

**Kazakh-Hungarian  
narratives of cultural, social and economic  
diversity**

27 of January 2023

***ABSTRACTS***

**Debrecen, 2023**

**Kazakh-Hungarian  
narratives of cultural, social and economic diversity**  
27 of January 2023



conference organized according to the initiation of DOSZ ambassador of Kazakhstan in Hungary with the support of Kazakh-Hungarian universities and DOSZ association



**UNIVERSITY of  
DEBRECEN**



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## **Welcome speech**

The University of Debrecen, Doctoral School of History and Ethnology welcomed all scientists in the area of ethnographical and anthropological research, by providing possibilities to acquaint scientific (PhD degree) qualification in the area of two disciplines in Humanities. The History Program and the Ethnology Program endeavor to support researchers to extend their research activities, to establish a stable and professional background to the young scientists in order to obtain success in their own research field.

Ethnology research group provide several decades of empirical ethnographic research in Northern, North-Eastern and Eastern Hungary as well as in these border regions. Moreover, research projects about the patterns of cultural adaptation and social integration, cultural heritage and heritagization. In addition, ethnographical-anthropological research of significant contemporary social problems by investigating the cultural and social situation.

The conference focuses on a wide range of issues and approaches related to the interpretation of cultural, historical and social diversity in Kazakh and Hungarian communities, by encouraging submissions with cross-disciplinary theoretical perspectives of aimed subjects. Consequently, we invite researchers to present empirical narratives and to provide an in-depth analysis of purposed groups.

**Prof. Dr. Gábor Biczó**  
*Faculty of Humanities*  
*Department of Ethnology*  
*of Debrecen University*

## **About the conference**

*The main purpose of the conference* is to strengthen scientific ties between Kazakhstan and Hungary. Creating an opportunity for Kazakh scientists to get to know Hungarian science methodological approach in depth, as well as creating favorable conditions for Magyar researchers to immerse themselves in Kazakh history and culture.

In addition, establish great command with Central Asian and European researchers, especially, from Kazakh scientists from Kazakhstan, therewith, Kazakh PhDs who currently making exploration in Hungary, consequently, the number of Kazakh researchers who planning to come for study are increasing year by year. In order to build scientific cooperation, exchange of information and experiences, promotion of the country and the implementation of conceptual goals.

*Complementary conference objectives:*

It is required to build that founder of the new ideas, that will be continued as a form of scientific projects and productive cooperation between two countries, which will last for many years by opening up new opportunities and scientific novelty for international researchers and onward PhD candidates, especially among two commonwealths.

Based on the fact that the epistemological and genealogical methods of scientific logic in the modern world are very close to each other, modern research works are in close contact with each other in terms of interdisciplinary methods, i.e. cooperative and theoretical methods between economy, humanitarian and socio-cultural spheres of society: to enable Hungarian scientists and researchers of Central Asian countries to exchange views on the methodological scientific approach, sharing experiences, in one word, intersubjective connection between various branches of science and build a cognitional atmosphere;

Considering that the requirements for Hungarian scientists and doctoral students to defend their scientific work and write a dissertation are the same for all, to contribute to the positive and effective completion of research by our doctoral students, strengthen relationships and create sciential space on this way;

Nowadays, due to the development of science, knowledge-based discoveries, daily updates and the growth of scientific innovations, it is needed to promote the elaboration of science by substitution of new ideas with explorers from other countries and the methodical approaches they use on this direction, organize regular meetings and international conferences which is let to have a chance in-depth work with the new databases of this daily updated knowledge-based system, promotion of scientific cooperation, publications and results of learned work at the international level.

**Nazira Abdinassir**  
*DOSZ ambassador*  
*of Kazakhstan in Hungary*  
*PhD candidate of Debrecen University*

## **SECTION 1. HISTORY -ETHNOGRAPHY, ANTHROPOLOGY, CULTURAL STUDIES**

### **THE HISTORY, ORIGIN AND CULTURE OF THE MAGYAR PEOPLE**

*Aibolat Kushkumbayev*

*Professor of "Regional" faculty of International Relations ENU,*  
*chief researcher of the Research Center "interethnic relations and tolerance*  
*Assembly of People of Kazakhstan"*

e-mail: [kushkumbaev.magyar2011@yandex.kz](mailto:kushkumbaev.magyar2011@yandex.kz)

The history, origin and culture of the Magyar people was closely connected at an early stage with the cultural and ethno-political space of the Turkic-speaking nomads of Eurasia, which was reflected in written sources and oral tradition, ethnic composition, geographical toponymy, and the general culture of nomadism.

The question of the ethno-cultural interrelations of various peoples in the ancient and medieval era, living on the territory of the vast Eurasian region, is constantly in the center of attention of historians, ethnographers, and archaeologists. The Magyars had close ethno-cultural and political contacts with the Turkic peoples (for example, in the early period with the Ogurs, Bulgars, Khazars, Savirs, Pechenegs, Kypchaks, etc.) of the Middle Ages. And later these connections continued to play a significant role in their historical destinies. Thus, it is known that the sub-ethnic part of the Magyar population, which is called the Kuns (kunok), is directly related to one of the largest Turkic-speaking peoples of the Middle Ages - the Kumans (Kipchaks), whose scattered groups became part of many modern Turkic peoples. In this context, the history of that part of the Magyars, which, due to some historical circumstances, remained in the east, in the Eurasian steppes, mainly surrounded by steppe Turkic-speaking nomads, is of great interest.

The problem of studying the Eastern Magyars, for many years, has been the object of attention of Hungarian scientists, such as L. Bendefy, D. Nemeth, I. Perenyi, L. Ligeti, I. Vashari, I. Fodor, I. Zimoni and many others. etc. E.P. Kazakov, R.G. Kuzeev, V.P. Shusharin, V.A. Ivanov, S.G. Botalov, R. Hautala, Ya.V. Pilipchuk and others. The historical reality of the existence of the Eastern Magyars is now beyond doubt in scientific historiography. As a rule, researchers in their research rely on written Latin-language sources and documents.

Recognizing the value of these testimonies on the history of the Eastern Magyars, it is worth paying attention to the fact that a significant amount of information on this topic is also contained in Eastern sources (Arabic-Persian, Turkic, Mongolian writings).

