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Ethnolinguistic Aspects of Cultural Affiliation

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Abstract. This article explores the complex dynamics of ethnolinguistic aspects of cultural belonging, seeking to shed light on the deep relationship between language and identity in various communities. Focusing on literature, and various forms of cultural discourse, the study uses a qualitative approach to explore how language functions as a marker of cultural belonging. By studying linguistic patterns, expressions, and communicative practices, researchers strive to uncover the semantic layers embedded in the linguistic landscapes of ethnolinguistic communities.

The article covers various ethnolinguistic groups, exploring the relationship between language and cultural identity. The analysis and review of data sources will enhance the validity and reliability of the results, providing a comprehensive understanding of the research topic.

Keywords: ethnolinguistics, cultural affiliation, language, identity, linguistic patterns, continuous text, community, diversity, cultural discourse, qualitative research, narratives, common experience.

Research area: theory and history of culture, art (cultural studies).

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Этнолингвистические аспекты культурной принадлежности

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Аннотация. Статья исследует сложную динамику этнолингвистических аспектов культурной принадлежности, стремясь пролить свет на глубокую взаимосвязь между языком и идентичностью в различных сообществах. Фокусируясь на литературе и различных формах культурного дискурса, исследование использует качественный подход для изучения того, как язык функционирует как маркер культурной принадлежности. Изучая лингвистические паттерны, выражения и коммуникативные практики, исследователи стремятся раскрыть семантические слои, заложенные в лингвистических ландшафтах этнолингвистических сообществ.

Статья охватывает различные этнолингвистические группы, исследуя взаимосвязь между языком и культурной идентичностью. Анализ и обзор источников данных повысят достоверность результатов, обеспечивая всестороннее понимание темы исследования.

Ключевые слова: этнолингвистика, культурная принадлежность, язык, идентичность, лингвистические паттерны, непрерывный текст, сообщество, разнообразие, культурный дискурс, качественное исследование, нарративы, общий опыт.

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Introduction

Linguistic diversity and cultures form a deep connection, forming a complex mosaic of identity within ethnolinguistic communities. This study delves into the fascinating field of ethnolinguistic aspects of cultural belonging, seeking to shed light on the dynamic relationship between language and a sense of community and identity.

The term “ethnolinguistic” implies a fusion of ethnicity and language, emphasizing the inseparable nature of cultural and linguistic markers within a particular community (Alpatov, 2023).

Language, as a means of communication, goes far beyond its utilitarian purpose, becoming a symbolic expression of a common heritage, values and traditions. This study is aimed at exploring the multifaceted ways in which language acts as a conductor of cultural belonging in ethnolinguistic communities. By exploring linguistic patterns, expressions, and communicative practices, we strive to uncover the semantic layers embedded in continuous text, literature, and various forms of cultural discourse.

The study of ethnolinguistic aspects of cultural belonging is not only an academic ex-

ercise, but also an attempt to understand the life experience of communities whose identity is intricately woven into the fabric of their languages. This research will help to understand the complexities of how language serves as a defining marker, reinforcing a sense of shared identity and interconnectedness among community members. Through an interdisciplinary lens encompassing linguistics, anthropology and cultural studies, this research aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the symbiotic relationship between language and cultural identity, shedding light on the unique narratives woven into the linguistic landscapes of various ethnolinguistic groups.

Linguistic anthropology, in the context of ethnolinguistic aspects of cultural belonging, explores the subtle ways in which language acts as a dynamic factor shaping cultural identity in various societies. This field of research explores the symbiotic relationship between language and culture, focusing on language as a cultural practice that is deeply rooted in the production and expression of social identity, rather than as a neutral method of communication (Maslova, 2020).

Linguistic anthropologists study ethnolinguistic communities that are defined by common linguistic and cultural ties. The study of linguistic behavior in these cultures illustrates how language functions as a marker of group membership and a means of cultural expression. The linguistic choice of individuals within these groups helps to negotiate and maintain cultural norms, which contributes to the development of a sense of belonging among community members.

