



**Жылына 4 рет шығады**

**1 (49) - 2013**

**Выходит 4 раза в год**



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ПЕДАГОГИКА ПЕДАГОГИКА PEDAGOGICS

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**N. Orazakhinova, G.M. Kenzhebaeva**

**TRAINING TECHNOLOGY IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF KAZAKHSTAN**

The educational technologies of Kazakhstan are analyzed in this article. "The modular training technology» by M.Zhanpeisova, "Three-dimensional methodical teaching system" technology by Zh.Karaeva, "Comprehensive Analysis in levels" by N.Orazahynova are considered herein, detailing their purposes and objectives, features, and implementation methods of educational technology in teaching activity are showed.

**Key words:** educational technologies, modular training technology, hree-dimensional methodical, teaching system, omprehensive, levels, herein, implementation methods, teaching activity.

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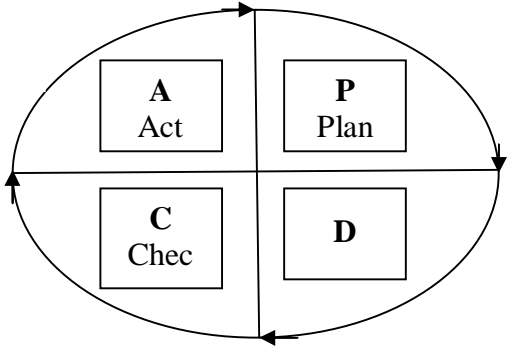
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**B.K. Almurzaeva**  
**FORMULATING THE MEANING OF QUALITY OF EDUCATION: HISTORICAL ASPECT**

This article is about Control-evaluation Activity. The evaluation system applied within the framework of scientific experiment allows to develop cognitive activity and organizational abilities of students, that provides not only individualization of educating but also develops independence as difficult, integral quality of personality is dealt in this article.

**Key words:** education, quality, standard, activity, system.

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**T.M. Darisheva**  
**MENTAL AND MORAL EDUCATION OF STUDENTS IN MODERN UNIVERSITIES**

The way of morality formation of a learner is given in the article on the experience of the author. The offered approaches will give an opportunity to organize educational work among the students of the university. The authors experience will play its role in the formation of a future specialists living values.

**Key words:** morality upbringing, culture formation, legal culture, youth unions, preventive measures of religious extremism, enlightenment work.

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**A.K. Togaybaeva**

**ISSUES ON DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL CULTURE AMONG STUDENTS  
OF HIGHER SCHOOLS**

The intent of the article is research of process of developing legal culture among the students of higher institutions and its scientific methodical provisions. The objects of the article are characteristics of legal culture definitions, its methods and ways of development. Within the frames of the article, complex of pedagogical methods are applied.

**Key words:** right, culture, man, value, pedagogics, system.

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6. , 2006. ó С. 240.

**K.A. Baidaliev, S.S. Iskalieva**  
**FORMATION OF METHODOLOGICAL COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS IN THE CLASSROOM FOR TRAINING METHODOLOGY**

The article offers educational-methodical development on the courses «Methods of professional education» for the students on the speciality «Professional education», with the use of innovative educational technologies and modern paradigm of education, which will be useful to students in self-contained implementation of laboratory, practical works.

The experience of organization and carrying out of trainings on methodology of vocational training, activating the formation of the students' educational-methodical competence with the help of innovative methods and is the urgent task of this article.

**Key words:** education, innovation, technology, University, researcher, knowledge, competence.

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G.S. Kaisagalieva, Zh.N. Ualiahmetova  
**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OF TRAINING AS A BASIS SCIENTIFICALLY -  
 RESEARCH WORK OF PUPILS OF THE HIGHER ESTABLISHMENTS ON A  
 SPECIALITY BIOLOGY**

This article focuses on the role of information and communication technologies at studying scientifically - research work of pupils of the higher establishments. In article methods of research of heavy metals by means of computer programs are considered.

The article says about the effectiveness of interactive boards, computers, electronic textbooks in educational process.

The introduction of information and communication technologies on based on the Internet today is one of the most important reserves for increasing the effectiveness of continuing education of teachers.

