

AL-FARABI KAZAKH
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY



INFORMATION
about publication activity
FACULTY OF ORIENTAL STUDIES

№	Наименование публикации	Выходные данные (doi статьи)	Аннотация статьи	Ссылка для цитирования (Ф.И.О., название статьи, название, номер и/или выпуск, том журнала, страницы, doi статьи)
1.	[Some studies of medieval coins taraz on the results of recent archaeological excavations] [Ortaçağ taraz'da son arkeolojik kazılar sonucunda bulunan sikkeler üzerine bir inceleme]	https://doi.org/10.12995/bilig.9509	On 10 June 2014 an international research center «Turan», whose director is Professor Madiyar Yeleuov conducted archaeological excavations, to investigate shakhristan and eastern gates of the citadel and the defense system of the ancient city of Taraz. Archaeological expedition was sponsored by the Department of Culture, Archival and Records Akimat Zhambyl region on the basis of a contract with a public institution of public services “Directorate of preservation and conservation of historical and cultural heritage” of June 5, 2014 (№ 35) and the annex to the treaty of September 15, 2014 year (№ 1). The excavations shakhristan thickness of 7 meters and 11 meters, which was made of clay pakhsa (brick), as well as the river passing through the city, built stone wall was investigated. In addition, in a study of the citadel, which consisted of 3 stages, the stones were found the remains of the city. Overall, the study made it possible to give a scientific assessment of the discovered materials made of ceramic, metal, bone, and found 89 coins. These coins make it possible to	Ortaçağ Taraz'da Son Arkeolojik Kazılar Sonucunda Bulunan Sikkeler Üzerine Bir İnceleme Yıl 2020, Cilt , Sayı 95, 211 - 239, 19.10.2020 Madiyar YELEUOV Mirzahan EGAMBERDİYEV https://doi.org/10.12995/bilig.9509

			trace the development of trade, socio-economic status of the pre-Islamic Turkic period covering the 7-8 century.	
2.	Teaching somatic idioms during the corona crisis (based on historical and literary texts)	DOI: 10.18355/XL.2021.14.01 .07	By the last millennium of the twentieth century, phraseology was established as an independent branch of linguistics, and now it is being developed in several directions. One of them is the theory of idioethnic phraseology. This doctrine considers the asymmetry in phraseology and the semantic description of the resulting phraseological units (PhU), the concept of phraseological paradigm (PhP), the “cap” as a phraseological category, and its relationship to phraseological derivation. This paper focuses on phraseological units and the difficulties in teaching students during the corona crisis. We use the World Bank’s data on Kazakhstan (summer 2020), building on the narrative that “the COVID-19 pandemic has a negative impact on the development of human capital not only in Kazakhstan, but all over the world. Uneven access to quality education, especially during the quarantine period, can negatively affect the development of human beings.” Because of said challenges, many educational establishments transferred the education system to distance learning. Teaching languages, especially when teaching phraseology, requires a lot of strength, a good grasp of modern technology, and innovative approaches. The aim of our research is to identify (1) the semantic field of the somatic idioms based on relevant historical and literary texts and (2) viable ways of teaching students during the corona crisis.	Teaching somatic idioms during the corona crisis (based on historical and literary texts) Suiyerkul, B., Kurmanali, A., Smanova, B., Aitmukhambetova, K., Bayalieva, G. XLinguae, 2021, 14(1), стр. 81–90
3.	Development of foreign language professionally discursive competence of future diplomats		The topic of discursive foreign language skills is a major problem that needs to be studied in the context of a new educational paradigm. On the basis of analysis, the authors allocated the component of foreign language professionally discursive competence of future diplomats. Based on communicative tasks and project-based activities, the principles of future diplomats’ foreign language professionally discursive competence formation were developed. A cognitive approach in pedagogics is aimed at the development of the entire set of intellectual abilities and skills and impacts the	Development of foreign language professionally discursive competence of future diplomats Khalel, A., Zhaitapova, A.A., Mamedova, F., Dulayeva, E. International Journal of Society, Culture and Language, 2021, 9(2), стр. 74–84