Literature review

The concept of linguistic relativity, developed by scholars such as Edward Sapir and Benjamin Lee Wharf, highlights how language influences mental patterns and defines cultural perspectives. Linguistic relativism is especially important in ethnolinguistic groups, as different languages provide different ways of thinking and categorizing experiences, contributing to a variety of cultural worldviews.

Linguistic anthropology also explores language as a cultural activity, paying special

attention to how speech patterns, discourse styles and communicative norms form the fundamental components of cultural identity. The complexities inherent in the use of language in ethnolinguistic communities often serve as markers that distinguish one cultural group from another, thus contributing to the creation and maintenance of cultural norms.

Language plays an important role in socialization processes, during which people learn about their cultural norms and values. Linguistic anthropologists study how language can be used to convey cultural information from one generation to another, ranging from family interactions to educational institutions. The way language is used in these conditions of socialization has a significant impact on individuals' views and understanding of appropriate behavior in a certain cultural environment (Sukhikh, 2021).

Linguistic anthropology also studies linguistic ideologies, which include beliefs and attitudes towards languages. These ideologies shape the perception of linguistic diversity and help in the formation of a linguistic hierarchy within cultures. Linguistic ideologies influence how certain languages or dialects are valued or rejected in ethnolinguistic communities, hence influencing the sense of belonging of their members.

The dynamics of language preservation, change and revitalization are the most important topics of study in linguistic anthropology of ethnolinguistic aspects of cultural affiliation. Changes in language use caused by external influences or changing social dynamics have a profound impact on community-level cultural identity negotiations. On the other hand, efforts to revive the language turn into measures to preserve and develop a sense of belonging among members of the community.

According to Koptsova, the influence of factors on the viability of peoples' languages represents many aspects. One of the key factors is the size of the ethnocultural group and the number of native speakers. The distribution of native speakers by age group also plays an important role in preserving languages across generations. An important factor is the ethnocultural nature of family and marriage rela-

tions, since marriages between representatives of different ethno-cultural groups can affect linguistic aspects. The practices of acculturation and socialization, as well as the influence of the local living space on the preservation of language, are integral to the discussion.

The interaction between different ethno-cultural groups in linguistic terms, as well as the types of social communications characteristic of a particular ethnic group, are essential for understanding the dynamics of linguistic changes. Ethnocultural identity and self-identity, within which issues of self-awareness are considered, are also important. Educational practices in schools with their impact on linguistic aspects and state policy in the field of native languages of this ethnocultural group complement this comprehensive view of ethnolinguistics. The assessment of the role of public policy can cover both the threat of the destruction of languages and the possibility of their revival. This approach represents an extensive analysis of the influence of various factors on the linguistic aspects of the viability of languages (Koptseva, 2014).

Linguistic relativity, a fundamental idea of linguistic anthropology, asserts that the language used affects how people see and think about the world, and shapes it. This theory calls into question the idea of universal and objective reality, arguing that the structure of language and vocabulary can shape cognitive processes by influencing how people within a language community interpret and organize their experiences (Omelchenko, 2022).

Linguistic relativity serves as a prism through which we can see how language influences the formation of cultural worldviews. The structure of a language, especially its grammatical elements and vocabulary, can introduce new ways of expressing concepts that may not have direct parallels in other languages. This linguistic diversity reflects and complements the cultural diversity of different societies. For example, the presence or absence of specific terms in a language can reveal the cultural significance of certain concepts. Languages often have phrases that embody cultural ideals, conventions, or practices, providing a linguistic understanding of cultural priorities

and nuances. The absence of a specific phrase in one language compared to its prevalence in another may indicate differences in cultural orientation or perspective.

Linguistic relativity has implications for cultural perception, including how members of a language group understand and interpret their surroundings. The linguistic tools available to express concepts affect not only how people interact, but also how they think about and comprehend these ideas. Such linguistic structuring of cognition helps in the development of cultural norms, values and social activities. Moreover, linguistic relativity is not a deterministic theory; Rather, it highlights the possibility of differences in cognitive processes between linguistic cultures. She emphasizes the premise that language influences perception by offering a special lens through which people view their cultural environment. This idea has important implications for understanding cultural differences and the dynamic interaction of language and culture in ethnolinguistic communities (Pimenova, 2020).