**Key words:** Knowledge, the information, technology, interactive board, heavy metal, toxicity, biology.

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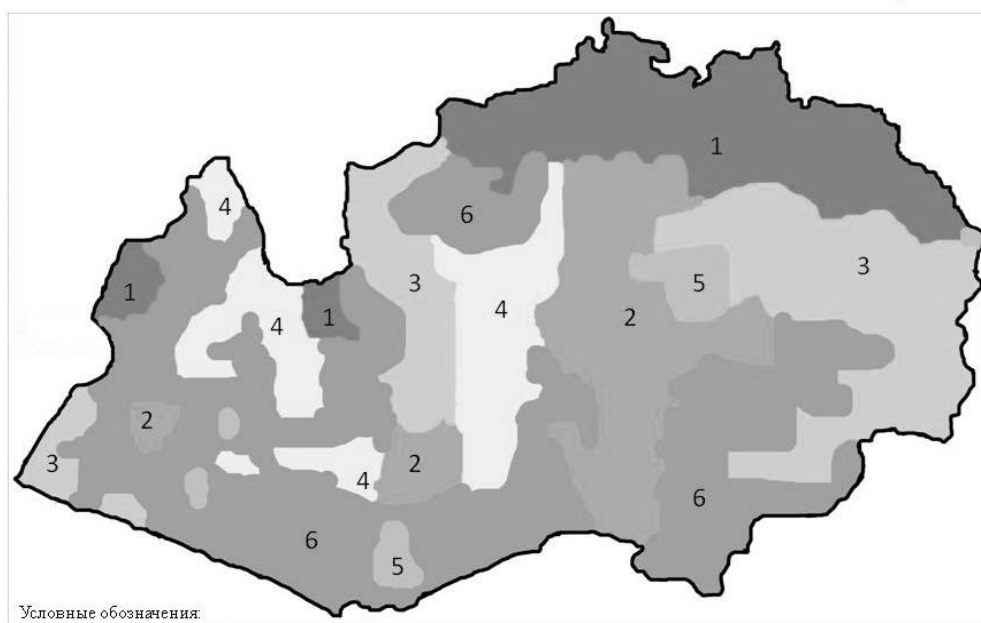
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**V.I. Amelchenko, S.U. Stepanenko**  
**USE OF THE SCIENTIFIC WORKS PERFORMED BY EMPLOYEES OF KSRHMI UNDER**  
**THE DIRECTION OF AKHMEDZHANOV H.A. IN FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL**  
**SKILLS AT STUDENTS GEOGRAPHERS.**

In article use of scientific works of employees of KSRHMI, performed under the leadership of Akhmedzhanov H.A. is considered in teaching of basic and special disciplines to future specialists geographers, the attention to Akhmedzhanov H.A. contribution is paid in studying of physics of a ground layer of the atmosphere, to value of these works in physiographic and economical geographical (agogeographical) researches of the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

**Key words:** Geography, meteorology, atmosphere, agrometeorology, methods of teaching geography, a practice-oriented education.

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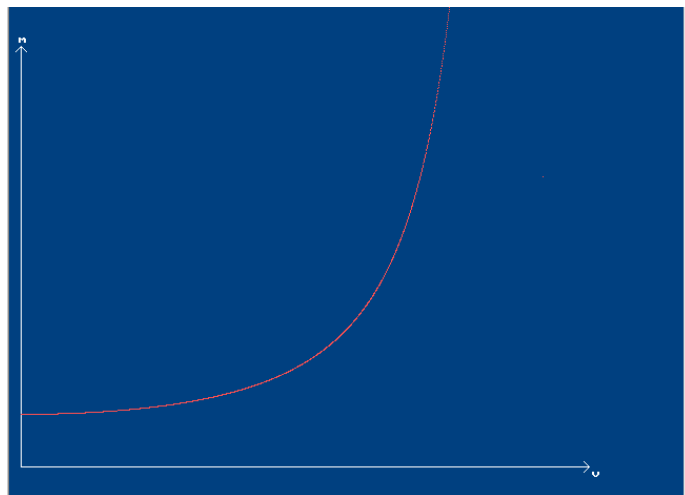






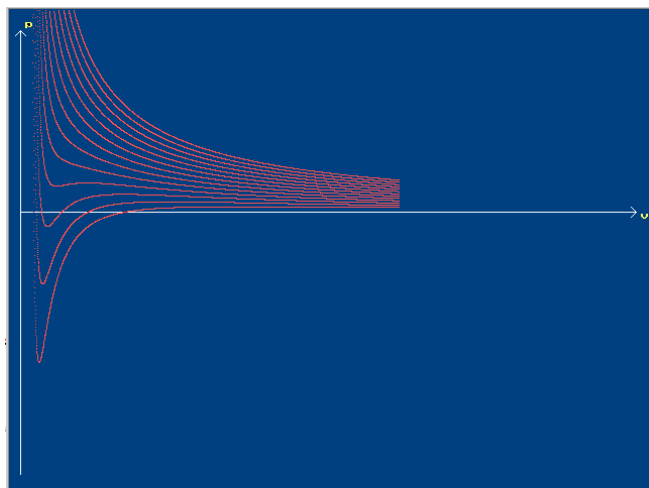


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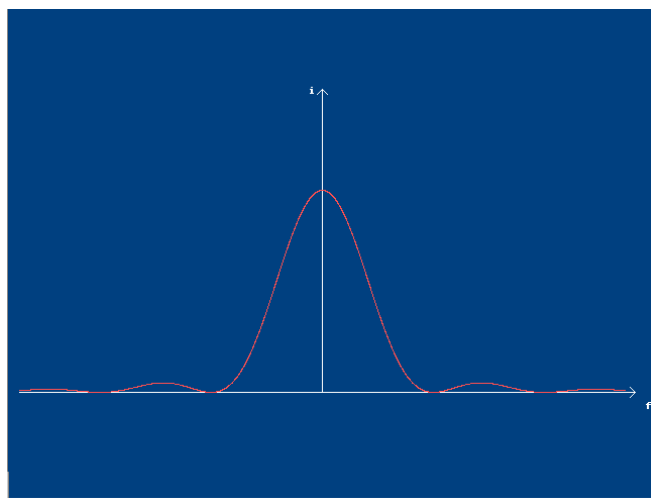
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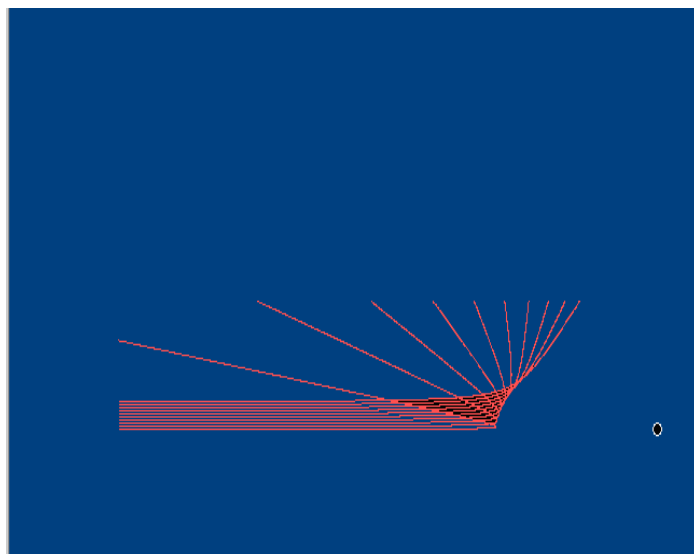
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**Zh. Syrym, G. Kazhmuhanova, A. Tazhgalieva**  
**PEDAGOGICAL BASIS OF COMPUTER MODELING OF PHYSICAL PROCESSES**  
**IN UNIVERSITIES**