			<p>tuition process along with the ability to be adapted to the new conditions. The survey that allowed to check the effectiveness of this model was conducted. As a result of implementing this model, the structure of the foreign language professionally discursive competence of future diplomats was being formed. The project-based activities and communicative tasks had promoted the necessary conditions for an increase in the levels of readiness for the realization of future diplomats' professional activities.</p>	
4.	Main factors of China's soft power in Central Asia	DOI: 10.37178/ca-c.20.1.02	<p>The strengthening of China's soft power in Central Asia is believed to be closely associated with the process of Chinese language learning. Teaching and learning of the Chinese language in Central Asia began in the times of the Soviet Union. However, it has received a boost after the Central Asian states gained independence, in the context of the development of bilateral and multilateral diplomatic relations between China and Central Asia. Currently, there are two Chinese language learning models in the Central Asian countries: 1) in higher education institutions of Central Asian countries and in private training centers; 2) in Confucius Institutes and classes, as well as in Chinese Language Centers created by the Chinese government. Confucius Institutes are not limited to teaching the Chinese language and culture only to students, they have already started teaching in the region's elite secondary schools and other educational and scientific institutions. Confucius Institutes and classes, as governmental educational institutions of the PRC, are expanding their linguistic and cultural influence on the basis of state finances and technologies. This is facilitated by the development of trade and economic relations and entrepreneurship between China and Central Asia. Everywhere in the world Chinese enterprises prioritize candidates with knowledge of the Chinese language in employment. Confucius Institutes conduct the official Chinese language examination, as well as the "Chinese Bridge" competition, whose winners have the opportunity to receive a</p>	<p>Main factors of china's soft power in central Asia Kerimbaev, E., Mukhametkhanuly, N., Turgenbay, A., Nabizhankyzy, Z. Central Asia and the Caucasus Volume 21, Issue 1, 2020, Pages 20-32 ISSN: 14046091 Тип источника: Journal Язык оригинала: English DOI: 10.37178/ca-c.20.1.02 Тип документа: Article Издатель: CA and C Press AB eid=2-s2.0-85084571342 Квартиль Q3 Процентиль актуальности: 72.284</p>

			<p>grant for further studies in China. This, in turn, attracts young people. The activities of Confucius Institutes are mainly aimed at deepening the influence of Chinese culture among its students. As such, they are the drivers of China's soft power policy. Together with Chinese multinational companies, Confucius Institutes have a great influence on the penetration of Chinese culture into society through the celebration of Chinese national holidays and the presentation of traditional Chinese customs, songs, dances and poetry. Confucius Institutes exert cultural influence through their own Chinese language textbooks that promote traditional Chinese culture, as well as civilizational and value reference points. To date, there are sufficient results of the implementation of China's soft power policy. This situation causes public discontent and criticism of some experts. But the process of learning the Chinese language in Central Asia is bound to continue in the future. However, the region's population will perceive various elements of Chinese culture in a more selective manner.</p>	
5.	<p>Modern Principles and Approaches of Adult's Social Work Arrangement</p>	<p>DOI: 10.48047/rigeo.11.05.291</p>	<p>Historical experience of social work arrangement is huge and ambiguous. It gave great discoveries in science and technology. Mankind has mastered nuclear energy, escaped into space, penetrated into its genetic principle, carried out previously unprecedented growth of the economy, realized the great importance of humanitarian rights. It is constantly looking for optimal forms of coexistence within itself and in relationships with nature. The urgency of the research problem discussed in this manuscript is determined by a number of circumstances. Theoretical interpretations relate primarily to the fact that the structure of social values is extremely complex: some of its elements contribute to the revolutionization of conscious processes, stimulating the movement toward new social ideals, others cause the conservation of socially significant stable states of society.</p>	<p>Chinasilova, A.; Akshaim, Z.; Almazbek, B.; Sabira, M.; Ardak, K.; and Zhanat, B. (2021) Modern Principles and Approaches of Adult's Social Work Arrangement. DOI: 10.48047/rigeo.11.05.291. Review of International Geographical Education (RIGEO), 11 (5), 4105-4113</p>

