

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)
2022 год				
1.	Managing publication change at Al-Farabi Kazakh National University: a case study	<i>Scientometrics</i> 127.1: 453 - 479 January (2022) Q1 DOI 10.1007/s11192-021-04139-y	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–	Kudaibergenova, Renata^a ; Uzakbay, Sandugash ^b ; Makanova, Asselya ^c ; Ramadinkyzy, Kymbat ^b ; Kistaubayev, Erlan ^d ; Dussekeev, Ruslan ^d ; Smagulov, Kadyrzhan ^b Managing publication change at Al-Farabi Kazakh National University: a case study

			<p>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 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. © 2021, Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, Hungary.</p>	<p><i>Scientometrics</i> 127. 1: 453 - 479 January (2022) Q1</p> <p>DOI 10.1007/s11192-021-04139-y</p> <p>https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85115835046&origin=resultlist&sort=plf-f&src=s&st1=Managing+publication+change+at+AI-Farabi+Kazakh+National+University%3a+a+case+study&sid=ab22beb6af48166921fc0f5de84e9087&sot=b&sdt=b&sl=96&s=TITLE-ABS-KEY%28Managing+publication+change+at+AI-Farabi+Kazakh+National+University%3a+a+case+study%29&reIpos=0&citeCnt=2&searchTerm=</p>
2.	<p>The problem of systematization of terms in turkic languages and technologies of teaching at universities</p>	<p><i>Cypriot Journal of Educational Sciences</i> 17.4 (2022): 1077-1089.</p>	<p>This article aims to pattern the problem of systematization of terms in the Turkic languages and teaching technologies in universities. The research was carried out in the spring semester of 2021-2022. The study was carried out with the participation of 352 university students who volunteered for the research in the screening model. In the research, 4-week distance education and Turkic languages and instructional technologies content training were provided to university students. In the study, a measurement tool developed by the researchers was used to know the views of the Turkic languages and instructional technologies to collect data. The analysis of the data was carried out using the SPSS program. Frequency analysis was performed using the t-test, and the results obtained were added to the study accompanied</p>	<p>Zhanzhigitov, Syrym^a; Abdualiuly, Bekzhan^a; Doszhan, Raigul^b Serikbayeva, Zaripa; Aigul, Mamayeva^d; Balzhan, Yeshmetova^e</p> <p>The problem of systematization of terms in turkic languages and technologies of teaching at universities.</p>

			<p>by tables. As a result of the research, it was concluded that the university students systematized the terms in Turkic languages and their educational technology status was also very good.</p>	<p><i>Cypriot Journal of Educational Sciences</i> 17.4 (2022): 1077-1089.</p> <p>https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85131652608&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f&src=s&st1=The+problem+of+systematization+of+terms+in+turkic+languages+and+technologies+of+teaching+at+universities&sid=989634ba0b54744044f2fa2686b05381&sot=b&sdt=b&sl=119&s=TITLE-ABS-KEY%28The+problem+of+systematization+of+terms+in+turkic+languages+and+technologies+of+teaching+at+universities%29&relpos=0&citeCnt=0&searchTerm=</p>
3.	<p>Motivation Management of Domestic and International Engineering Students in the Digital Era</p>	<p><i>Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems</i>. 2022, 298, p. 541–556.</p>	<p>This article aims to pattern the problem of systematization of terms in the Turkic languages and teaching technologies in universities. The research was carried out in the spring semester of 2021-2022. The study was carried out with the participation of 352 university students who volunteered for the research in the screening model. In the research, 4-week distance education and Turkic languages and instructional technologies content training were provided to university students. In the study, a measurement tool developed by the researchers was used to know the views of the Turkic languages and instructional technologies to collect data. The analysis of the data was carried out using the SPSS program. Frequency analysis was performed using the t-test, and the results obtained were added to the study accompanied</p>	<p>Makarova, Irina^a Nadirova, Gulnar^b Serikkaliyeva, Azhar^c Buyvol, Polina^a Mavrin, Vadim^a Mukhametdinov, Eduard^a Fatikhova, Larisa^a</p> <p>Motivation Management of Domestic and International Engineering Students in the Digital Era</p>