Computer modelling is a powerful scientific direction, with its pomoschy can study the phenomenon, the observation that in the real world it is impossible or highly stranded for technological reasons. Using a computer model can be a better understanding of the phenomenon. Huge software and computer graphics capabilities reduce the need for very expensive laboratory facilities and visual aids. The use of this computer technology has a bright future, as computer simulation is a powerful tool for understanding the world.

**Key words:** Pedagogics, education, methodology, technology, computer modeling, computer, program, process, physics, mechanics, optics, atomic, Rutherford's experiment.

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**A.E. Kuzmicheva, Yu.V. Konnov**  
**X RAYS IN SCIENCE, PRACTICAL APPLICATION AND THE LEARNING PROCESS**

The article discusses the use of the cycle of scientific discoveries related to X-rays in the learning process.

**Key words:** Physics, X-radiation, principle of scientific, Nobel Laureates, education

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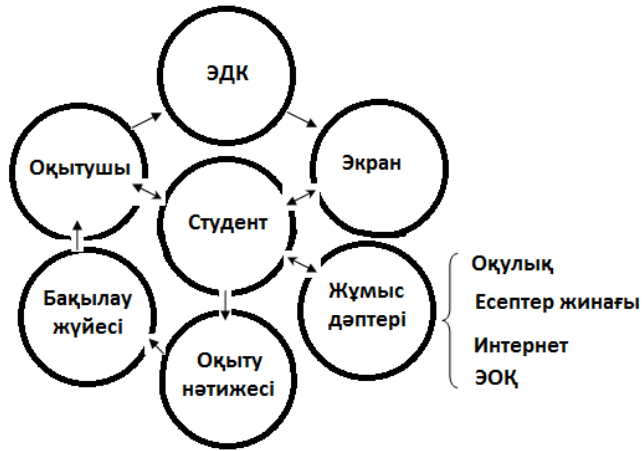