6.	Motivation Management of Domestic and International Engineering Students in the Digital Era	https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-82529-4_51	<p>Growth sphere of engineering and high technology creates conditions for the rapid economy development, but to realize these opportunities, highly qualified specialists are needed, who are subject to increased requirements both in terms of professional skills and competencies, and in personal qualities terms. This creates new challenges to the educational system, in particular to the engineering education system, which must overcome inertia, reduced student motivation, insufficient funding for the re-equipment of laboratories and increased requirements for lecturers. At the same time, both the system of student motivation, which allows them to reveal their talents, and a change in the paradigm of the educational process organization. Engineering education should combine not only the modern methods use and teaching aids, but also an orientation towards the needs of real production and business for create in student's ability to self-study and subsequently his rapid adaptation to production conditions. The experience gained shows that the use of new teaching methods in engineering education contributes to the development of engineering competencies required for high-tech industries. This requires creating a learning environment that motivates students to pursue engineering professions.</p>	<p>Makarova, I., Nadirova, G., Serikkaliyeva, A., Mukhametdinov, E., Fatikhova, L. In: Auer M.E., Bhimavaram K.R., Yue XG. (eds) Online Engineering and Society 4.0. REV 2021. Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems, vol 298, 2022. Springer, Cham., стр. 541–556. Print ISBN 978-3-030-82528-7 Online ISBN 978-3-030-82529-4</p>
7.	The Eurasian Economic Union as part of Eurasian (dis)integration	DOI: https://doi.org/10.47743/ejes-2021-0112	<p>Exploring the main cooperation schemes between the member-states of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) within a broader context of the geopolitical processes in the Post-Soviet space, the article intends to discuss the feasibility of integration among Former Soviet countries. The article intends to present the formally announced integration initiatives in the Post-Soviet space (such as the CIS, EurAsEC and EAEU) as part of a de-facto ongoing process of disintegration that started right after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Within this scheme, Russia consistently acts as a generator of a centripetal integration force by proposing different institutional frameworks for integration. However, it is not sufficiently powerful to overcome the centrifugal inertia</p>	<p>Serikkaliyeva, A., Mahkanov, K. Eastern Journal of European Studies, 2021, 12(1), стр. 276–290</p>

			acquired by the rest of the Post-Soviet states. The article concludes that, in spite of its formal integration purposes, the EAEU is indeed another stage of the ongoing disintegration process in the Post-Soviet space.	
8.	The evaluation of intercultural professional technology-based communicative competence formation for students	DOI: https://doi.org/10.18844/wjet.v13i2.5700	The purpose of the study is to determine the evaluation of the Intercultural Professional-Technology based communication Based Communicative Competence Formation of Students. Overall 22 respondents of the 2nd year at a State university took part in the research like focus groups. The results were taken by the interview in the Google forms. The results of the analyzes showed that the development of the intercultural professional-communicative competence of natural studies students is considered to be a very important requirement, and the formation of their professional communication skills can open up great opportunities for the future career of students. Students' interview has also shown that from methodological aspect a case study technology-based communication is highly valued. Therefore, effective ways of using communicative-cognitive case technology-based communication in the classroom were analyzed and an algorithm for working with it was developed.	Mikhailova, T., Duisekova, K., Orazakynkyzy, F., Beysembaeva, G., Issabekova, S. World Journal on Educational Technology: Current Issues this link is disabled, 2021, 13(2), стр. 272–287 Published: May 3, 2021
9.	Lingua and culture study research on indirect communication cognitive metaphor	DOI:10.18355/XL.2020.13.01.07	Under the conditions of dynamic changes in Kazakhstan society and the modernization of the education system as a resource for these changes, i.e. the transition to a multi-level higher education, the problem of the quality of professional training of teachers is of particular importance. It defines the prospects for the development of education as an integral part of the culture of humanity and society as a whole. Successful professional activities of a modern teacher require a high level of competence, including in matters of professional behavior. From this point of view, the professional training of future teachers, which refers to the purposeful and controlled process of preparing the subject for the implementation of normative behavior in professional activities, becomes highly relevant.	Lingua and culture study research on indirect communication cognitive metaphor Ospanova, Z., Tolybayeva, K., Nurkenova, S., Duisekova, K., Baltabayeva, G. XLingua this link is disabled, 2020, 13(2), стр. 157–165