## **THE HUNGARIAN VIEW OF KAZAKH CULTURE IN THE RESEARCH OF THE 19TH CENTURY**

**Raushangul Mukusheva**

*Department of Kazakh, Russian Philology and Journalism*

*at the Sarsen Amanzholov East Kazakhstan University*

*Senior Lecturer in Kazakh literature*

E-mail: [raushangulzakankyzy@gmail.com](mailto:raushangulzakankyzy@gmail.com)

The studies on the Turkic peoples of Central Asia and on Kazakhs played a special role in the researches of the Hungarian scholars in the 19th century. Substantial studies in Turkology based in the reason for that they were seeking their ancestral homeland before Hungarian conquest of the Carpathian Basin. As the first published research on Kazakh Culture and tradition has been known *Kirgiz-kozákok* (Kyrgyz Kazakhs), ethnographical work by Sámuel Brassai, who did not travel to Central Asia or Kazakhstan. The polyhistor scholar presents the remarkable unique facts about the material and non-material culture of Kazakhs, as well as describing their belief system, life style, passion for music and poetry. Through his research the Hungarians first became acquainted with the Kazakhs and their unique culture.

The comprehensive description of Kazakh history, everyday life, customs and traditions is to be found in the works of a Hungarian scholar Ármin Vámbéry Török *faj* (Turkish race), *Közép-ázsiai utazás* (Travels in Central Asia). The scholar travelled to Central Asia where he had a direct contact with the Turkic peoples inhabiting the



region, possibly including Kazakhs. He described the tribal system of Kazakhs, which he characterised as an aristocratical, and the customary law of Kazakh people, which worked perfectly in the nomadic society. He sets a high value on the culture of the steppe people and their special poetic talent, and writes about their rich folklore in detail, depicting it in its almost full genre idiosyncrasy.

Among the many crucial works written in the Hungarian language, a travel journal titled *Párizstól Szamarkandig* (From Paris to Samarkand) by Mária Ujfalvy-Bourdon, Károly Jenő Újfalvy's wife, is to be found. In this work she writes about her husband's expedition to Central Asia, and shares very important data on Kazakh culture, completed with incredibly accurate and lifelike illustrations. Károly Jenő Újfalvy who was the member of French Academy of Science, identified himself as Hungarian scientist, we notice that in his researching attitude to the Cultures of Turkic people.

All the mentioned studies are of great significance for Kazakh people and Kazakhstan's scholarly community since they are among the most precise European studies on the Kazakhs of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and also contain valuable facts about the material and spiritual culture of Kazakhs.

**Key words:** *ethnography, Kazakh culture, Hungarian Turkology, customary law, Central Asia, folklore, Turkic peoples, nomadic society*

## **POLITICAL CULTURE IN KAZAKH HISTORY**

**Sharipa Nurzhanova**

*PhD, Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Journalism, Kazakh National university named after Al Farabi,*

*Almaty, Kazakhstan*

E-mail: [nurgans@mail.ru](mailto:nurgans@mail.ru)

The article deals with important concepts of Kazakh philosophy not only from the historical point of view, but also from the point of view of modern times. Concepts such as political unity, national culture, preservation of the human qualities of today's generation are relevant in our country. This is the actual concept of the long-standing political unity of Kazakhstan. In this concept, the search for places where there is no death (Korkyt ata), the ideology of Jerayik, the classification of societies in Al-Farabi's philosophy, Balasagun's poem "The power of salvation" - David, Adil, Maksat, Razum Humanism. As a set of legal requirements for nature, culture and people. This feature

is related to the integrity, indivisibility, and dialectical worldview of the Kazakh people. Besides, the main problem of the political environment is conceptually reflected in the philosophy of Abai Kunanbaev, Shokan Ualikhanov, and Ybyrai Altynsarın.

The article also mentions features of worldview from religious-mythological, philosophical-artistic (Korkytat, Asan Kaigy), religious-mystical (Yassauı, Bakyrđani), social-political (Balasaguni) forms to rational-logical forms (abi). and philosophical journalism. and lyrics (Shokan, Abai, Ybrai). However, despite the diversity of philosophical styles, Kazakh philosophy has preserved the unity of worldview and value orientation throughout history. Without destroying the relevance and role of Akhmet Baitursynuly in the development of language education, today the concept of the place of the great scientist in the language policy is being created.

**Keywords:** Kazakh philosophy, political culture, virtue, concept, political philosophy.

## **TURKIC *JĀMI* ‘AT-TAWĀRĪKH’ ‘COMPENDIUM OF CHRONICLES’**

**Guldana Togabayeva**

*PhD student at the Department of Altaic Studies*

*University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary*

*Supervisors: Balázs Danka, Mária Ivanics*

*E-mail: [togabayeva.guldana@gmail.com](mailto:togabayeva.guldana@gmail.com)*

*Jāmi* ‘at-Tawārīkh’ ‘Compendium of Chronicles’ is the Qādir ‘Ali beg’s historical work written in 1602, probably in the Kasim Khanate (1452-1681), vassal state of the Russian Tsardom during the rule of Uraz-Muhammed. The text is written in Turkī or so-called Chagatay literary language with Arabic script. The primary source of this work more likely did not reach our days. However, today two manuscripts (St. Petersburg manuscript and Kazan manuscript), three fragments (a fragment from Kyshgary, a fragment from the first London manuscript, and a fragment from the second London manuscript), and two more manuscripts (Paris manuscript and Berlin manuscript) are known as related to the Qādir ‘Ali beg’s ‘Compendium of Chronicles’, although the authorship of the last two manuscripts is questionable.

This paper analyses all currently known manuscripts and fragments of Qādir ‘Ali beg’s work. The study did not identify major textological discrepancies among the two manuscripts and three fragments except for some minor differences in spelling. The

two manuscripts complement each other and most probably were copied from the same source. The fragments of the work do not carry any additional information from the one present in the manuscripts; hence, they do not carry any textological value. However, the fragments are important evidence of the significance of Qādir ‘Ali beg’s work. The location of London manuscripts is of particular interest, raising the question of the appearance of two fragments that are found in the ‘Compendium of Chronicles’ in Britain. A feature of the London manuscripts is the presence in the text of postscripts from the margins of the St. Petersburg manuscript, presented as a concordance of words.

**Keywords:** Qādir ‘Ali beg, *Jāmi‘ at-Tawārīkh* ‘Compendium of Chronicles’, St. Petersburg manuscript, Kazan manuscript, the first London manuscript, the second London manuscript, Qādir ‘Ali beg’s unconfirmed manuscripts.

## **THE UKRAINIAN CRISIS OF 2014 THROUGH THE PRISM OF THE LIBERAL APPROACH.**

**Kurmet Adamov**

*Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE),*

*Humanity Faculty, Doctoral school of History,*

*Eastern European History program. Hungary, Budapest.*

E-mail: [kurmet0252@gmail.com](mailto:kurmet0252@gmail.com)

Nowadays, the Ukrainian crisis is one of the most pressing issues of geopolitics. The risk of a military solution to the Ukrainian problem was not relevant in 2014. The geopolitical game is inflaming passions, with the Western coalition which is led by the USA on the one side and Russia on the other side. Under conditions of information warfare and propaganda, it is difficult to conduct an objective analysis of the Ukrainian issue. The Ukrainian issue changed dramatically in 2022 after Russia’s invasion. Nevertheless, it is worth considering the origins of the crisis in 2014.