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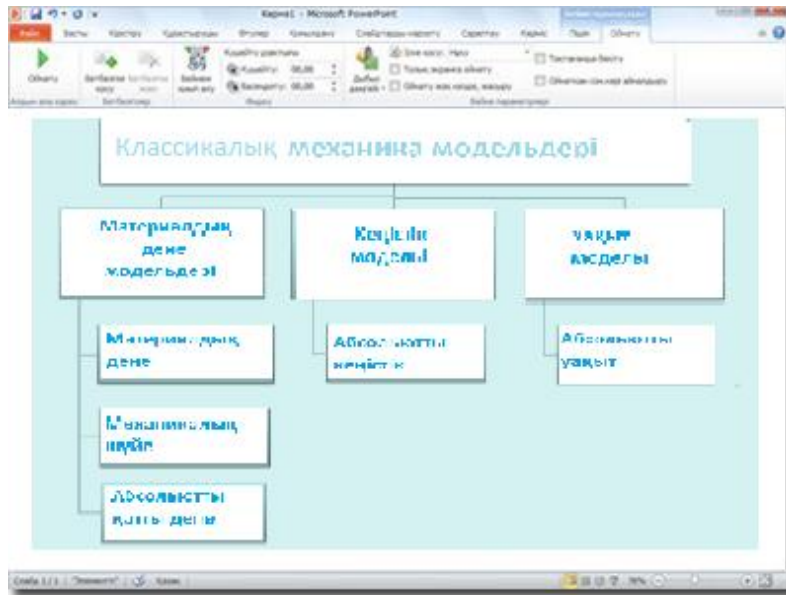
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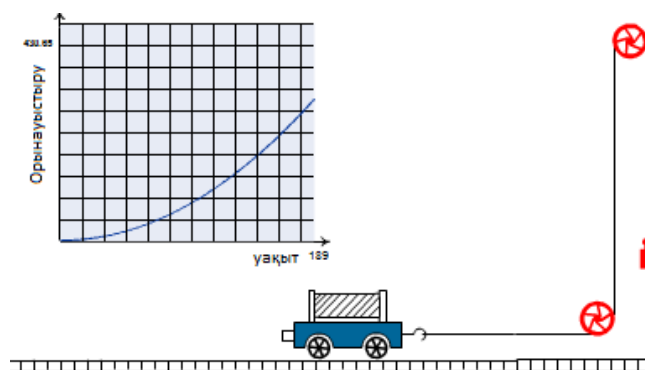
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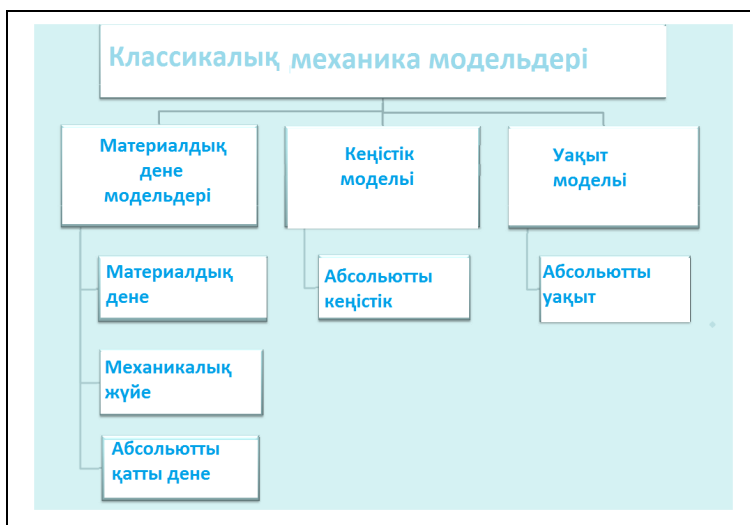
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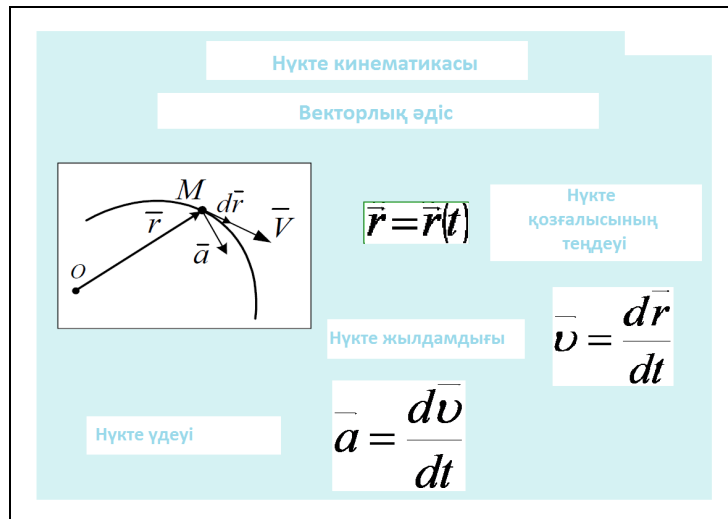


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**ZH.S. Syrym, D.N. Kurmasheva**  
**WAYS OF TEACHING PHYSICS AT HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT**  
**USING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES**

This article describes the experience of using modern information and communication technologies in creating and conducting lectures on general physics at higher educational establishment. Didactic requirements to multimedia lectures are formulated and particular method of lecturing are presented.

**Key words:** Physics, computer, technique, lecture, lecture demonstration

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**M.H.Temirgaliyeva, A.S.Irgaliyeva**  
**FACILITATION AND DIALOGUE AS APPROXIMATE CENTRAL TO ASSIMILATION**  
**TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION**

In article they are considered particularities of the organizations facilitation and dialogue in educational process of the high school in condition innovational activity teacher.

**Key words:** innovativeness, , personality, paradigm, educations, communication.

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**G.S. Kaisagaliyeva, G.A. Sarsengozhina**  
**RESEARCH METHODS OF SEMI-DESERT VEGETATION ZONES**

In article methodological aspects of field research of a vegetable cover on the basis of local history materials, and also stages of performance of field researches are considered. The ecological importance of researches is shown. Methods of geobotanical and floristic research steppe communities are given.

**Key words:** semi-desert, ephemera, efemeroidy, phytocoenosis, ssociation, fenofaza, phytomass.

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**A. Muhanbetchina**

#### THE CONDITION OF FORMATION CHILDREN'S ACTIVITY IN PRESCHOOL PREPARATION BY MEANS OF THE DEVELOPING ENVIRONMENT

This article describes the condition of formation children's activity in preschool preparation by means of the developing environment. This article deals with the parameters and directions of creation of the developing environment. The component of physiological preparation of children to school is characterized.

**Key words:** development, environment, activity, preschool, preparation, activities, game.

793.3(574)

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**K.D. itkalieva**

**EDUCATIONAL MEANING OF THE DANCE SCHOOL OF SHARA ZHIENKULOVA**

In article educational value of movement in the Kazakh dance of the dancer, teacher Sh.Zhiyenkulova is considered.

**Key words:** art, choreography, scene, dance movement, education.

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**K. Aitkalieva, K. Kadyrbekova**  
**ISSUES OF THE DAY OF AESTHETIC EDUCATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE**

History of development of pedagogical idea testifies that problems of aesthetic education of young people were actual always. They worried the minds of enlighteners of the past, did not lose the meaningfulness and on the modern stage of development of society. To the level of the aesthetic breeding of citizens researchers bind durability of the carried out reforms, progressive character of development of the state. Exactly this circumstance is the index of actuality of problem of morally-aesthetic education of studying young people.