			<p>by tables. As a result of the research, it was concluded that the university students systematized the terms in Turkic languages and their educational technology status was also very good.</p>	<p><i>Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems. 2022, 298, p. 541–556.</i></p> <p>https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85115863329&origin=resultlist&sort=plf-f&src=s&st1=Motivation+Management+of+Domestic+and+International+Engineering+Students+in+the+Digital+Era&sid=b33af5562133a7cf670b62ca198e44ca&sot=b&sdt=b&sl=106&s=TITLE-ABS-KEY%28Motivation+Management+of+Domestic+and+International+Engineering+Students+in+the+Digital+Era%29&relpos=0&citeCnt=0&searchTerm=</p>
4.	Teaching somatic idioms during the corona crisis (based on historical and literary texts)	<i>European Scientific Journal XLinguae, Volume 14 Issue 1, January 2021, pp.81-90</i>	<p>The problem of studying adjectives with the component "color" has recently become increasingly relevant. The focus of the study is a description of the features of color naming, color perception, as well as color designations in languages of various types. Particular attention is paid to the relationship between color terms and facts of extralinguistic reality. The purpose of this work is to conduct a comparative study of the semantics of connotative increments of color terms in the phraseology of the English language, a cognitive-pragmatic analysis of fragments of literary texts that include the "color" component, and to identify national and cultural features of the functioning of colorisms in describing a person's appearance.</p>	<p>Abdullina, Nazgul^a; Benitez, Pamela Faber^b; Karlygash, Aidarbek^a; Kurmanali, Altynshash^a; Ainabekova, Tengegul^c</p> <p>Teaching somatic idioms during the corona crisis (based on historical and literary texts)</p> <p><i>European Scientific Journal XLinguae, Volume 14 Issue 1, January 2021, pp.81-90</i></p> <p>https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85135320375&origin=resultlist&sort=plf-f&src=s&st1=Lexical-</p>

				semantic+features+of+color+designations+in+some+phrasemes&sid=5be2d0ec3af617914b8002afbce7b1fe&sot=b&sdt=b&sl=80&s=TITLE-ABS-KEY%28Lexical-semantic+features+of+color+designations+in+some+phrasemes%29&relpos=0&citeCnt=0&searchTerm=
5.	Tashnakist Armenian Levon İ. Mirzoyan and His Activities in Kazakhstan (1933-1938)	<i>Bilig 2022, Выпуск 101, Страницы 31 – 56</i> https://doi.org/10.12995/bilig.10102	Levon İ. Mirzoyan is an Armenian who worked between 1917 and 1938 to settle and strengthen the Bolshevik administration in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and some other regions. Although the study refers to Mirzoyan's role as an influential actor in the emergence of the Nagorno-Karabakh issue, it mainly focuses on his activities in Kazakhstan as the First Secretary of the Kazakhstan Soviet Administration between 1933 and 1938. During the great hunger that emerged in the Golosyokin period many Kazakhs died. Mirzoyan came to the country administration after this disaster. Mirzoyan acted as a hand of compassion that covered the traces of this disaster in Kazakhstan and established close relations with the leaders and people of the country. Mirzoyan later murdered or exiled the intellectuals and prominent politicians, whom he had a chance to get acquainted with, by order of Joseph Stalin.	Yıldırım, Seyfi ^a Egamberdiyev, Mirzahan^b Tashnakist Armenian Levon İ. Mirzoyan and His Activities in Kazakhstan (1933-1938) <i>Bilig 2022, Выпуск 101, Страницы 31 – 56</i> https://doi.org/10.12995/bilig.10102 https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85130281829&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f&featureToggles=FEATURE_NEW_DOC_DETAILS_EXPORT:1
6.	Hız. Ali Cenknâmes in The Kazakh Oral Tradition Kazak Sözlü Geleneğinde Hız. Ali Cenknâmeleri	<i>Türk Kültürü ve Hacı Bektaş Velî Araştırma Dergisi.</i>	In terms of history, oral cultural products are older, as speech occurred long before writing. Oral cultural products from the past such as epics, poems, plays, folk tales and myths are found in all societies. Since the products of oral culture and literature are always present in the memory of individuals, their formation, use, and application are easier and more affordable in societies that live in the form of nomadic	Kairanbayeva, Nazym, Shadkam Zubaida Kazak Sözlü Geleneğinde Hız. Ali Cenknâmeleri