This article analyzes the Ukrainian issue 2014 through three main international relations directions: liberalism, realism, and world-system approaches. The main aim is to identify the general trend in research, where authors consider the problem through the above-mentioned theories. As an example, we can consider that some researchers study the crisis of 2014 through the theory of liberalism, focusing on the fact that it

happened because of the democratization process in Ukraine. Struggling for democracy provoked political alterations which caused armed insurrection. This approach does not reveal the full picture. Moreover, forming an incomplete picture of what is happening in the confrontation between Russia and the Western bloc in Eastern Europe. Liberals emphasize the promotion of democracy and democratic values in the post-Soviet region, thereby dragging former post-Soviet bloc countries in Eastern Europe into the Eastern Partnership project. However, Russian President V. Putin has had legitimate reasons to worry about NATO enlargement and its impact on Russia's security. The consideration of authors' works (liberals, realists, and world-system followers) allows for comparing different tendencies and finding common trends.

**Keywords:** Ukrainian crisis, Russia, liberalism, realpolitik

## **ETHNOGRAPHIC FIELDWORK ON THE YERTIS RIVER, PAVLODAR REGION IN NORTHEASTERN KAZAKSTAN IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 2022**

*Istvan Santha*

*Institute of Ethnology,*

*Research Centre for the Humanities*

E-mail: [istvansantha@gmail.com](mailto:istvansantha@gmail.com)

This research was organized based on the analysis of genetic materials taken from Siberian Tatars. We, experts of local languages and social anthropology of the Siberian and Central Asian peoples and cultures were looking for Siberian Tatars in Pavlodar and north from there in the direction of Omsk and Northeast towards Novosibirsk and Barnaul to the border of Russia. We met local archaeologists and discussed the Hungarian and Kazak approaches to the question of Siberian Tatars and their relationships with local Kazak tribes. We started with major stereotypes that they were neighbors, Siberian Tatars lived in the Northern forest as hunter (and gatherers), while local Kazak tribes breed cattle between the summer and winter camps in the South. Later we began to work with local Kazak people in sub-tribe level. During the fieldwork crossing the region several times we became familiar with the landscape and acquired a basic approach to the system of summer camps and winter villages. We also met the local professional and folk historians who had extraordinary deep knowledge about the people living here. Besides these folk scholars we local Tatar individuals who shared their family stories, which from we can already sketch some general tendencies about

the Siberian Tatar culture. In this way, we step by step left our original preconception and began to build an own, new, more realistic picture about the people, culture and society and the relationships with neighboring people, among them Siberian Tatars.

**Key words:** Siberian Tatars, culture, Central Asian people, folk historians

## **SEMIOTIC NATURE OF KAZAKH PAREMIES**

**Bekzat Dinayeva**

*Department of General Educational Disciplines,*

*Astana IT University*

*Astana, Kazakhstan*

E-mail: [dbb-31.05.kz@inbox.ru](mailto:dbb-31.05.kz@inbox.ru)

In many fields of science as linguistics, logic, philosophy, mathematics, etc., the concept of symbol is widely applied. If we say that paremies are expressions in the form of communicative sentences, then they also have a "symbolic" function. Proverbs and sayings are symbolizers symbolizing various situations and events and relationships of things and phenomena in real life. Recognition of the symbolic function of proverbs and sayings suggests knowing the relationship between their expression plan and content plan. The content of proverbs and sayings consists of describing a certain situation, and we say that situation in sentences. The infinite number of different situations in human life, first of all, shows that they correspond to many proverbs and sayings, and secondly, the role of proverbs and sayings in our spoken language is enormous. The possibility of categorizing various situations allows us to apply by selecting certain proverbs and sayings according to them. Proverbs and sayings denote some situation that occurs in life, then these situations themselves are invariants, and proverbs and sayings refer to variants that express these situations. Proverbs and sayings with the same meaning are variants that express the same situations, and the same situations themselves are their invariants. In order to recognize the cognitive nature of proverbs, reflected the worldview and traditional culture of a nation, it is necessary to carry out their semantic, logical and structural systematic research together. The study of paremiological collections and proverbs in the works is limited to dividing them only by topic and organizes them according to content of the proverbs. However, subject to structural paremiology, a proverb is labeled as signs of various situations in life and is created based on a certain pattern. In order to organize proverbs

into a certain group common features, common supporting words, common syntactic structure and unity of meaning should be provided as such organizing proverbs are based on finding common features of all texts and is the fulcrum of real typological research.

**Key words:** proverbs, symbol, symbolic function of proverbs, variant, invariant, cognitive nature of proverbs

## **MYTHICAL MOTIFS IN THE WORKS OF ABAI**

**Danara K. Kaliakpar**

*Department of Kazakh Literature and Theory of Literature*

*Al-Farabi Kazakh National University*

*Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan*

E-mail: [danara.k0506@gmail.com](mailto:danara.k0506@gmail.com)

Many writers of the XX-XXI century emphasized mythical origins in their works. These origins were mastered in various forms through a variety of creative techniques, directions and through different movements. It was a joint development by writers of different religions, the study of various positions within the cultural “dialogue” between the values and traditions of human civilization. In the course of the development of modern civilization, the myth attracted more and more writers, composers, movie characters, and artists. Mythology was fascinating first of all as a perfectly harmonized artistic system with its own laws and logic. Although in our time there is a destruction of established ethical guidelines in the world, there is a mixing of categories of human “holiness” and many boundaries of morality and ethics are erased, the only reference point that has preserved its primitive form is myth. A myth can reveal the essence of all the main problems and contradictions of the present, as it can accumulate in itself everything that goes beyond time and personal values. Only thanks to this, the myth has retained its primeval nature and through the years in its original form. In mythological texts, figurative and expressive techniques are intertwined into a single whole, while creating a clear picture of events, with diverse plot twists. Researchers have interpreted the reflection of mythology in the works of authors of past centuries in every possible way. There is still a debate whether it is mythology that has left such a deep imprint in literature, or whether it is just the authors' fantasies. Therefore, in the

world literary studies, cultural studies and art studies of the XX-XXI century, the consideration of the activity of the myth in the artistic world of authors becomes the most urgent issue. Greek and biblical myths have been deeply researched over the past two centuries, and the myths about the Muslim world and the ancient Turks, who are our ancestors, and the Altaians (the ancestors of the Turks) of ancient times have remained unexplored and untouched. Since this category of myths still remains unexplored, it is of interest for study and detailed consideration. At one time, they did not reach the same popularity as, for example, the myths of ancient Greece, so they were forgotten for centuries.