**Key words:** Education, choreography, art, aesthetics, culture.

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J.A. Zhumagazina  
**PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS OF DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL -PROJECT  
COMPETENCY AMONG BACHELORS' OF ECONOMICS**





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**G.S. Abugalieva**  
**THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE OF THE FUTURE  
TEACHER OF PRIMARY SCHOOL IN THE HIGHER SCHOOL**

This article describes the communicative competence of the future teacher of primary school. The main attention is paid to methods and techniques, which help to optimize of professional speech training of students.

**Key words:** competence, communication, pedagogy, interaction, speech, dialogue.

378:338

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**T.T. Shaihiev**  
**IMAGEOLOGY ó MODERN REQUIREMENT OF THE POLITICAL MARKET**

This article presents the basic concepts of the imageology as an independent scientific applied discipline, outlines the basic concepts that contain the basic notions. The object of the imageology should recognize all the space of social communication and business person (public) institutions. As its object the image appears as virtual (projected) or real construction, that consists of a variety of means of expression of human dignity.

The author's main idea is: the image is made up of the efforts of many professional fashion designers, makeup artists, hairdressers, perfumers, but a decisive role in its creation belongs to a specialist who teaches a person to use their help skillfully-mime, mannered, sociable, rhetorically. This explains the imageology's scientific integrative, its interdisciplinary information equipment.

Priority destination of the imageology as the science of the personal charm technology is ó to equip people of all ages by image knowledge and help in learning and skillful using them during building their interpersonal and business relationships.

**Key words:** image, rating, political technology, sociological research, public opinion.

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5. , 2006. - 600 .

**D. Otarbayeva**  
**DISTANCE LEARNING AS ONE OF PERSPECTIVE AND EFFECTIVE SYSTEMS OF**  
**CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION**

The features of organization of remote training in the system of continuous vocational training are considered. The level of development of information and communication technologies puts the real base for creation of global system of remote formation-one of perspective and effective systems of preparation of experts. Review of teaching methods and receives, tools and forms of communication modes and distance learning technology.

**Key words:** remote training, the internet, the information, the formation, the education, methods, echnologies.

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**Zh. Kainbayeva**  
**INNOVATION EDUCATION TECHNIQUES FOR SYSTEMS SUPPLEMENTARY A  
PROFESSIONAL EDUCATE DIRECT TO THE FORMATION CREATIVE INITIATIVE  
STUDENTS IS ARTISTIC- CREATIVES ACTIVITY**

This is article devote problems formation creative initiative students is artistic- creatives activity, describe pedagogical condition and systems innovations metodos training permissible formation creative initiatives students is artistic- creatives activity. Dasis pedagogicals essence conception «creative initiative students» ask unification quality personality, show is effect individual.

**Key words:** creativity, activity, initiative, innovation, method of teaching.

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**S.N. Ryskaliev**  
**SELECT CHILDREN FOR GYMNASTICS**

Attract children to gymnastics is very difficult. The paper (article) examines the impact of personality traits, his marital status, learning and education for the opportunity to do the sport. In the formation of interest to the gymnastics to explain the importance of sport, show how it affects health, movement, beauty, emotions, patience.

**Key words:** physical education, gymnastics, physical development, attracting the sport.

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**A.U. Shukirova**  
**FOLK DANCE - AS A FACTOR IN PRESERVING THE TRADITIONS  
AND EDUCATIONAL ROLE**

«Folk dance» as article of educating and as one of types of art. Folk dance - as part noetemlemoaya spiritual culture. Origins of the Kazakh national dance, the founders.

**Key words:** art, dance, education, culture, folklore.

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5. . ó , 1995. - 26 .
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.- , 2000. - 120 .
7. . ó : .1992. - 51 .
8. . . // .
9. / : - « » , 2003. - 128 .  
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.- : . 2002. ó 20 .

**G.B. Mussagaliyeva**  
**THE WAYS OF ESTHETICAL BREADING OF STUDENTS THROUGH INTEGRATION**  
**OF ART SUBJECTS**

This article through integration art teaching subjects fully concentrate attention to theoretical bases and methodic of esthetical bringing of school students, based on the integration of discipline music, literature, art in 5 class.

**Key words:** integration, integration teaching, coordination, relationship, influencing, adding, completing, synthesise.

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» [1, . 232].

[2, .501].

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[3, .83-84].

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1. С. . ó , 1995. 232- .
2. . . . - ., 1982.
3. . . . - ., 1982.
4. . . . 15 . 2. - ., 1949. - . 308
5. . - ., 1987. - 225- .
6. . . . 10. - ., 1970. . 10.
7. . // . 1997. 19 .
8. . . . // 4. 2006, 13-14 .

**K.E. Erbolatova**  
**AESTHETIC EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS MEANS ETHNOPEDAGOGICS**

The paper addresses the issue of educating young people about the art of music. Reveals the types and forms of extracurricular activities on the subject. The article is relevant to the author's approach and concerns.