		<p>One of the urgent directions in studying foreign experience is the study of the theory and practice of teacher training in Western European countries, especially in France, and trying to apply some new effective ways in the Kazakhstan education system. The relevance of this problem is obvious because no matter what modernization takes place in the educational system, they all ultimately go to the teacher, whose level of professional training directly determines the state and prospects of the development of education in any country. The experience of teacher training in France, where reforming the system of pedagogical education is one of the priority areas of state policy, is entirely in tune with many contemporary problems of education. In the process of its development, the French system of teacher training has already solved the problems facing pedagogical education today: the development of state standards for teacher education, the search for effective ways to select applicants for pedagogical specialties, the modernization of the content of professional-pedagogical training, or the development and application of modern technologies in training. Hence the urgent need to analyze the current state of teacher education in France, to identify methods and forms of teacher training, as well as development prospects, provided, of course, their adequate and critical reflection is maintained. It is necessary to mention that this issue is being reviewed only from the side of vocational training but the comparative analysis between European and Kazakhstani systems has not been done in the aspect of its application to our system in the process of future specialist's competence formation. The purpose of this research is to explain and prove the necessity of education in the general system of education, and more specifically, in the area of professional education training of linguistic teachers. Since it concerns all teachers it does not matter which subject they teach and what language they are teaching, our topic pertains to the realm of general education (pedagogy).</p>	
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			Furthermore, in teaching pedagogy to linguistic teachers we should pay attention to how to use the general methodology when applied in language teaching.	
10.	Pedagogical Terms in Self-Organization of Learners During Education Process in Higher Educational Establishments		<p>The article is devoted to the discussion of the existing approaches to the formation of the competence of self-organization of educational activities of university students. Various points of view on the organizational and pedagogical conditions for the formation of this competence are presented. On the basis of the theoretical analysis, the conditions for the effective formation of the competence of self-organization of educational activities of university students are identified.</p> <p>Further, the article deals with the issues of self-organization of students' educational activities as a concept and as an important element of the development of professional qualities of a future specialist. The author analyzes the results of studies devoted to the study of the main psychological features of self-organization of students' educational activities.</p> <p>Describes the theoretical foundations of independent work of the student as a learning activity, controlled institution of higher education; the results of a comparative analysis of the concepts of "self-learning and Autonomous educational work" ("self"). Independent work of a student is considered as a type of educational activity organized by a higher educational institution within the framework of the target and control-evaluation component of the educational process. It is concluded that self-organization is the most important component of educational activity.</p>	<p>Kosshygulova Aliya Asanbayeva Saule Ayazbayeva Assemgul Orazakynkyzy Farida Kuanbayeva Bayan Bissenbayeva Zhanat Vol. 11 No. 5 (2021): Review of International Geographical Education Online doi: 10.48047/rigeo.11.05.43</p>

11.	Kazakh culture as a part of world civilization		<p>Kazakh culture is a complex organizational structure with “organizational plasticity”, the flexible nature of the connections of its complexes, the simplicity and speed of the regrouping of elements. These qualities indicate a high level of organizational system of nomads. Now, as never before, the priority is the research of Kazakh culture with all responsibility and meticulousness. There is a need to establish the status of Kazakh culture and find its place in the hierarchy of world cultures. This is necessary, first of all, to increase the self-awareness of the Kazakh people, to strengthen their position and sovereignty</p>	<p>Uzakbaeva S.A, Abildina S.K, Bakhtiyarova G.R, Rysbekova R.M, Abeltayeva J.E, Serikkanova Arman International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation, Vol. 24, Issue 07, 2020 ISSN: 1475-7192</p>
12.	Impact of Textbook Reform on the Formation of Chinese National Identity	DOI: 10.15507/1991-9468.102.025.202101.022-042	<p>Introduction. A search for effective educational strategies that can form and maintain Chinese national identity is a highly relevant task for the Chinese academic community. Secondary school textbooks’ content revision has become one of the ways to solve the problem. The purpose of the article is to analyze the complex of educational and methodological materials within the framework of school education, aimed at influencing the formation of national identity in China.</p> <p>Materials and Methods. To study the problem, we conducted a survey, in which schoolteachers and parents of schoolchildren from the city of Lanzhou (PRC) took part. In order to identify the views of these two communities regarding the impact of the updated textbook content on the emerging identity of schoolchildren, we analyzed the personal data, and to understand the learning outcomes, we examined in detail the content and structure of new textual narratives, comparing them with previous educational materials. This helped us to identify a mechanism for developing lessons using the corpus of cultural and historical heritage, which was the essence of the reform aimed at shaping national priorities in the identity of the younger generation. Owing to the chosen methods, we were able to better understand and comprehend the role that</p>	<p>Nurzhayeva A.M., Aldabek N.A., Nadirova G.E., Saparbayeva N.B., Svoikin K.B. Impact of Textbook Reform on the Formation of Chinese National Identity. Integratsiya obrazovaniya = Integration of Education. - 2021. – V. 25. – №. 1 (102) P.22-42. DOI: https://doi.org/10.15507/1991-9468.102.025.202101.022-042</p>