			<p>monarchy. For this reason, the oral culture and literature of the Central Asian Turkic people are more diverse and richer than the written cultural products. In this rich oral culture tradition, they have transferred their feelings of love and affection towards motherland, mother, child and lover from generation to generation in the form of various epics, tears and stories. Nomadic Kazakhs, living in harmony with nature, did not lose their cultural and spiritual values neither in natural disasters nor in social-political and economic crises, and they knew the ways to protect them. They have survived to the present day, which have been transmitted for centuries from generation to generation in the form of epics, stories, tales and tears, proverbs, and laments. They have expressed their heroism and prowess in their struggle with survival and difficulties in the steppes of Central Asia in epics and jirs such as Alpamys Batyr, Kobylandy Batyr, and Karasay Batyr. After accepting Islam, religious epics began to be seen among the heroic epics called Kazakh batyr jirs in order to teach the basics and conditions of the religion of Islam, as well as to teach and spread the Sunnah of the Prophet, love and respect towards Him and His companions. Among the religious epics about Allah, love for the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings be upon him), Hazrat Ali's battles that instil values such as justice, loyalty, honesty, courage, good morality, the heroism, and sacrifices narrated in cenknāmes were known and told with great love by all Muslims. In the study, the printed copies of Hazrat Ali's cenknāmes (Boztorgay, Dariga Kız, Hazrat Ali Cengi, Kissa-i Saranbay) and manuscript copies (Salsal and Kissa-i Risale-i Cenkname-i Şah-i Merdan) by giving examples from texts such as the content, language and genre features, it will be tried to draw attention to the examination and research of these texts.</p>	<p><i>Türk Kültürü ve Hacı Bektaş Veli Araştırma Dergisi.</i></p> <p>https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85128959701&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f</p>
7.	Sufism and religious syncretism in the history of Central Asia.	In <i>Sufism in India and Central Asia</i> , London: Routledge, 2022, pp. 141–148.	Book Chapter	<p>Yerekesheva, L.</p> <p>Sufism and religious syncretism in the history of Central Asia.</p>

				In <i>Sufism in India and Central Asia</i> , London: Routledge, 2022, pp. 141–148. ps://doi.org/10.4324/9781003336617
8.	Spatiality and Symbolic Characteristics: Dynamics of Collective Religious Rituals among Sunni Muslims and Russian Orthodox Christians in Kazakhstan during the COVID-19 Pandemic	<i>Religions</i> 13, no. 8: 685. https://doi.org/10.3390/rel13080685	The article's purpose is to discuss on a cross-disciplinary plane whether the space's changing dimension (in terms of social distancing), caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, could affect religious symbols' characteristics and rituals, leading to new symbolical representation. This is analyzed by addressing the influence of the pandemic on conducting religious practices (Friday Prayer, Namaz, Ramadan, Qurban-ait (Eid al Adha), Sunday Sermon, Easter) among the Sunni Muslims and Russian Orthodox Church believers in Kazakhstan. Theoretically, it seeks to correlate inner dynamics of the typology, or 'production of space' vis-à-vis symbolic characteristics and elements of ritual. The proposed hypothesis is that (1) if there is a direct correlation between spatiality and symbols (that are 'deployed' in rituals), (2) then change of spatiality can affect the performance of symbol's each characteristic, and the rituals. The following research methods have been used: online group interview in the religious focus groups differed in religious makeup (Sunni Islamic and Russian Orthodox Church) and thematic analysis. The empirical findings support the hypothesis and show that social distancing triggered the fluctuation and changes pertaining to the figurative quality and perceptibility of the symbol, following the modification of religious rituals and the appearance of a wide range of perceptions, respectively. Though the full-fledged symbolization of the changes of religious rituals due to the pandemic is not the case in today's Kazakhstan, some elements of new evolving attitude are evident.	Yerekesheva, Laura Spatiality and Symbolic Characteristics: Dynamics of Collective Religious Rituals among Sunni Muslims and Russian Orthodox Christians in Kazakhstan during the COVID-19 Pandemic <i>Religions</i> 13, no. 8: 685. https://doi.org/10.3390/rel13080685 https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85136782940&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f
9.	Women's Leadership In Kazakhstan as A	The Journal of Social Policy Studies	Studies of women's leadership in Kazakhstan suggest that there are informal leaders who are firmly associated with real	Nadirova, Gulnar Y. ^a .