**Keywords:** humanities; fiction; realism; literary movements; neo-mythologism; modernism; artistic image.

## **CARE FOR A YOUNG MOTHER IN THE KAZAKH TRADITION**

**Akzharkyn Turegeldieva**

*PhD student, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University,*

*Kazakhstan, Almaty*

e-mail: [a.serikbaevna@mail.ru](mailto:a.serikbaevna@mail.ru)

In the article, the author is devoted to the analysis of the features of postpartum care for young mothers in the Kazakh tradition, as well as the study of options for social assistance in this category. Tradition is one of the fourth tasks of a nation's existence in the world. Any nation has its own identity. The Kazakh people also have their own characteristics. One of them is the problem of motherhood and childhood. Early in recent times the problem of motherhood has become more relevant in recent decades. As an object of modern social work, underage mothers face a number of problems, for example: pressure and condemnation from society; socio-economic dependence on parents; unpreparedness for the new social role of the mother; socialization-isolation from the usual circle of communication; the problem of upbringing, as a result of which the problems of employment and social adaptation arise. The article is devoted to the analysis of the causes of postpartum depressive state in young mothers, as well as the study of social assistance options in this category. The problem of early motherhood has become more relevant in recent decades. This is due to the increased sexual activity of adolescents, which leads to an increase in unplanned pregnancies and births among adolescent girls. As an object of social work, underage mothers face a number of problems, for example: pressure and condemnation from society; socio-economic

dependence on parents; unpreparedness for the new social role of the mother; socialization-isolation from the usual circle of communication; the problem of education, and as a result, problems with employment and social adaptation. After the birth of a child, many girls are not able to solve many seemingly insurmountable problems, which in the future can lead to early alcoholism, drug addiction and deformation of Personality Development, which significantly slows down the process of socialization and social adaptation of a minor mother in society. Minor mothers do not belong to the category of " socially unprotected " and do not receive any additional benefits and benefits from the state, since this is not provided for by law for this category of citizens. To date, a model of social work with this category of citizens has not been developed, there is no regulatory framework necessary for the provision of social assistance to the child of a minor mother. Therefore, this issue requires public attention and timely adoption of the appropriate decision.

**Key words:** care, traditions, postpartum period, the problem of early pregnancy



## SECTION 2. LINGUISTICS - SOCIOLINGUISTICS, STYLISTICS, PSYCHOLINGUISTICS AND LITERATURE

### COLLECTING FOLK MUSIC IN WESTERN KAZAKHSTAN AND ITS HUNGARIAN PARALLELS

**David Somfai, PhD**

*Turkic and Mongolic (Altaic) Philology and Linguistic*

*Ethnology of Inner Asian Peoples (Mongolic, Turkic and Tungusic)*

e-mail: [somfaikara@gmail.com](mailto:somfaikara@gmail.com)

The first Historical sources mentioning land conquering Hungarians (Magyars) refer to a place called Etel-kuzu which most likely is a corrupted form of the expression Edil-Jaiyk known in international geography by their modern Russian name Volga and Ural rivers. Gergely Agócs ethno-musicologist and Dávid Somfai Kara ethnologist have been doing research on Nogai Folklore and Folk Music for since 2005. We have visited Nogai communities in the North Caucasus (Dagestan, Karachai-Cherkessia, Starvropol), Romania (Dobruja) and Türkiye (Eskişehir). Unfortunately, due to the ongoing war in Ukraine we could not continue our research on the territory of the Russian Federation. So we decided to visit a small Nogai group in Western Kazakstan the Kazak-Nogais, who live near the Edil (Volga) River in the ancient land of the Hungarian nomads. These Nogais joined the Bökei Horde (1801-1849), a Kazak ally state of the Russian Empire moving there from the Sakmar River seeking protection from colonizers. The Bökei Horde was founded by Bökei khan (1801-1815) as a buffer state between the Russian Empire (Volga Region) and the Kazak Jüz System. During our fieldwork we realized that Kazakstan also can be divided into musical dialectical regions, and the Western Kazak dialect has a lot of parallels with the Nogai and Hungarian folk materials, which points to a supposed Edil-Jaiyk region of musical influence. After the migration of Hungarians from the region this territory was occupied by subsequent Turkic tribes of Kuman, Nogai and Kazak tribal unions.

**Keywords:** Folk Music, Bökei Horde, Western Kazakstan, Hungarian parallels

# TEACHING HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE IN KAZAKHSTAN

**Zsófia Sziráki**

*Guest Lecturers' Network*

*Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary*

*L. N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University,*

*Astana, Kazakhstan*

E-mail: [sziraki.zsofia@gmail.com](mailto:sziraki.zsofia@gmail.com)

Teaching Hungarian as a foreign language has a long history in various parts of the world. The Guest Lecturers' Network which was part of the former Balassi Institute is now under the Department for Hungarian Studies, Diaspora and Balassi Scholarship Programmes of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary. In recent years, two new teaching posts have been established in the Turkic world: in Kyrgyzstan at the Os State University and in Kazakhstan at the L. N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University (ENU). I have been a guest teacher of Hungarian at the latter institution for the second year in a row.

After signing the agreement between the ENU and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary, the Hungarian Cabinet was opened at the end of October 2021, in the main building of the ENU. The classroom, renovated and equipped by sponsors, includes a small collection of textbooks, dictionaries and albums thanks to the courtesy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary.

Hungarian language is currently an optional course at ENU. The Hungarian guest teacher belongs to the Faculty of International Relations within the Department of Turkic Studies, however, any student of the university can attend language classes. At this introductory stage, there is no possibility of formal recognition of the students' work, none of them receive credits, they only engage with Hungarian out of their own interest. In addition to learning the language, students acquire a basic knowledge of Hungary and learn about the country's history, present and culture. Thanks to the close cooperation with the Embassy of Hungary in Astana, the students have had the opportunity to meet some of the most prominent representatives of Hungarian public life and culture over the past year and a half.

In my presentation, I will comprehensively overview my work as a Hungarian guest teacher with Kazakhstani students during the last three semesters.

**Key words:** Hungarian language, teaching, teachers, culture

# STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONS OF THE WORKS OF KAZAKH ZHYRAU XV-XVIII CENTURIES

**Victoria Fomina**

*Al-Farabi Kazakh National University,*

*Department of Religious and Cultural Studies*

*Almaty, Kazakhstan*

E-mail: [illindoral@gmail.com](mailto:illindoral@gmail.com)

In the light of the oral theory of Parry-Lord, for the first time, the poetic technique of the Kazakh zhyrau of the 15th-18th centuries, oral stylistic techniques developed by the centuries-old practice of akyns and zhyrau and their images, motives, ideas, structure of the oral text are systematically considered; analysis of semantics and structure at different levels of the oral text, as a form; sound repetitions and primary transformations, in the formula system; elements of sound distributive technique in Kazakh folklore, structural analysis - all together, as an oral-auditory system of text structuring. In the works of the best Kazakh scientists, this methodology is based on the works of M. Parry and A. Lord, the so-called Parry-Lord's oral theory, or Oral Tradition. The auditory-oral tradition of the Kazakh nomads, according to the philosopher A. Kodar, is a "total oral discourse" or verbal and musical art that replaced many other arts known to the settled peoples of Europe and Asia in the conditions of traditional nomadic life.