The connection between language and identity is seen in various linguistic phenomena, including dialects, accents, and even the use of certain words or phrases. Regional accents, for example, can mean not only geographical origin, but also cultural identity within a larger linguistic community. Dialects and language variants become symbols of a common history and experience, strengthening native speakers' sense of common identity.

M. M. Kopylenko notes that little work has been done in the field of ethnological study of proper names. This may indicate that ethnolinguistics in the context of onomastics (the study of names) has not received due attention and systematic research. Perhaps in the future this area will be more fully explored and become the object of more in-depth theoretical and methodological research within the framework of ethnolinguistics (Kopylenko, 1995).

Linguistic practices also help individuals and groups negotiate their identity. The use of different registers, courtesy signals, or even code switching in language contacts shows the subtle ways in which people manage their identity in different social contexts. Thus, language

serves as a tool for both self-expression and for coordinating social roles, either reinforcing or contrasting cultural norms depending on the communicative situation.

The concept of linguistic capital, developed by sociolinguists, emphasizes the importance of language as a sign of social identity. Proficiency in a particular language can provide social advantages or disadvantages, affecting access to resources, opportunities, and social networks. Language serves both as a symbol of cultural identity and as a social currency, shaping the experience of individuals within a broader society.

Linguistic socialization, an important aspect of linguistic anthropology, highlights the complex process by which individuals acquire the linguistic and cultural competencies necessary for effective interaction in their social groups. This concept recognizes that learning a language entails more than just learning grammar and vocabulary; it also includes learning the social norms, values, and communication practices that are inherent in the language system (Gorelov, 2021).

Cultural transmission through linguistic socialization involves the implicit assimilation of cultural norms and expectations. Individuals learn appropriate ways to show respect, convey authority, and orient themselves in the social hierarchy in their cultural environment. These implicit cultural lessons, which seamlessly integrate into language interactions, help shape cultural identity and how people overcome their social context. In addition, linguistic socialization affects people's worldview and their ideas about reality. The language tools acquired in the process of socialization affect not only how people express themselves, but also how they understand and interpret their experiences. This correspondence between linguistic and cultural awareness highlights the interdependence of linguistic and cultural competencies in the broader context of socialization.

The main part

Methodology

The study will use a qualitative design that allows a deeper understanding of how language functions as a marker of cultural belonging in

ethnolinguistic communities. This approach was chosen because of its suitability for exploring the depth and nuances inherent in cultural expressions in a continuous text.

Continuous texts from various sources, including literature, mass media and online platforms, will be collected for analysis. This will include written stories, online discussions, and cultural expressions manifested through storytelling, humor, and language variations.

Qualitative methods such as thematic analysis will be used in data analysis. The continuous text will be encoded taking into account recurring themes, linguistic markers and expressions of cultural identity. Transcripts of interviews and focus group discussions will be carefully analyzed to identify patterns and variations in participants' stories.

Triangulation of data sources, including continuous text, interviews, focus groups, and documentary analysis, will increase the reliability of conclusions. Comparative analysis in various ethnolinguistic communities will provide a comprehensive understanding of the research topic.

Maintaining reflexivity is an integral part of the research process, as researchers recognize their own biases and points of view. Reflexivity will be included in the data analysis to ensure a detailed interpretation of the results (Omelchenko, 2022).

Results

Language is the main indicator of cultural belonging within ethnolinguistic groups. In continuous writing, numerous linguistic aspects help to express cultural identity. Vocabulary is important because it contains specific terms and expressions unique to a given culture, expressing common beliefs and experiences.

Idiomatic expressions and language models unique to a given society strengthen cultural identity. These subtleties, deeply rooted in the cultural foundation, contribute to mutual understanding between members of the community.

The syntax and form of the sentence affect the cultural tone of the language. Different cultures may have different ways of constructing

sentences that reflect their own methods of conveying information and emotions.

The cultural references woven into the narrative act as points of contact for community members. These hints may include historical events, traditions, or personalities significant to the cultural narrative.

Humor and wit, which are sometimes culture-specific, add depth to the text. Cultural allusions can be used in jokes, puns, and comedic techniques to create a sense of shared fun among people from the same cultural and linguistic groups.