	Driver Of Social Maturation		<p>activities aimed at solving specific problems of society, especially in the social sphere. The purpose of this article is to identify the factors, characteristics and specific forms of informal female leadership that have influenced the maturation of civil society in Kazakhstan in recent decades, defining the strategies that they use to establish cooperation with decision-making government agencies and individuals. Our hypothesis is that the participation of women activists expands the opportunities and scope of the civil sector in providing assistance to the most vulnerable members of the community, if they use strategies and tools that change the attitudes and approaches of state structures to these social problems. During our case study, as research methods we used observation and analysis of the activities of several women leaders, initiators of social and charitable movements. The primary and secondary sources used were interviews, media materials, and reports on performance results, ongoing projects, as well as official information on a number of issues affecting our theme. We tested the theories of transformational and adaptive leadership, as well as the concept of social capital, put forward by foreign scientists to practice female leadership in Kazakhstan, and concluded that they can be applied with certain adjustments for local conditions. We believe that in certain areas, the activities of non-governmental organizations led by women leaders are becoming more effective than the work of official bodies, which indicates an increase in the potential of civil society.</p>	<p>Kaliyeva, Shynar S.^b Seytmetova, Janetta R.^b</p> <p>Women's Leadership In Kazakhstan as A Driver Of Social Maturation</p> <p>The Journal of Social Policy Studies</p> <p>DOI: 10.17323/727-0634-2022-20-1-125-136</p> <p>https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57507606800</p>
10.	The Influence of Acculturation on National Identity: A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Kazakh and Palestinian Fiction	<i>Migration Letters</i> Том 19, Выпуск 5, Страницы 629 - 639	<p>The term "identity" has many specific definitions in the philosophical, psychological, sociological and cultural sciences, but can be defined as a set of individual personal and behavioural characteristics, attributes, beliefs and desires that define an individual as a member of a certain group. After gaining independence in 1991, Kazakhstan, which has experienced at least seventy years of "colonial" policy with various linguistic political strategies as well as forced migrations, found itself in an interesting sociolinguistic situation, with a large number of Russian-speaking population consisting of both ethnic</p>	<p>Zhumadilova, Aigerim Koptileuova, Dina</p>

			<p>Russians and other national minorities, as well as ethnic Kazakhs, representatives of the titular nation. This article analyses the sociolinguistic phenomena, such as "shala-Kazakh/urban Kazakh" in independent Kazakhstan, and the Hebrew language of the Palestinians, the indigenous population of the territory now called Israel, as well as the influence of these phenomena on the national identity</p>	<p>The Influence of Acculturation on National Identity: A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Kazakh and Palestinian Fiction</p> <p><i>Migration Letters</i> Том 19, Выпуск 5, Страницы 629 - 639</p> <p>DOI 10.33182/ml.v19i5.2352</p> <p>https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=5802536010&origin=recordPage</p>
--	--	--	--	---