**Key words:** pedagogics, idea, education, image, poem, patriot, aesthetics, music, concert, culture.

39: 316722: 371.3

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2. õ ö . .ó :« » , 2004, - 32 . .
3. õ ö - .ó : , 2003. - 128 . ( « » ). . .
4. . . - « » , 2001,-168 .
5. . . . 2- .- , 2012.-136 .
6. . 3. ó : 2004. ó . 3- . .
7. . 7-8. 2004 . . . .(20- ) .
8. . 9. 2004 . . . « » .(30 )

**Zh.A. Davletova**  
**NATIONAL CULTURE IN EDUCATION OF THE CHILD**

Studying of national art at manual training actually and to this day. Processes of training and education are closely connected among themselves on the basis of attraction to culture and art. Today educations at modern school are under construction on the basis of involvement of the child to national culture and art. Studying of any kind of art is one of the most important the fact in younger generation education.

**Key words:** school, reform, the plan to organize, modern, study, process education, the agenda, the main problems, education, art to learn.

39(571)

*-mail:gulz1982*

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2. / . . . . : , 2005. ó 96 .
3. : / . . . . : , 1993-. 95 .
4. : / . . . . , 1998. ó 43 .

**G.E. Zhumagalieva**  
**THE WAY THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL CULTURAL  
AND RECREATIONAL TRADITIONS**

The role and the significance of the holidays in the life of a person. cultural and leisure work - one of the complex branches of culture leisure population Kazakh national culture. This article focuses on a close relationship with the CRA work, household traditions and life.

**Key words:** entertainment, art, games, rituals, traditions, organization, holiday

ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФИЛОЛОГИЯ PHILOLOGY

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«...» : «Le  
su stantif, le verbe, l'adjectif sont caractérisés par tous les traits qui sont à la base  
de la répartition des mots en parties du discours: notionnels (le sens lexical général  
et la référence à la réalité), morphologiques (la structure formelle et les catégories  
morphologiques), syntaxiques (la fonction et la position dans proposition)»  
[3, .16]. "

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» [8, .244].

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( ) » [4, .504].

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» [4, .18]. «...»  
»: «...»  
» [8, .78].

« », - ; , - ; , ; . - , ; - , ; « » , « » ,

: «La plupart des verbes servent à désigner une action (écrire, courir, parler), un procès (grossir, brunir, changer), un état (dormir, se reposer, souffrir)» [3, .41]. "

( , , ), ( , , )". ( , , )". -

parts of speech.

«The philosophy of grammar» O. Jespersen

: It is customary to begin the teaching of grammar by dividing words into certain classes, generally called .. parts of speech - substantives, adjectives, verbs, etc.-and by giving definitions of these classes. The division in the main goes back to the Greek and Latin grammarians with a few additions and modifications, but the definitions are very far from having attained the degree of exactitude found in Euclidean geometry [9, .58]. "

«Parts of speech are the great taxonomic classes into which all





George Allen & Unwin ltd, 1958. ó 360 .

**A.R. Gabidullina, L.V. Maltseva**  
**METHODS OF ADAPTATION OF THE TERMS**  
**IN THE EDUCATIONAL-SCIENTIFIC TEXT**

In the article the receptions of adaptation of terminology to the educational-pedagogical situation are shown, statistics of the use of scientific and strictly specialized terms is presented in the educational-scientific texts, and also conformities to law of the use of scientific and strictly specialized vocabulary are educed.

**Key words:** educational, scientific, text, terminology, adaptation, expansion, simplification, determination.

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... **le mur** d'en face jetait sur **la petite cour** humide une lumière éclatante et dure.

Elles allaient dans **des « thés »**... [6, . 140].

... il regardait à travers une vitre claire, **dans une chambre au rez-de-chaussée** ... [6, . 140].

2.

« ... » .  
... [5, . 118].

... [5, . 118].

[5, . 118].

. 17.30

« ... » . [5, . 118].

Ah! Vous retournez encore **en Angleterre**?

Et vous allez par où? **Par Douvres**? [[6, . 140].

Ils étaient venus se loger dans des petites rues tranquilles, **derrière le Pantéon, du côté de la rue Gay-Lussac ou de la rue Saint-Jacques** ... [6, . 140].

3.

... [5, . 118].

... [5, . 118].

... [5, . 118].

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[5, . 118].

... [5, . 118].

... [5, . 118].

Ils semblaient sourdre **partout...** [6, . 140].

**De loin en loin, devant les devantures des magasins,** ils formaient des noyaux plus compacts... [6, . 140].

... **aller nulle part,** et puis revenir chez soi ... [6, . 140].

Pas **devant lui** surtout, pas **devant lui** plus tard, quand **il ne serait pas là ...** [6, . 140].

**Tout autour, c'était une volière pépiante** ... [6, . 140].

4.

196...

« »,

... [5, . 118].

... et courir en criant **au milieu des maisons** qui guettaient accroupies **tout au long des rues grises** ... [6, . 140].

**Dans l'escalier de leur maison,** ils rencontraient parfois «le locataire **du dessous**», professeur au lycée, qui revenait à quatre heures. [6, . 140].

5.

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[5, . 118].

[5, . 118].

L'Angleterre... Ah, oui, l'Angleterre ... Shakspeare? [6, . 140].

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1. // : 3- .ó , 1992. ó .1. ó . 386-392.
2. / . . // : .ó ., 1983. ó . 227-284.
3. . . ( , . . )/ . . ó .: , 1994. ó 344 .
4. / . . // .ó .: , 1988. ó 173 .
5. . . .ó .: , 1989. ó 118 с.
6. Sarraute N. Tropismes. ó P.: Editions de Minuit, 1957. ó 140 p.