The narrative styles in a continuous text vary depending on the culture. The way stories are presented, the narrative structures used, and the tempo of the text all contribute to the expression of cultural identity through language (Kolesov, 2023).

Pragmatic aspects such as communication styles and rules of politeness also influence the content. They reflect the cultural norms of the community and, when shared, enhance a sense of belonging.

Dialects and accents differentiate linguistic utterances, reflecting regional identity within the ethnolinguistic community. These linguistic differences are additional indicators of cultural identity. In fact, language in a continuous text serves as a dynamic and diverse tool for transmitting cultural identity among ethnolinguistic communities. The interplay of vocabulary, grammar, cultural allusions, and communication styles creates a complex tapestry that reinforces the shared history, values, and experiences of the community.

Kazakh, Russian and English languages serve as different identifiers of the cultural affiliation of ethnolinguistic communities, leaving marks in the continuous text reflecting the unique identity of each group.

In the Kazakh language, the use of special vocabulary with cultural subtleties reflects the traditions and ideals of the Kazakh people. Idiomatic phrases and language models characteristic of the Kazakh language help members of the community to feel a common identity. The language also retains remnants of the nomadic heritage, with phrases such as cattle breeding and horse riding (Kubryakova, 2021).

The Russian language, which has historical significance in the region, has left an unmistakable imprint on language and cultural expression. A continuous text in Russian may contain a mixture of Slavic cultural references and various influences from the former Soviet Union. The use of Cyrillic and the inclusion of Russian literary traditions help to create a special cultural identity among the Russian-speaking population.

English, being the language of the whole world, serves as a cultural identifier for various ethnolinguistic groups. In a continuous text, English may be influenced by the cultural background of its native speakers, including idioms, slang, and cultural references reflecting the different origins of native English speakers. Language serves as a means of communication and cultural expression, instilling a sense of belonging to the people who speak it.

The syntax and sentence structure of each language reflect cultural differences. Kazakh can use a poetic and expressive style, Russian can convey a combination of formality and emotion, and English can have a dynamic and adaptive grammatical structure.

Cultural references in a continuous text vary depending on the language. Kazakh content may be based on the rich history of the Silk Road and the traditions of nomads, Russian text may relate to historical events of the Soviet era, and materials in English may contain references to pop culture from around the world (Leontovich, 2021).

Humor and wit in Kazakh, Russian and English have cultural specificity, focusing on language play and references that are relevant to each society. Narrative styles also vary: Kazakh stories probably reflect oral storytelling traditions, Russian narratives express literary heritage, and English texts demonstrate different approaches to storytelling.

Communication styles, rules of politeness, and forms of address are all examples of pragmatic features that contribute to the creation of cultural markers in a continuous text. Dialects and accents distinguish linguistic utterances, reflecting regional identity and history.

Kazakh, Russian and English demonstrate various linguistic practices that serve as ex-

Table 1. Linguistic practices, speech patterns and discourse styles

Kazakh	Russian	English
1. The legacy of the nomads	1. Formality and hierarchy	1. Cultural diversity
The peculiarities of Kazakh speech often reflect the nomadic heritage of the Kazakh people. An emphasis can be placed on clarity and directness in communication, reflecting the practical needs of a nomadic lifestyle	Russian discourse styles often exhibit a certain degree of formality, especially in formal and hierarchical contexts. There may be various forms of address and conventions of politeness reflecting social status and relationships	English, as a global language, is shaped by the cultural diversity of its speakers. The styles of discourse in English can vary greatly, including expressions, idioms, and speech patterns from different cultural backgrounds
2. Courtesy and respect	2. The literary tradition	2. Informality and flexibility
Kazakh discourse styles often include expressions of politeness and respect, especially in a formal setting. Traditional values of hospitality and courtesy are woven into the fabric of speech patterns	The Russian language, with its rich literary traditions, influences the styles of discourse. Expressive and complex language can be used, reflecting the cultural appreciation of literature and art	English discourse is often characterized by informality and flexibility. Conversations can be more casual, and it is common in culture to adapt language to different contexts and audiences
3. Oral tradition	3. Directness and clarity	3. Pragmatic communication
The oral tradition is strong in Kazakh culture, and this is often reflected in speech patterns. Storytelling and the use of metaphors may prevail, which contributes to a rich and expressive language style	The Russian style of communication can be direct and clear, with an emphasis on the concise transmission of information. This may be influenced by practical considerations and the historical context in which straightforwardness is valued	Native English speakers often prefer pragmatic communication, focusing on effective information exchange. This can be reflected in speech models that value clarity and brevity
4. Using honorifics	4. Emotional expressiveness	4. The use of humor and sarcasm
The Kazakh language can use honorific addresses to convey respect and social hierarchy. The choice of pronouns and forms of address can be an important indicator of the speaker's relationship with the listener	Russian discourse often allows for emotional expressiveness. Conversations can involve a wide range of emotions and can be more overtly expressive compared to some other cultural contexts	English discourse styles often include humor and sarcasm. The use of playful language is widespread, and humor can serve as a means of bringing together and expressing cultural attitudes

