikhalskaya, M.L. Makarov, N.D. Arutyunova, V.G. Borbotko, A.A. Kibrik, G.G. Gizdatov, M.Yu. Krasina, I.V.

– linguacognitive and linguacultural features of discourse and political media discourse (P. Bourdieu, E. Benveniste, P. Sériot, T.A. van Dijk, J. Habermas, P. Charaudeau, D. Maingueneau, V.V. Vorobyov, V.N. Telia, V.I. Karasik, R.M. Frumkina, V.Z. Demyankov, T.G. Dobrosklonskaya, A.P. Chudinov, N.F. Alefirenko, E.I. Sheigal, N.D. Arutyunova, V.G. Borbotko, V.V. Krasnykh, I.V. Zykova, B.A. Akhatova, A.I. Islam, A.A. Zagidullina, M.V. Trichik and others);

– analysis of the cognitive-discursive category of ethos (P. Charaudeau, D. Maingueneau, M.-A. Paveau, R. Amossy, C. Kerbrat-Orecchioni, J.-M. Barbéris, A.N. Tarasova and others).

Research methods. In accordance with the aim and objectives of the study, the following methods were employed: the descriptive method, synthesis, generalization, as well as cognitive-linguocultural, discourse, etymological, cognitive-definitional, cognitive-conceptual analyses, and frame analysis.

The following **provisions** are submitted for defense:

– the French political media discourse has its own linguocultural features, conditioned by the historical, socio-political uniqueness of the modern French linguocultural community, as well as the implementation of universal cognitive strategies, whose determination necessitates a holistic linguocognitive approach to the study of modern French political media discourse;

– the study of the linguacultural features of the French political media discourse in the context of the linguacognitive and linguacultural approaches is characterized by a focus on studying the value-ideological orientations of the French linguacultural community and is actualized by the key concepts such as *Pouvoir* and *Laïcité*. In the French political media discourse, the concepts of *Pouvoir* and *Laïcité* are discourse-forming and linguoculturally-marked integral units with varying degrees of linguacultural loading in different development periods of the French society;

– the actualization of the key concepts of *Pouvoir* and *Laïcité* makes it possible to identify the objective causes of assessments, associative images, stereotypes, beliefs common in society and forming linguacultural features associated with historical and cultural, rational and emotional, social and individual, universal and national characteristics of the political media discourse. The concepts of *Pouvoir* and *Laïcité* are formed, on the one hand, based on the existing reality, and on the other hand, on socio-cultural contexts characterized by ordered forms of interaction between members of the linguocultural community;

– the cognitive-discursive category of ethos, including discursive ethos and pre-speech ethos as a joint product of the speech and cognitive activity of the addressee and recipient of political media discourse, allows us to describe the strategies for the formation of ethos by politicians and a set of linguocultural representations that underlie those strategies;

– the study of the linguocultural features of the ethos of politicians allows us to identify significant discursive strategies, methods of speech influence that reveal the features of established traditions, a set of behavioral attitudes of political actors, attitudes to important socio-political problems, which are characteristics of the linguocultural experience underpinning the French political media discourse.

The scientific novelty lies in the fact that the linguacultural features of the French political media discourse are studied for the first time. The work uses an integrative approach in the form of cognitive-linguacultural analysis, including etymological, cognitive-definitional, cognitive-conceptual analysis of the concepts of *Pouvoir* and *Laïcité* and frame analysis, as well as an analysis of the cognitive-discursive category of ethos, which allows us to identify the values, norms and beliefs that are significant for the French linguacultural community, which underpin the French political media discourse.

The holistic linguacognitive methodology of the study made it possible to identify the conceptual foundations of the linguacultural features of the French political media discourse using the example of the periodical press of France.

The theoretical significance of this research lies, first of all, in the fact that the provisions, ideas, conclusions and methods of discourse analysis formulated in the work can be used in the future to develop the theory of political communication, the theory of political media discourse and the theory of media discourse. The methodology for describing the linguacultural features of the French political media discourse can be extrapolated to another language material.

The practical significance of the dissertation lies in the possibility of using its results in the study of the linguacultural features of other concepts of the French political media discourse.

The results of the study can be used in the preparation of teaching aids on discourse theory, sociolinguistics, linguistic interpretation of text and rhetoric. Moreover, the work contains material necessary for supplementing dictionary entries in various electronic dictionaries.

The research material includes more than 2,000 articles obtained by continuous sampling from electronic texts of the French central printed publications *Le Monde*, *Le Figaro*, *Libération*, *L'Humanité*, *La Tribune*, *Les Echos*, *Le Nouvel Observateur*, *Le Point*, *La Croix* and others. The use of Internet sources is due to the possibility of using a large amount of empirical material, which makes it possible to identify the linguacultural features of the French political media discourse on a sufficiently represented sample, which ensures the reliability of the results obtained.

Moreover, French explanatory, etymological, political, historical and encyclopedic dictionaries were used for the analysis. The chronological framework of the analyzed material covers the period from 2017 to 2024, which is due, on the one hand, to the need to identify the linguacultural features of the modern French political media discourse, and on the other hand, to refer to electoral periods reflecting the ethos of political leaders in modern history.

Approbation of the dissertation results. Theoretical and practical results of the dissertation research were presented in 10 publications. The content of the work is reflected in 1 articles included in the SCOPUS database; 3 articles entered

the publications included in the list of the Science and Higher Education Quality Assurance Committee of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan; 1 article entered the publication included in the scientometric database of the RISC; 3 articles were approved and published in terms of international and republican scientific conferences; 1 article in RK scientific journal; a section of a collective monograph was developed (Certificate #11588 dated 08/21/2020 on registration of information in the State Register of Rights to objects protected by copyright).

Structure and scope of the research. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, conclusion, list of references and appendix.

The introduction substantiates the relevance of the study, sets out its purpose, objectives and main provisions submitted for defense, defines the object and subject of the study, notes the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the work, provides data on the validation of the research results, describes the structure of the work.

The first chapter of the dissertation "The theoretical and methodological foundations of the French political media discourse study" deals with the general scientific concept of analyzing political media discourse, the essence, properties and main approaches to the study, as well as the content of its immediate components, such as discourse, media, media discourse and political media discourse. The conceptual foundations of the formation of a modern theory of discourse analysis within the framework of the study of the French scholar of discourse analysis are stated.

The second chapter of the dissertation "The modern French political media discourse in the context of linguacognitive and linguacultural approaches" the integrative essence of the concepts of *Pouvoir* and *Laïcité* as linguistic and mental formation is considered, specific linguocultural and mental-cognitive information in the content is identified.

In the third chapter "The linguacultural aspect of ethos formation as a cognitive-discursive category in the French political media discourse" the cognitive-discursive category of ethos is comprehended and the linguocultural characteristics of French political media discourse are determined based on an analysis of the structure of the politician's ethos as a joint product of the speech and mental activity of the addresser and the addressee.

The conclusion contains the main results of the research, as well as the determination of further research prospects.