			<p>ideological education is designed to play in the conditions of modern China.</p> <p>Results. The analysis showed that the updated textbooks reflect the main discourses of Confucian philosophy, fostering cultural and political identity in students. The survey showed that the increased national discourse in the content-factual part of textbooks facilitated the fostering of national identity among schoolchildren.</p> <p>Discussion and Conclusion. The materials of this article can be used for further research of the educational process and its influence on the development of civil society cohesion. This can be useful for polyethnic states in terms of strategic planning and development of mechanisms of construction and maintenance of national identity when drawing up educational textbooks. The results of this study may also be of interest to researchers dealing with educational problems and considering education as one of the elements that play an important role in the formation of national identity, as well as for teachers and students.</p>	
13.	<p>Влияние реформы учебных пособий на формирование китайской национальной идентичности</p>	<p>А. М. Нуржаева, Н. А. Алдабек, Г. Е. Надирова [и др.]. – DOI 10.15507/1991-9468.102.025.202101.022-042 // Интеграция образования. – 2021. – Т. 25, № 1. – С. 22–42</p>	<p>Введение. Поиск эффективных стратегий в сфере образования, способных формировать и поддерживать китайскую национальную идентичность, является актуальной задачей академического сообщества Китая. Цель статьи – анализ комплекса учебно-методических материалов в рамках школьного образования для воздействия на формирование национальной идентичности в Китае.</p> <p>Материалы и методы. Для изучения проблемы было проведено анкетирование, в котором приняли участие учителя школ и родители учащихся из города Ланьчжоу (КНР). С целью определения мнения этих двух сообществ относительно воздействия обновленного контента учебников на формирующуюся идентичность школьников мы проанализировали анкетные данные, а для понимания результатов обучения подробно</p>	<p>https://eosj.mrsu.ru/index.php/eumag/article/view/972/168</p>

			<p>рассмотрели содержание и структуру новых текстовых нарративов, сравнив их с предыдущими учебными материалами.</p> <p>Результаты исследования. На основе результатов эмпирического исследования определена эффективность внесенных в контент новых учебных пособий изменений в аспекте формирования национальной идентичности школьников. По итогам анализа было выявлено, что обновленные учебники отражают основные дискурсы конфуцианской философии, воспитывая у учащихся культурную и политическую идентичность. Проведенный опрос показал, что увеличение национального дискурса в содержательно-фактологической части учебников способствовало усилению национальной идентичности у школьников.</p> <p>Обсуждение и заключение. Материалы данной статьи могут быть использованы для дальнейшего исследования образовательного процесса и его влияния на развитие сплоченности гражданского общества, что может быть полезным для полиэтнических государств в ракурсе стратегического планирования и разработки механизмов поддержания и формирования национальной идентичности при составлении учебных пособий.</p>	
14.	Development of foreign language professionally discursive competence of future diplomats	<i>International Journal of Society, Culture and Language</i> , 2021, 9(2), стр. 74–84	<p>Abstract</p> <p>The topic of discursive foreign language skills is a major problem that needs to be studied in the context of a new educational paradigm. On the basis of analysis, the authors allocated the component of foreign language professionally discursive competence of future diplomats. Based on communicative tasks and project-based activities, the principles of future diplomats' foreign language professionally discursive competence formation were developed. A cognitive approach in pedagogics is aimed at the development of the entire set of intellectual abilities and skills and impacts the tuition process along with the ability to be adapted to the new</p>	<p>Khalel, A., Zhaitapova, A.A., Mamedova, F., Dulayeva, E.</p> <p><i>International Journal of Society, Culture and Language</i>, 2021, 9(2), стр. 74–84</p> <p>Development of Foreign Language Professionally Discursive Competence of Future Diplomats (ijscl.net)</p>

			<p>conditions. The survey that allowed to check the effectiveness of this model was conducted. As a result of implementing this model, the structure of the foreign language professionally discursive competence of future diplomats was being formed. The project-based activities and communicative tasks had promoted the necessary conditions for an increase in the levels of readiness for the realization of future diplomats' professional activities.</p>	
15.	<p>Diplomatic discourse in cross-cultural dimension El discurso diplomático en la dimensión intercultural</p>	<p><i>Opcion</i>, 2020, 36(SpecialEdition26), стр. 407–422</p>	<p>Abstract. From the values, ideas and beliefs that are hidden in the political goals to the characteristic patterns of how a nation communicates with publics everything is reflected with cultural tones. Facing the challenges of 21st century, the issue of intersection between diplomatic processes and cultural discourse becomes very relevant. This article explores the interrelation of culture and diplomacy, paying attention to where their paths meet and what can be learned while pausing at those —meeting points . The idea is to ignite thinking on culture and create a cultural awakening in diplomacy. The article tries to increase awareness on urgency that this topic will gain in the near future</p>	<p>Khalel, A., Mamedova, F., Dulaeva, E.</p> <p>Scopus preview - Mamedova, Fatima - сведения об авторе - Scopus</p>
16.	<p>New Look at Common Cultural Analogies in Language and Cultural</p>	<p>Batyrkhan B., Tokhtabaeva Sh., Zhumabayeva A. Jurnal of Research in Applied Linguistics. Vol. 11, 2020. P. 30–38. https://rals.scu.ac.ir/article_16271.html</p>	<p>To describe gemstones, jewelry components, and scientific properties, jewelry has its own vocabulary. The object of the current study is samples of folk jewellery in the spatio-temporal scale. The subject of the research is artistic-figurativesemantic ideas embodied in jewellery. The problem of the study is establishing the similarities of the main categories and types of jewellery in macro-time and macro-space on the basis of comparative research. The purpose of the work is to reveal the etiology of the revealed community of global jewellery. The results of the study showed that the revealed similarities of the indicated jewellery are determined by the identity of figurative and symbolic ideas that arose from ancient times, as a result of the collective unconscious. The similarities of the studied</p>	<p>Journal of Research in Applied Linguistics (scu.ac.ir) (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/)</p>