pressions of cultural identity. These practices, including speech models and styles of discourse, reflect the cultural origin, history and social norms of the respective ethnolinguistic communities (Ivantsova, 2020).

Language practices, speech models and styles of discourse in Kazakh, Russian and English are shaped by the cultural identity of the respective communities. These practices not only reflect historical and social influences, but also contribute to a rich palette of cultural expression within each language.

The roles of Kazakh, Russian and English languages in the socialization of community members are multifaceted, influencing various

aspects of individual interaction, identity formation and cultural integration. Each language plays a special role in shaping socialization within its respective community:

Kazakh:

Cultural transmission: The Kazakh language is a key means of transmitting cultural values, traditions and norms. With the help of language, older generations pass on knowledge, folklore and historical narratives to young members of the community.

Identity formation: Language plays an important role in the formation of Kazakh identity. Through language practices, people develop a sense of belonging and connection with the

Kazakh cultural heritage, contributing to the formation of a common identity among community members.

Social norms and etiquette: The Kazakh language strengthens social norms and etiquette. The rules of politeness, honorable addresses and forms of address in the Kazakh language promote respectful and culturally acceptable communication by guiding social interactions.

Community cohesion: The use of the Kazakh language in everyday communication contributes to a sense of community cohesion. Common language practices strengthen social ties, promoting collective identity and a sense of belonging among native Kazakh speakers.

Russian:

Russian Russian Bilingual identity: In regions where Russian is spoken, people often develop a bilingual identity by navigating between Russian and their native language. Such bilingualism contributes to the formation of a complex cultural identity reflecting historical and socio-political influences.

Russian language proficiency is crucial for educational and professional integration in contexts where the Russian language is widely used. It serves as a tool for access to academic resources, employment opportunities, and participation in broader community structures.

Cultural diversity: Russian, as a language spoken by representatives of various ethnic groups, facilitates communication and socialization of people from different cultural backgrounds. It promotes a sense of common space and cultural exchange.

English:

Global Communication: English serves as a global lingua franca, allowing people with different language backgrounds to communicate and socialize internationally. English language proficiency is often associated with increased opportunities for global interaction.

Academic and professional growth: Proficiency in English is often essential for academic and professional success. English language proficiency provides access to a huge amount of information, academic resources and global career opportunities, shaping the

socialization of people in academic and professional circles.

Cultural exchange: English promotes cultural exchange and interaction in a multicultural environment. As the language of diplomacy, business and popular culture, English allows people to interact with different points of view and promotes intercultural understanding.

The impact of digital technology and media: English plays a significant role in the consumption of global media, including the Internet, movies and music. Familiarization with English-language content contributes to the formation of cultural preferences, trends and social norms.

The role of Kazakh, Russian and English languages in socialization is interconnected with cultural identity, community cohesion, educational and professional integration and global communication. Each language makes a unique contribution to the processes of socialization within the respective community, reflecting historical, cultural and linguistic dynamics.

Linguistic ideologies play a crucial role in shaping the perception of belonging within ethnolinguistic groups, influencing how people perceive their identity, cultural heritage and belonging to a community. Ideologies associated with the Kazakh, Russian and English languages contribute to different perceptions of belonging within the respective ethnolinguistic groups (Popova, 2021).