The object of the study is the initial foundations of traditional oral text since all types of art, including poetry, are associated with it: art has emerged from the imitation of diverse sounds and colors of nature, its forms, and properties, and this imitation spiritualized myth, rite, and ritual, and afterward - the epic, and all other genres of poetic art, folklore and individual author's poetry of the New Age.

There is a need for a new look at the study of folklore and epic in the Turkic folklore field. Oral Tradition exposes some of the essential features and consistent patterns of the emergence, formation, establishment, and functioning of the poetic art in the XV-XVIII centuries in its oral, artistic form.

**Key words:** genesis, Oral Tradition, zhyrau, epic, formula, functions, turks, text structural analysis.

# THE FORMULATION OF CONCEPTS RELATING TO THE DISCOURSE DYNAMICS IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

**Nazerke Kaldybekova**

*PhD student, Kazakh Ablai Khan University*

*of International Relations and World Languages, Almaty, Kazakhstan*

E-mail: [nazerkekaldybekova.13@gmail.com](mailto:nazerkekaldybekova.13@gmail.com)

Scientific supervisor: Duisekova K.K.

*Doctor of Philology, Professor, Eurasian National University named after L. N. Gumilyov, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan*

In the middle of the 1970s, when a functional, dynamic approach to language learning increasingly replaced the system-structural one, discourse analysis as a new field of study and discourse as an object of research both emerged. The main driver behind this direction's emergence was scientists' desire to examine language from the point of functioning, in the process of generation and perception, taking into account communicative, socio-historical, and other contexts, rather than just as a system-structural formation separated from speech practice.

The inclusion of language unit producers and different speech situational characteristics in the scientific paradigm helped to shape the theory of communication and speech interaction, which in turn gave rise to new linguistic research areas, objects of study, and the language unit - discourse.

The article provides a summary of current discursive research on the topic of analysis of theories regarding dynamism as a fundamental aspect of discourse. Initially, dynamism (processuality) was thought to be the most significant aspect of discourse as a linguistic object. At the same time, the connection between discourse and the social situation was what gave it energy. However, as we believe, the growing importance of discourses in contemporary society has renewed interest in the question of the origins and nature of discourse dynamics. The article focuses on socioconstructionist theories of discourse and substantiation of a new, sociodynamic approach to discourse analysis, where the main processes of discursive dynamics are the institutionalization, legitimation and positioning of discourse and the social institution behind it. The material of the article can be used for teaching disciplines in public relations and in lectures on modern discourse studies.

**Keywords:** sociodynamics of discourse, social constructionism of discourses, discursive practices, institutionalization, legitimation, positioning.

## PSYCHOLINGUISTIC REFLECTION ON ANTINOMY

*Elmira Tleukenova*

*M.Utemisov West Kazakhstan University*

e-mail: [elmira\\_tleukenova@mail.ru](mailto:elmira_tleukenova@mail.ru)

Formulation of the problem. The appeal of linguists to the human factor is not could not leave aside the problem of the individual. However, researchers in this field, they often prefer to confine themselves to the study of the observed phenomenon, without going to the level of essence. Our thoughts on the essences of the individual have led to a paradox which we think is worthy of consideration. The paradox of the individual is in its social character. A well-known fact, however, for us, the interest is the "mechanism of finding oneself".

To justify the method. Let us put aside the "grammar of reason" and let there be a desire to know the truth for our guidance and protection, even though our method, adequate, at first glance, rather for psychoanalytic than for linguistic research, perhaps, it will cause even the inexperienced mind some doubts and misunderstandings. Since the goal, as the aspiration of our Oazet, we see it in achieving "that level of awareness that makes do-stupid incomprehensible" (C. Castaneda), then it seems impossible to use methods based on the categorical acceptance of the primacy of rationality over the element of infinity. Therefore, we opted for reflection (immersion into the depths of consciousness) in the coordinates of psycholinguistics.

Individuality is not an attribute of a person. It is fundamentally. Individuality - sociocultural phenomenon. Thanks to language, a person acquires his individuality, himself. The individual is the gift of the collective. Man through WE becomes the I and, thanks to the Word, acquires freedom, which is a condition and manifestation of individuality.

**Key words:** Individuality, psycholinguistics, paradox.

# WORLD LITERATURE USAGE IMPACT IN MICRO-SUSPECT PROSE AT INDEPENDENT PERIOD AND FICTION INNOVATIVE SEARCHES OF AYAGUL MANTAY'S STORIES

**Sandugash Sagidulliyeva**

*PhD doctoral student of the Eurasian National University  
named after L.N. Gumilyov, Astana, Kazakhstan*

*E-mail: [samatovna2021@inbox.ru](mailto:samatovna2021@inbox.ru)*

This article states that the revival of the national spirit was the source of the beginning of new trends in literature through the works of young representatives of modern Kazakh prose. It also examines the problems of society raised in the micro-subject works of the young writer Ayagul Mantai, as well as human values and the author's techniques in conveying the inner state of the character, analyzing the ways in which literary traditions interact, innovative artistic and ideological searches of the artist through analyzing the features of the image of the modern society in their micro-subject works, the ways of the author's depiction of the actions and states of the characters, as well as the worldview expectations about the meaning of human being and nature.

At the turn of the century was happened the cognition crisis by the flood of information flow. Modern worldview searches were started on desire the new culture horizon. What are the results of a modern search in the literature? Today this is a terminable question in word art. Let's consider this actual problem through composition of young writer Ayagul Mantay.

**Key words:** micro-subject prose, modern literature, interaction of world literary traditions, mythical detail, national spirit, artistic decision.

# THE CURRENT STATE OF JOURNALISM IN KAZAKHSTAN

**Aruzhan Aitmoldanova**

*2<sup>nd</sup> year student of Faculty of Journalism*

*Kazakh National University named after Al-Farabi*

*Almaty, Kazakhstan*

E-mail: [aruzanaitmoldanova@gmail.com](mailto:aruzanaitmoldanova@gmail.com)

Journalism is institutionally part of the media. We include, for example, in the public multifunctional institutions of journalism funds for printing, radio, television and the Internet. And a journalist is an active employee who not only uses the above-mentioned tools, but also is a golden bridge between the government and society.