			objects are also determined by the commonality of associations, the lepton basis of human thinking.	
17.	The ethnographical aspect of good wishes of the Kazakh people	Batyrkhan B., Tokhtabaeva Sh., Zhumabayeva A. Voprosi Istorii Moscow, No.7, 2020. P. 131-145 https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=43140638	The article is devoted to the ethnographic aspect of the traditional good wishes of the Kazakh people. It is written on the basis of available literature on the good wishes of Eurasia and Caucasus nations, as well as field materials collected from 2000—2009 in Kazakhstan and Mongolia. The results of the article make additions to the problem of etiology of cultural parallels	DOI: 10.31166/VoprosyIstorii202007 Statyi10 УДК 94+124.42 (574)
18.	The main vectors of Globalization and evolution of China's political system	Masabayev K., Dauen D., Batyrkhan. B. Central Asia and the Caucasus. – Lulea (Sweden). – 2021. – Vol. 22, Issue 1. P.8-21. https://www.cac.org/online/2021/journal_eng/cac-01/01.shtml	The purpose of this study is to examine the theoretical and methodological foundations of globalization and the evolution of China's political system, identify its distinctive features and key development patterns, and analyze the objective determinants and socio-economic consequences of globalization in the context of the emergence of a new world order. The article builds on the interdisciplinary nature of the topic being studied and draws on the works of Kazakh, Russian, and foreign authors. It uses general research methods and techniques such as scientific abstraction, grouping, qualitative expert assessment, quantitative assessment, and comparative analysis and synthesis. The article examines the process of globalization and China's accession to the WTO using statistical and sociological data, with a definition of China's role in the world economy. It also considers the modern political system of the People's Republic of China and the stages of its socio-economic development.	DOI: https://doi.org/10.37178/cac.21.1.01
19.	Functions of Religions and Dynamics of Nation-Building in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan	Laura G. Yerekesheva. "Functions of Religion and Dynamics of Nation-Building in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan". In The Muslim World, Vol.110, 1 (Winter 2020): 64-88.	The paper aims at understanding the role and functions that religion plays in nation-building processes. It maps the results of this interaction in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan at the end of twentieth and twenty-first centuries. Nation-building can be defined as a process of constructing national identity through social integration and cultural cohesion. Since the state as well as other actors and stakeholders are invested in nation-building, this process becomes crucial to the performance of society and to state sovereignty and independence. Analysis of the relationship between religion and nation-building will be implemented using the experience of Kazakhstan and	DOI: https://doi.org/10.1111/muwo.12319 https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/muwo.12319

			Uzbekistan as most representative countries of the region. Reflection on the variables of religious participation in the nation-building process in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan provides an opportunity to highlight both methodological and practical questions related to the interplay of religion and culture; among these: how and through which mechanisms do religious and sociocultural systems interact with each other, and what are the functions of religion in this interaction? What is the role of institutions in general, and religious institutions in particular, in social integration? And how does religion participate in public discussions on the public good?	
20.	<i>LeninKichi</i> and the Silenced Collective Memory of Soviet Koreans		This paper investigates the contexts on the grand narrative and the memory manipulation of the media in the case of Soviet Korean migrants. The study focuses on the forced migration of Soviet Koreans and how their memories were covered up by dominant Soviet narratives. Specifically, the paper explores <i>LeninKichi</i> , a Korean newspaper that became the mouth of institutional power. The research brings to light part of the history of Soviet Koreans migrants, whose memories were buried by a socio-cultural system that encouraged narratives of victory and progress through an oppositional symbolism of glorious patriots versus enemies and traitors. © 2020 Lippincott Williams and Wilkins. All rights reserved	<p>Myong Soon-ok <i>LeninKichi</i> and the silenced collective memory of Soviet Koreans <i>Cultura. International Journal of Philosophy of Culture and Axiology</i> 17(2), 2020. United States: Philosophy Documentation Center. С. 181-193. Тип источника Журнал ISSN 15841057 Издатель Philosophy Documentation Center Язык оригинала Englis SCOPUS/ThomsonReuter SJR: 0.104(2019) Q2, 37% https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85100534268&origin=inward</p>