Linguistic ideologies associated with the Kazakh, Russian and English languages play a significant role in the formation of ideas about belonging to ethnolinguistic groups. These ideologies influence individuals' understanding of cultural identity, historical connections, and the broader social context to which they belong, contributing to a detailed and dynamic sense of belonging to a community (Karasik, 2022).

The influence of linguistic hierarchies and power dynamics on cultural identity differs in Kazakh, Russian and English, reflecting historical, social and geopolitical factors. Linguistic hierarchies often contribute to power imbalances by exerting complex influences on cultural identity within each ethnolinguistic group.

Table 2. The form of ideology

Kazakh	Russian	English
Preservation of culture	Bilingual identity	Global citizenship
The Kazakh language is often seen as a symbol of cultural preservation and continuity. Ideologies related to the Kazakh language emphasize the importance of preserving the language in order to preserve traditional values, folklore and a sense of cultural identity	In regions where Russian is spoken, linguistic ideologies often support a bilingual identity. People can perceive belonging as encompassing proficiency in both Russian and their native language, recognizing the multicultural and multilingual nature of their community	The ideologies of the English language often encourage a sense of global citizenship. English language proficiency is associated with participation in a globalized world, contributing to the perception of belonging to a community that transcends national borders and encompasses a wide range of cultural influences
National identity	Socio-political identity	Promotion in the field of education and professional activity
The ideologies of the Kazakh language are closely related to the formation of national identity. Proficiency in the Kazakh language is considered as a patriotic act that strengthens the sense of belonging to the Kazakh nation and contributes to the cultural and linguistic heritage of the country	The ideologies of the Russian language can be intertwined with socio-political identity. For some, speaking Russian may be associated with historical ties to the Soviet Union and the wider Russian-speaking world, influencing perceptions of belonging in a broader geopolitical context	The perception of belonging to English-speaking communities is shaped by ideologies that emphasize the role of the English language in academic and professional advancement. English language proficiency is often seen as a key factor in access to global knowledge, technology, and career opportunities
Connection with the heritage of the nomads	Integration and access	Cultural influence
The ideologies surrounding the Kazakh language emphasize its connection with the nomadic heritage of the Kazakh people. Speaking the Kazakh language is often seen as a way to honor and perpetuate the traditions of the nomads who shaped the history and identity of the community	Ideologies associated with the Russian language may emphasize its role in promoting integration into broader social structures. Proficiency in Russian is often seen as providing access to educational, economic and professional opportunities, influencing the perception of belonging to a modern interconnected society	English-speaking ideologies can emphasize the cultural influence of the English language in the media, entertainment, and popular culture. Belonging to the English-speaking community may include adopting cultural trends, expressions, and values related to the English language

Linguistic hierarchies and power dynamics have a multifaceted impact on cultural identity in the Kazakh, Russian and English-speaking communities. This dynamic affects how people navigate their language choices, discuss cultural identity, and position themselves in broader social structures. The interaction between linguistic hierarchies and cultural identity is complex and dynamic, shaped by historical heritage, geopolitical realities and ongoing social changes.

The influence of linguistic hierarchies and power dynamics on cultural identity in

the Kazakh, Russian and English-speaking communities is complex and nuanced. Each language bears the imprint of historical, social and geopolitical factors that influence how people perceive their cultural identity and navigate their language choices. The Kazakh language, which is an integral part of cultural preservation, may face tension as language hierarchies arise in urban settings. Russian, historically the language of power, continues to form identity complexities and bilingualism in regions where it coexists with other languages. English, which dominates the world, plays