Kazakh journalism originates at the end of the 19th century and is still one of the most developing industries, without losing its significance. In 1870-1882, the Turkestan Ualayaty newspaper was printed in the Kazakh language and was published 4 times per week as an appendix to the Turkestanskije Vedomosti newspaper. Two issues were published in Kazakh, two - in Uzbek.

We are not exaggerating when we say that the journalism initiative has become an important milestone in the cultural heritage of the country through this native newspaper. A large number of articles and correspondence appeared in the newspaper Turkestan Ualayaty concerning the political and social problems of society, literature and art. This tradition was continued by the newspaper Dala Ualayaty, published in Orenburg in 1888-1902.

In the official part of the newspaper, decrees and laws of the royal government were published, in the unofficial part - articles about the life of the Kazakh people, informational notes. In addition, many materials were devoted to the literary works of famous poets and writers. The two newspapers mentioned above are the historical legacy that marked the beginning of Kazakh journalism.

Under Soviet rule, censorship prevailed. Writers wrote under a pseudonym their sharp articles on politics and economics, and tried to lend a helping hand to a wide range of ordinary people. We are not left without culture and art. Wonderful things were born that can still become food for the soul.

So, we briefly described the history of the formation of Kazakh journalism. Now let's I have a look at the state of modern Kazakh journalism.

What is the state of modern Kazakh journalism? Answering this question - journalism has become the fourth power, has risen in rank and received a high level in a democratic country. The journalist has reached a situation where he can freely write on any topic, raise any issue. However, we have shortcomings in the development of Kazakh journalism in new directions and the training of young professionals. These shortcomings can be fixed. In the training of young specialists, it seems that more attention should be paid to practice than theory. It is possible to develop traditional media and new media together, train and graduate strong specialists.

There is little difference between traditional and new media. Advantages of new media over traditional ones:

- firstly, it instantly transmits all information around the world via the Internet;
- secondly, they offer interactive approaches to the format of information dissemination;
- thirdly, the urgency of updating - outdated information can be quickly replaced by new information;
- fourthly, you can group different sites using hypertext links;
- fifthly, savings - the cost of the Internet is much lower than the cost of printing.

Multimedia technologies consist of a set of software and hardware, such as receipt, transportation, presentation of new quality information. New media consist of three parts: digital format, interactive and multimedia. These parts must be considered individually; we should conduct classes on them and train young specialists in these areas. Such advantages will give us a great opportunity to work.

The current conflicts between Russia and Ukraine have a negative impact on the exchange of experience for Kazakh journalism. Because everything develops and is realized through the exchange of experience. It is Russia that sees in Kazakhstan its main friend both in the exchange of experience and in the economy. So, the same with journalism. Kazakhstan does not consider the dispute between Russia and Ukraine correct. The country adheres to a policy of neutrality, calling on the two countries for peace. Where there is politics, journalism goes hand in hand with it. However, journalism must always be “white”. Because its main task is to be faithful to the people.



If we do not cover the history, but take into account the above issues, the state of Kazakh journalism would improve significantly. We hope that we will reach the same high level as other developed countries in the field of journalism.

**Key words:** Kazakh journalism, traditional media, new media

## **THE SIGNIFICANCE OF LEARNING MOTIVATION IN THE PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION SYSTEM**

*Gulmira Kamiyeva*

*Associate professor*

*Astana IT University, Astana, Kazakhstan*

e-mail: [gulmir\\_kk@mail.ru](mailto:gulmir_kk@mail.ru)

Kazakh language is guided by the basics of each training, which make up its methodological, theoretical, methodological and technological basis in order to recognize the methodology of it's teaching as a system. Among them are the works of Y. Altynsarin, A. Baitursynuly, M. Zhumabayev, Zh. Aimauytov, who laid the foundations of native pedagogy, made possible the development of subsequent methodological science.

Scientist S. Rakhmetova in the textbook "Methods of teaching in Kazakh language" divided the methods of Kazakh language teaching into 3 main groups:

1. methods of organizing children's educational activities and their implementation;
2. methods of creating an incentive (motivation) for educational and cognitive activity, methods of influence;
3. methods of checking the effectiveness of educational activities.

The following system of motives can be called the driving mechanism of educational activity: cognitive need, goal, interest, aspiration, motivational positions. This system is the basis of educational motivation and it is characterized by stability and dynamics.

Educational materials and methods of educational work should be quite diverse. Diversity is ensured not only by the fact that students have different objects in the learning process, but also the possibility of discovering new sides in one object. The novelty of the material is a very important prerequisite for interest in it. These

conditions can serve as a well-known program for the organization of the educational process aimed at the formation of special interest.

Summarizing the above data, motivations of educational activity do not exist independently, they are always intertwined in a complex relationship. Some of them are considered the main motivating factors for learning, others are of secondary importance. the creation of problematic situations in the formation of interest in learning is of great importance.

Human interest arises from the desire to do different things. And the motive is the force that motivates those actions, that is, the psychological mood of a person associated with his actions to meet certain needs. Motives play an important role in the formation of the cognitive interest of the student, which encourages him to learn, and the need is the driving force of the human activity.

**Key words:** pedagogy, language, teaching, education, motivation.

## **SECTION 3. POLITICAL SCIENCES - SOCIAL-ECONOMICAL CASE STUDIES AND IT**

### **THE IMPORTANCE OF MULTIMEDIA TECHNOLOGIES IN THE MODERN MEDIA SPACE**

**Aikerim Alimzhanova**

*PhD, al-Farabi Kazakh National University,*

*Kazakhstan, Almaty*

e-mail: [aikerim.alimzhan@gmail.com](mailto:aikerim.alimzhan@gmail.com)

About 150 thousand domains are registered in Kazakhstan today. The flow of information leads people to endless competition, and social networks now own the right to choose. And traditional publications, which have completely transferred their format to the Internet, have lost their indigenous readers. Gradually, the people, who began to be exposed to visual worlds, lost the ability to read literary texts, moved away from expert potential. Multimedia journalism is a well-established industry in the countries of the world. The work of multimedia editing has been started to the maximum extent.

The transition of mass media to the digital format has created new conditions for obtaining and distributing news. A digital method of interactive data transmission has been developed. The relationship between journalist → journalistic organizations → public group → audience formed the basis for the formation of a new system.

Multimedia in journalism – collects online data and can identify special types of creativity such as sound, video, plot, photography, reportage, longread, storytelling, fact-checking.

Multimedia technologies consist of a set of methods and software and technical tools for collecting, storing, delivering and presenting information in order to obtain new quality information, reduce labor intensity and increase the efficiency of the processes of using information resources.