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**I.V. Firsova, Y.V. Semenova**  
**THE CONCEPT OF «SPACE» IN THE ARTISTIC DISCOURSE**

The article deals with the means of representation of the concept «space» in the fiction discourse. We have analyzed functional and semantic fields in order to classify the space locus.

**Key words:** space, locality, discourse, concept, mentality, perception, vision.

811'(276 + 111):81'(342.7+42)

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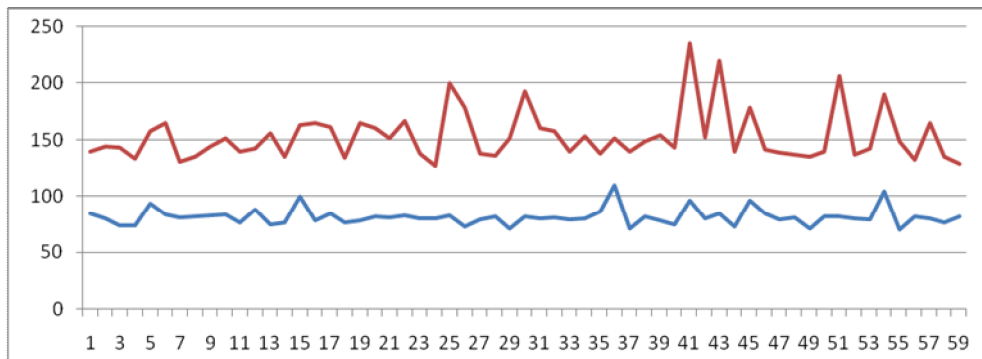
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Praat.

[2, 38].

(MG) (WG) « »,



1. , MG

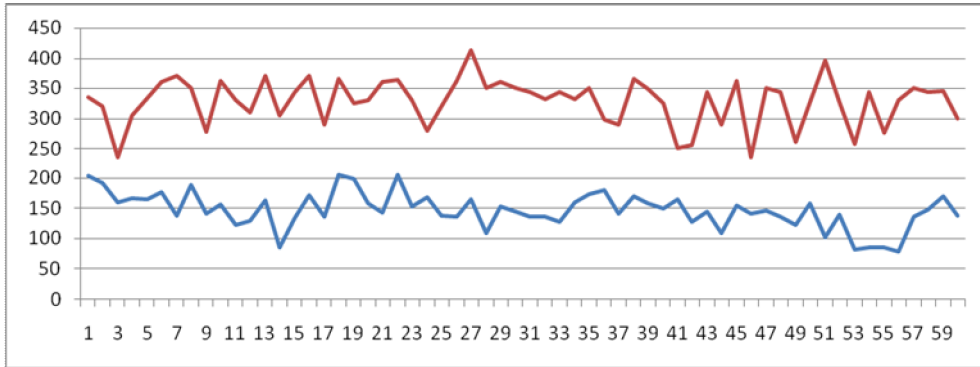
60680 46%

( 1).

( 65%

( 2)

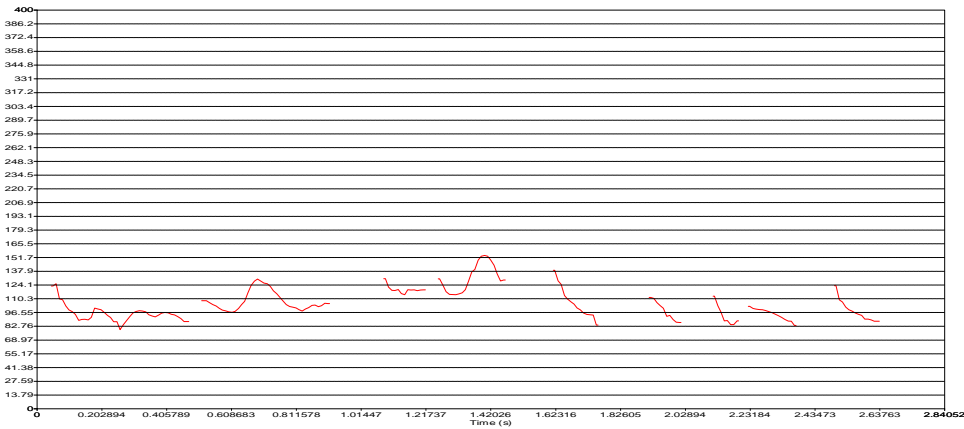
40650 ).



2. (WG)

[3, 69].

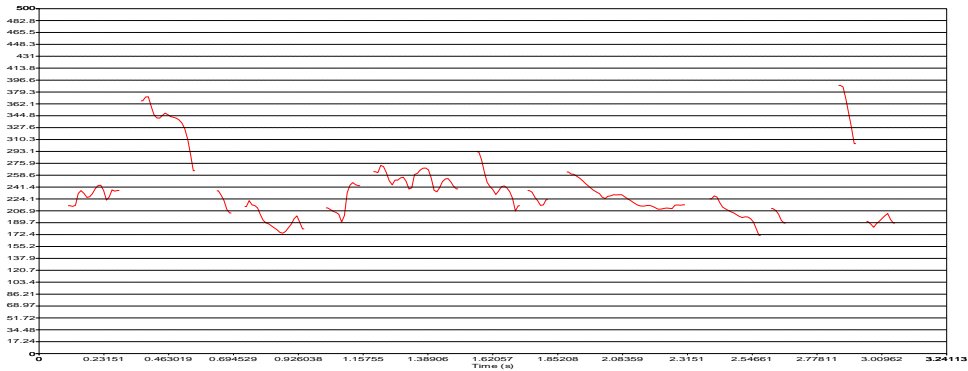
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«and as a result we expect new space contribution» (MG)