21.	Organizational culture and social climate in Kazakhstani higher education institutions during the COVID-19 crisis: KazNU case study		<p>Краткое описание The purpose of this study is to analyze the current characteristics of organizational culture and climate in Kazakhstani higher educational institutions during the COVID-19 crisis. Materials for the study were collected from interviews and online discussions published on the website of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (KazNU). In addition, results from the social monitoring systems of the university's educational activities as well as an official survey have been used. The study offers details of how Kazakhstani universities dealt with the crisis by presenting KazNU case study. The paper presents the responsible actions developed at the university as well as the problems faced by students and teachers. One important lesson to be learnt is that educational organization needs to be more comprehensive, caring for appropriate technical equipment, helping develop skills for staff and students, and include vulnerable groups of the population. © 2020 Lippincott Williams and Wilkins. All rights reserved.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора COVID-19; Kazakhstan; Organizational culture; Social climate</p>	<p>Chun Byong -soon Aigerim Belyalova, Organizational culture and social climate in Kazakhstani higher education institutions during the COVID-19 crisis: KazNU case study Cultura. International Journal of Philosophy of Culture and Axiology 17(2), 2020. United States: Philosophy Documentation Center. С. 151-164 SCOPUS/ThomsonReuter SJR: 0.104(2019) Q2, 37%</p> <p>https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85100536561&origin=inward</p> <p>Тип документа Статья</p> <p>Тип источника Журнал</p> <p>ISSN 15841057</p> <p>Издатель Philosophy Documentation Center</p> <p>Язык оригинала English</p> <p><i>Cultura. International Journal of Philosophy of Culture and Axiology</i> Том 17, Выпуск 2, Страницы 151 – 164</p>
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22.	The continental and the sakhalin koreans: Differences and similarities	DOI 10.31857/S086954150010050-5	Краткое описание This article is a debut comparative study of similarities and differences between the two sub-ethnic diasporas of Koreans residing in the continental part of Russia, Central Asia, and the Sakhalin Island. Based on a wide range of historiographical material, it analyzes the reasons and prerequisites for the formation of asymmetry in the indices of demographic, ethnic, and sociocultural processes among the materikovskie (continental) and the Sakhalin Koreans. The article examines key issues pertaining to the national identity change, loyalty to the historical and actual motherlands, acquisition of new citizenship in the former USSR and contemporary CIS countries. The materikovskie and the Sakhalin Koreans, while of common ethnogenetic origin, used to have more sociocultural differences than similarities at the initial stage of their parallel lives in the Soviet reality. At present, their mentalities have become closer; nevertheless, the division into “us” and “others” still persists. The article argues that the dichotomy “us”/“them” constitutes the existential essence in the sub-diasporic identity. © Russian Academy of Sciences.	Kim G.N. The continental and the sakhalin koreans: Differences and similarities <i>Etnograficeskoe Obozrenie</i> Том 2020, Выпуск 3, Страницы 89 - 104 May-June 2020 ISSN 08695415 DOI 10.31857/S086954150010050-5 https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85095874528&origin=inward Тип документа Статья Тип источника Журнал ISSN 08695415 DOI 10.31857/S086954150010050-5 Издатель Russian Academy of Sciences Язык оригинала Russian
23.	The academic mobility of students from kazakhstan to Japan: Problems and prospects	DOI 10.3390/socsci9080143	Краткое описание Background: Despite the internationalization of higher education (IoHE) in Kazakhstan and it being among the top 15 countries sending students abroad, the level of student mobility between Kazakhstan and Japan and factors influencing it have not been well analyzed. Aim: The purpose of this study was to explore outgoing student mobility from	Rustemova A. Meirmanov S. Okada A. Ashinova Z Rustem K.