Longread format is one of the modern trends. With the help of Longread, voluminous material can be compacted with text, presentation, infographics, video recording, various music sets and offer quality content. Longread is an updated online model of the analytical articles and essays genre in traditional media. A part of modern longread is storytelling, that is, it offers the possibility to work with data online.

The following conclusions can be made by determining multimedia formats and methods.

First, multimedia information has transformed the market mechanisms of journalism. The types of competition have changed, and an information factor has appeared that works with a new principle. International, national, regional local markets have been formed.

Second, traditional media has entered the first stage of multimediaization process. There is a need to adopt a strategy for the development of multimedia editorials. Creation of content of a technological nature has been started on the channel of information networks.

Thirdly, multimedia journalism is a demand of the fast times. The modern media industry is moving towards the integration of Internet communication and information-computer technologies. In the near future, multimedia, network, software production services will be integrated into the system.

Fourthly, the influence of blogosphere activities in shaping public opinion has increased. Platforms of independent authors were formed. Longread - the delivery of long texts using visual means and storytelling - the formats of writing historical expert material were formed. A type of multimedia research designed to prove the falsity and truth of information - factchecking has become widely used.

Fifth, improving media and information and digital literacy while using new technologies in multimedia journalism will expand the field of journalism. As the experience of developed countries shows, the step of the strategy of public information literacy that distinguishes it from other countries was the orientation of the state not only to the young generation, but to all groups of the population. Therefore, large databases and open information bases and technologies in the world of virtual reality opened the way for the development of journalism in a new direction.

**Keywords:** digital media, media audience, multimedia, audio, video content.

# **DIVERSIFICATION OF ENERGY SUPPLY SOURCES: AN ANALYSIS OF HUNGARIAN AND KAZAKH POLICY NARRATIVES**

**Mergen Dyussenov, Alen Talgat, Nurdaulet Turar, Aisulu Rakhimbekova,**

**Mariya Nurdaulet, Moldur Kubanychbekova**

*The School of Creative Industries, Astana IT University,*

*Astana, Kazakhstan*

E-mail: [mergend7@gmail.com](mailto:mergend7@gmail.com)

Economic diversification remains an important issue on policy agendas both across developing and developed nations. When comparing economic diversification types and areas (for a typology see e.g. Dyussenov 2018), one specific type of diversification common across Hungary and Kazakhstan is diversification within the energy industry.

This proposed research paper seeks to employ the narrative analysis, as a research method, to analyze specific cases related to the energy supply diversification across Hungary and Kazakhstan in order to observe valuable narrative differences and commonalities related to each of the two countries' policy contexts. Given the analytical richness narrative analysis has to offer as a subtype of content analysis research methods, this research is expected to shed light to new interesting phenomena that is yet to be identified in the research process.

This research seeks to contribute to a persistent shortage of comparative studies focusing on both developed and developing nations. Lessons learnt should better empower the governments of respective nations and the Central Asian region to improve their domestic and regional economic diversification policies based on Hungarian cases and experience.

**Keywords:** economic diversification, energy policy, policy learning, narrative analysis, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Central Asia

# **SOFT POWER AS A TOOL OF FOREIGN POLITICAL INFLUENCE**

*Joseph Oluwadare, Master student*

*Kazakh Ablai Khan University*

*of International Relations and World Languages,*

*Almaty, Kazakhstan*

E-mail: [josyyung@gmail.com](mailto:josyyung@gmail.com)

The industrialized nations of the globe have "soft power" as a component of their foreign strategy. There may be multiple alternative approaches to using "soft power" in foreign policy, as suggested by the various methods that different states have attempted over the past few decades to achieve their potential. It can be seen as a weapon for the creation of a new geopolitical reality that strengthens the dominant position of the United States, the problem of analyzing the phenomena of soft power in the United States is of great importance. At the same time, it's crucial to remember that this instrument was developed as a result of an understanding of the Cold War's operational strategy, which guaranteed not just the conflict's outcome but also the creation of a unipolar world.

An attractive government has resources that can be assessed by opinion surveys. What country, if not your own, would you wish to live in? might be the most revealing query in this situation. Each state uses a variety of resources, including "soft power," to try to be a desirable place for the residents of other nations. The works on the theory of "soft power," their use, and their significance in the state's foreign policy served as the primary sources for the examination of the issues. The current work was written using both public and private scientific research methodologies. The "institutions of soft power of the United States" that have an impact on the Union State were discovered by actively using the content analysis method. The approach of comparison allowed "soft power" and "hard power" to be put side by side, revealing their unique characteristics.

A definition of "soft power," which American political scientist Joseph Nye popularized in 1990 with his book "Bound to Lead: The Changing Nature of American Power," was provided as a consequence of the study. Joseph Nye classified the state's overall political, economic, and military power into two categories in his research: "hard power" and "soft power" (the attractiveness of the state, its achievements, international image). Between "soft power" and "hard power," there are two key distinctions that we have noted. First, if "hard power" is defined as exerting direct

pressure on another state, "soft power" is defined as indirect. Second, in contrast to "hard" power, "soft" power focuses on long-term effects on another state to achieve the desired results. It is essential to note about the conventional use of the "soft power" strategy, which is founded on the widely shared notion of making a nation more appealing to foreigners.

**Key words:** "soft power", strategies, foreign policy, public diplomacy, cultural policy, US foreign policy, non-governmental organizations.

## **DRIVING FACTORS BEHIND UGANDA'S RURAL PASTORAL COMMUNITIES' SOCIAL-ECONOMIC STATUS; A COMPARISON BETWEEN KARAMOJA REGION AND ANKOLE REGION**

**Ategeka Stewart**

*Institute of Rural Development,*

*Tourism and Sports Management, Faculty of Economics and Business,*

*University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary*

E-mail: [ategeka.stewart@gmail.com](mailto:ategeka.stewart@gmail.com)

In several nations throughout the world, nomadic pastoralists comprise a wide important group but are quite often considered an ethnic minority. They are estimated to constitute over 200 million people globally, with an economic role that is often neglected despite their unique importance to sustainable development and the ecosystem. They turn deserts and rangelands, where crops cannot grow, into food-producing zones. They are great stewards of the environment despite living in challenging circumstances and struggling with the impacts of climate change, conflicts, and social rejection. This study aimed to analyse the social-economic status of Karamoja, Uganda's largest pastoral region that has consistently stood out as the least developed region in Uganda. The region is naturally endowed with a variety of minerals such as marble, limestone, gold, etc. This has attracted both local and international artisanal and small-scale miners into the region although their contribution to the region's development seems negligible. Three major rural development aspects i.e., social, ecological, and economic dimensions were assessed and compared to the Ankole region, one of Uganda's rural pastoral regions that have over time registered progress in livestock production and regional development. Based on this comparison,

similarities and differences were identified and used to build the foundation for the development of a SWOT analysis. The region's major strengths are high adaptability levels to climate shocks and communal land ownership. The greatest challenges to the region are cattle rustling, poor infrastructural development, and extremely dry weather conditions. For sustainable development to be realized in the region, there is a need to enhance security to stop cattle rustling and development of well-focused policy intervention measures strengthening climate change mitigation and coping strategies.