Table 3. The influence of linguistic hierarchies

Kazakh	Russian	English
Preservation of cultural identity	The language of power and management	Global domination and cultural influence
The Kazakh language occupies a central place in the preservation of cultural identity. However, language hierarchies may arise within the Kazakh-speaking community, especially in urban centers or contexts where Russian is also spoken. This can lead to tension between those who prioritize the use of the Kazakh language to preserve cultural identity and those who adhere to bilingualism	Historically, Russian was the language of power and administration, especially in the Soviet era. The dominance of the Russian language in official contexts can contribute to the dynamics of power by influencing cultural identity, associating language with power and governance.	English occupies a significant global position, which makes it the language of power in various contexts, including politics, business and technology. The influence of English in these areas can shape power dynamics and influence cultural identity by linking English language proficiency with access to opportunities and cultural influence
Nomadic heritage and social hierarchy	Bilingualism and the complexity of identity	Colonial legacy and power imbalance
Historical social hierarchies influenced by the traditions of nomads can be manifested in the Kazakh language practice. The use of honorific addresses and specific linguistic markers can reflect social status and hierarchy, influencing cultural identity by strengthening traditional social structures	In regions where Russian is used along with other languages, the language hierarchy can create a sense of bilingualism. People can navigate the complexities of identity by choosing between Russian and their native language, which affects their cultural identity and how they perceive their place in the community	In regions with colonial history, English may be associated with a legacy of power imbalance. The imposition of English during colonial periods may affect cultural identity, as individuals may be confronted with the historical consequences of language and its role in shaping social hierarchies

a significant role in power structures, influencing access to opportunities and cultural identity. The interaction between linguistic hierarchies and cultural identity is dynamic, and individuals within these ethnolinguistic groups are constantly discussing their sense of belonging in a complex sociolinguistic landscape. Understanding this dynamic is crucial for understanding the complex ways in which language shapes cultural identity in different communities (Toporov, 2020).

The ideologies surrounding Kazakh, Russian and English in their respective communities are strongly influenced by the complex interaction of external causes. Historical heritage, geopolitical events, and global trends have influenced language conventions, attitudes, and perceptions, influencing how people perceive and interact with their languages. For Kazakhs, colonial and Soviet history, combined with modernization and globalization, contribute to the ongoing

debate about the meaning of language in a changing world. Russian ideologies are inextricably linked to the Soviet heritage, post-Soviet events and the global Russian diaspora, reflecting the different linguistic experiences of native Russian speakers from different places. The English language, with its colonial history, media dominance and global influence, is viewed from the point of view of education and economics, as well as cultural interaction and hybridization.

Understanding this external dynamic is crucial to understanding the changing nature of linguistic ideologies. Ongoing negotiations on internal cultural ideals as opposed to external pressures are changing the way communities perceive, prioritize, and use their languages. In this ever-changing sociolinguistic landscape, languages serve not only as communication tools, but also as transmitters of cultural identity, heritage, and reaction to a broader global context. As communities face the

consequences of external forces, the ideologies associated with these languages remain variable, which indicates the adaptability and longevity of linguistic and cultural manifestations in various ethnolinguistic groups (Grinev-Grinevich, 2021).

Conclusion

The study highlights the importance of language as a sign of cultural belonging in ethnolinguistic communities. The analysis of the continuous text shows that language is a dynamic means of expression, exchange and preservation of cultural identity.

The richness of a culture's vocabulary and vocabulary reflects its distinctive nature by including specific words and expressions that echo common values and experiences. Idiomatic expressions and language models, firmly rooted in the cultural context, complement the structure of belonging, encouraging members of the community to understand each other.

The syntax and structure of sentences convey information while reflecting the cultural characteristics of the community. Storytelling styles and the use of cultural allusions act as storytelling mechanisms, bringing people

together through a shared narrative spanning generations.

Humor, wit and pragmatic features in a continuous text add depth to the cultural identity conveyed through language. These features serve not only as linguistic indicators, but also as channels for the transmission of cultural norms, values and a sense of community.

Dialects, accents and linguistic differences are becoming new aspects of cultural belonging, reflecting regional identity and complementing the mosaic of linguistic diversity of the ethnolinguistic community.

Since the study examines the many ways in which language serves as a marker of cultural belonging, it emphasizes the importance of linguistic aspects as carriers of cultural history. As a symbol of this linguistic richness, the continuous text turns into a living repository of a common identity, allowing community members to interact, communicate and assert their cultural identity through subtle expressions of their language. This understanding not only benefits linguistic science, but is also important for raising cultural awareness, inclusivity, and preserving a diverse cultural identity in the fabric of humanity.

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