			<p>Kazakhstan to Japan and the reasons underlining this situation. Methods: A descriptive study, involving a literature review and an analysis of data from the two largest universities in Kazakhstan together with those from the Bolashak international scholarship scheme, was performed. Results: The analysis suggested that outgoing student mobility from Kazakhstan to Japan remains at a stable but low level. The mobility of students is mainly a matter of the initiative of universities or the students themselves. The main reasons are the dependence of the policy of the IoHE on the foreign policy of Kazakhstan; the low level of pull factors for students such as affordability, recommendations from acquaintances, or lack of awareness about the country; and absence of a supportive legislative basis for the development of cooperation on higher education between the two countries. Conclusion: Given the areas of common interest economically and politically between Kazakhstan and Japan, there is potential for significantly more student mobility than there is at present. © 2020 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора Educational policy; Internationalization of higher education; Kazakhstan-Japan relationship; Student mobility</p>	<p>The academic mobility of students from kazakhstan to Japan: Problems and prospects Тип документа Статья• <i>Gold Open Access</i> Тип источника Журнал ISSN 20760760 DOI 10.3390/socsci9080143 Издатель MDPI AG Язык оригинала English Social Sciences Том 9, Выпуск 8, Страницы 1 - 20August 2020 Номер статьи 143 https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85096217007&origin=recordpage</p>
24.	China and Kazakhstan: Belt and road cooperation	DOI 10.37178/ca-c.21.2.09	<p>Throughout its fairly short history, the Belt and Road initiative has demonstrated its good prospects, which explains why the government of Kazakhstan heeds a lot of attention to economic cooperation with China within this project. It has the greatest stake in the initiatives related to further development of cargo traffic routes and pipelines in different directions (primarily, Africa, the Middle East and Europe) and their potential impact on Kazakhstan's economic health. Comprehensive studies are especially necessary in the current time of crisis, when the active realization of the Chinese initiative has run into certain problems. The authors examine the key ideas of the Chinese initiative to reveal the</p>	<p>Zhanar Ashinova China and Kazakhstan: Belt and road cooperation <i>Central Asia and the Caucasus</i> Том 22, Выпуск 2, Страницы 101 – 109 2021 Тип документа Статья Тип источника Журнал ISSN</p>

			<p>basic conceptual provisions and trends and analyze the problems and prospects of its realization. It is even more important to consider the ways to coordinate it with the projects of the Eurasian Economic Union and Kazakhstan's Nurly Zhol (Bright Path) program. The possible threats and challenges that the Chinese initiative may create for Kazakhstan, or the positive effects that will help Kazakhstan realize its national interests should not be overlooked, either. The various processes related to the initiative and its numerous trends should be carefully studied against the background of the current dynamic changes in world politics.</p>	<p>14046091 Издатель CA and C Press AB Язык оригинала English DOI 10.37178/ca-c.21.2.09 Central Asia and the Caucasus 22(2), 2021. (CA&C Press AB, Sweden :, 2021. Issue 2. Q (квартиль по SJR) 3. Percentile (процентиль) 40 %.) https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85114229098&origin=AuthorEval&zone=hIndex-DocumentList</p>
25.	<p>Managing publication change at Al-Farabi Kazakh National University: a case study</p>	<p>DOI 10.1007/s11192-021-04139-y</p>	<p>Since 2011, in Kazakhstan, one of the main indicators for assessing the effectiveness of researchers is their publication activity in journals indexed by Scopus. The policy implemented by the government had a positive effect on the growth of the number of publications, however, simultaneously, dishonest practices and the use of questionable journals as channels for publication became widespread. This study identifies how the publication management system at a university in Kazakhstan is changing the publication strategies of its staff. The study was conducted based on the data of the internal rating conducted by Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (KazNU) during 2015–2019. Such data were obtained using an automated publication tracking system based on API Scopus. This study shows that introduction of mechanisms aimed to stimulate publication activity in KazNU had a positive effect on the research productivity, but simultaneously led to attempts to manipulate</p>	<p>Kudaibergenova, R., Uzakbay, S., Malkanova, A., Ramadinkyzy, K., Kistaubayev, E., Dussekeev, R., Smagulov, K.</p> <p>Managing publication change at Al-Farabi Kazakh National University: a case study</p> <p>Scientometrics (2021)</p> <p>Тип документа Статья Тип источника Журнал ISSN 01389130</p>

		<p>rating indicators on the part of individual researchers. The introduction of indicators based on the quality and impact metrics of the journals, in turn, positively influenced the publication strategy in terms of choice of journals and decrease of publications in journals with dubious reputations. The study results can be used to develop a strategy for publication activity in a university, especially in developing countries faced with publication inflation, an unprecedented increase in publications in “predatory” journals, and the emergence of dishonest practices aimed at manipulating bibliometric indicators.</p>	<p>DOI 10.1007/s11192-021-04139-y Издатель Springer Science and Business Media B.V. Язык оригинала English Процентиль87.388 https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85115835046&origin=inward</p>
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