**Keywords:** pastoralism, sustainable development, SWOT analysis, Karamoja

## **STYLE SERVICE OF LANDSCAPE**

**Karlygash Baitanassova**

*Candidate of Philology, Professor*

*Eurasian National University,*

*Kazakhstan Astana*

E-mail: [k.baitanasova@mail.ru](mailto:k.baitanasova@mail.ru)

Any artistic system except for the art of words necessarily pays attention to the material world depicted. A unique model of the environment, which is the artist's world, appears environment, which is the artist's world, appears depending on what role it plays in a given artistic system. The human environment is diverse. In addition to its material, factual nature, the image of nature, creation, and phenomena common to all are also important. That is, many phenomena of life go beyond the material world and cover a wide area. This is evidenced by the most popular representation in art – landscape. A landscape is a depiction of an open space, usually a picture of nature. Landscape has a national character in literature. Depending on the genre, the landscape is depicted differently. Among them, the author introduces it in a remark in the drama. Sometimes the landscape is presented through the mouth of the participant, his perception. Landscape in drama is often used in a symbolic sense. In the lyrics, the landscape plays a more expressive role. Substitution, definition, impersonation, psychological parallelism, and other artistic tools are often used here. In the lyrics, not only the landscape is given, but also the effect of nature on the character, and the meaning of emotions.

The basis of structural analysis is to look at the literary text as an organic whole. The main problem in structural analysis is the unity of the text. Language is the material



of literature. He has a high level of social activity even before the artistic finish of the artist. From the point of view of the semiotic cycle, language, as a sign communication, has the task of storing and conveying information. The basis of any language is the concept of a sign, an essential element of that language. A word is the most common type of conditional sign. Language is a hierarchical phenomenon. It can be broken down into elements of different levels. For example, landscape natural phenomena are described not seasonally, but by months and days. At that point, writers group those phenomena or describe them individually. The artist's approach to folk beliefs is noticeable in the depiction of nature. Poet Y. Altynsarin describes a part of nature – the river in his poem «Ozen». In his works, the enlightener always prioritizes the issue of education and knowledge. During the summer season, the flowing channel river not only adds beauty to nature, but also benefits for life and animals. The fact that the river shines like a mirror, coolness, cures diseases, fills your soul with pleasure in the heat of the day («Өксіген оттай жанып жануарлар, Өзеннен рақат тауып басылады»), and the fact that it is a fortress – all this testifies to the properties of the river. That is, the picture of nature is given in the framework of panoramic or Indi dual-closed description. The presentation of landscape elements is also at different levels. The language of the artistic text is considered as an artistic model of the world in terms of its essence, and its content provides information. The language of the work determines its plot. That is, the analysis of the language of artistic works not only offers individual aesthetic norms, but also provides information about the world as a whole.

**Keywords:** text, nature, artistry, prism, structure, model

## **PRESENTATION AND ARTICLE ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES IN THE ECTHR AND IACHR**

**Sabrina J. Kaliman**

*PhD Candidate University of Szeged.*

*Faculty of Law and Political Sciences.*

E-mail: [kalimansabrina@gmail.com](mailto:kalimansabrina@gmail.com)

Enforced disappearances has been a continuous crime that took place during the decade of sixties, seventies, eighties and even nineties until approximately the 2000's in countries of Europe and America. This crime against humanity is inextricably linked to dictatorships, although there are a few examples in democratic states. It has been interpreted as an infringement of the right to life by the Inter-American Court of Human

Rights. This tribunal started to rule about this crime since 1989. The first case about enforced disappearance of the European Court of Human Rights was in the year 1999, ten years later than the IACHR. In this article and presentation, it would be established the reasons for the differences between the judgments of these two regional tribunal of human rights about the subject of enforced disappearances of persons. Moreover, the work of relevant authors about the enforced disappearances in several places of Europe and America will be presented. Furthermore, the different or similar standards use by both Courts in these decisions will be analyzed. Finally, a conclusion about the activity of the IACHR and the ECtHR in relation with enforced disappearances will be established.

**Key words:** crime, human rights, disappearances of persons

## **GAMERS CAN CONSIDER THEMSELVES GODS AND NOT GIVE UP ON THE SIDES**

**Aikerim AITMOLDA,**

*Student of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University*

E-mail: [aitmoldaikerim@mail.ru](mailto:aitmoldaikerim@mail.ru)

The gamer is widespread in modern society, especially among teenagers. Although we do not attach much importance to this concept, we call "gamer" people who depend on smartphones or computer games that are in front of our eyes every day, that is, they live in an upright position. That is, people who were distracted from real life with the help of computer games and became victims of virtual life.

Currently, there is a wide range of virtual games. The interest of young people in these games is growing every day. These games, which are especially interesting, have a great negative impact on the human soul. A person who plays virtual games every day becomes irritable, fearless. He is more interested not in life in society, but in-game shooting, battle. In addition, when a person sits at the computer a lot, he becomes tired, psychologically weak.

Why are teenagers addicted to virtual games? A separate world arises in them. Every time he wins a game, he feels like a God. As his confidence grew, he believed that there was no soul that was equal to him. Such people really like to manipulate others. And if you lose, it inspires you to play the game again. In vertical games it is very easy to shoot, kill people, for people dependent on this, human life looks meaningless.

This is evidenced by the recent incident in Kazan, when in his virtual life he conceived and brought to life a lot of evil events in his mind. In early May, 19-year-old Ilnaz Galyaviev, who brutally killed students and teachers of school No. 175 in Kazan, Republic of Tatarstan, also became a victim of this virtual game. Ilnaz, psychologically weakened, maladapted, undermined by the general tendency to survive, considered himself a God and said that people should worship Him. Always a holiday such a scandal and led to a tragedy.

Modern teenagers are very passionate about video games, watching meaningless foreign cartoons, as well as imitating them. He knows all the functions inside the smartphone, starting with the crawling baby. This is a big mistake of modern young parents who make a child dependent on a smartphone. We think about our peace of mind. And we do not notice that our child's life has broken down from the very beginning. And the fact that they will bite us behind our back, then it's too late. In order for the child to be far from life, it is very important to be able to attend many clubs, play sports or do what you love. So if you want your child to be a gamer, give it to the sport.

**Key words:** gamers, virtual games, modernity, smartphones.