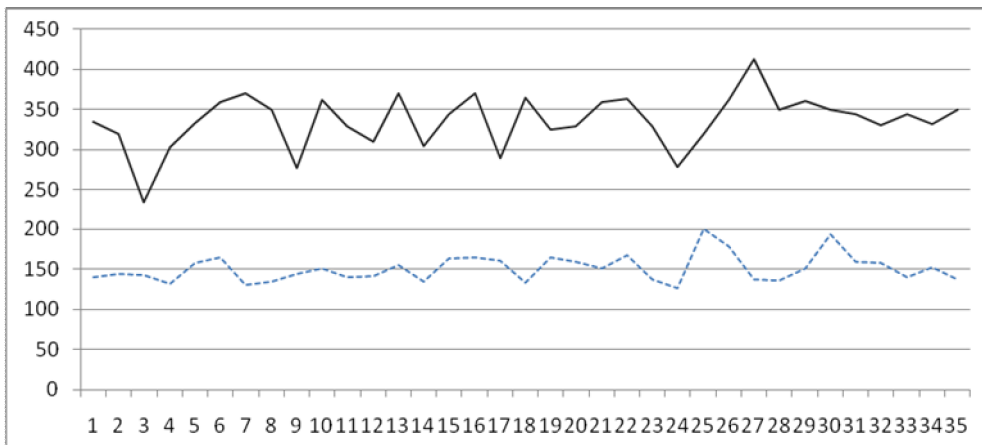
( MG (153 )  
 « » ( 1). WG  
 2)  
 (328 ).



2

«And we closed the half with GBP174 million of cash» (WG)

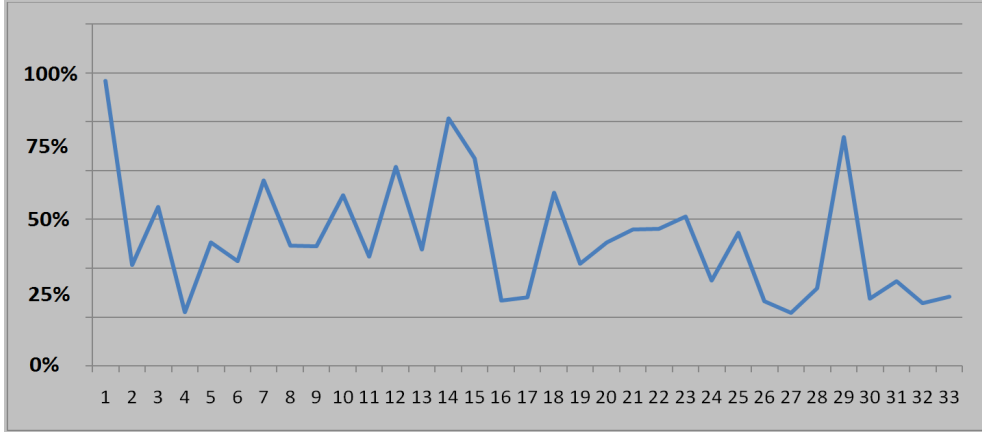
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 ( 3)  
 WG ó  
 (2806390 , 240-360 ),  
 (3106360 , 3556345 )  
 MG  
 (1406180 )



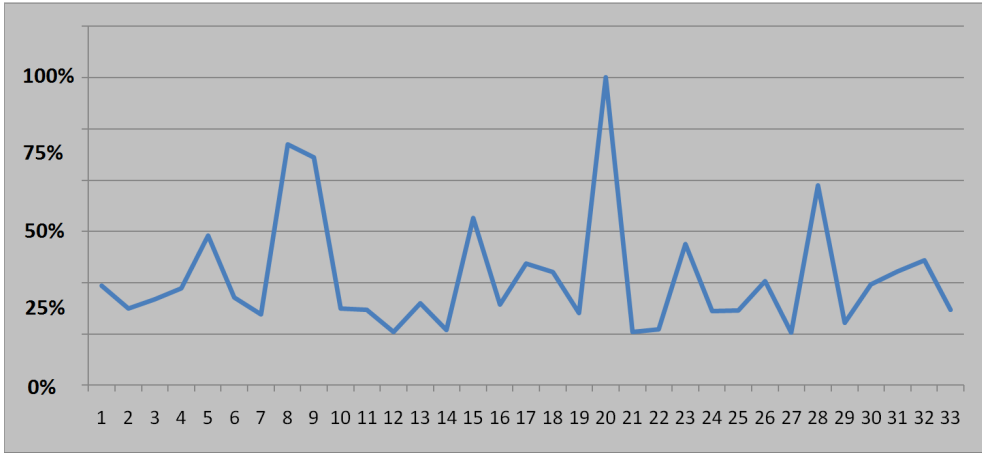
3

(«----» ó MG, «óóó» ó WG)

«       » (       4)       ,  
WG       (35685%).  
MG (       5),       ,  
      (20665%).



4 WG



5 MG

(       )

« » 84,75%), ó (40,67%).  
 MG (81,1%), WG (49,1%).  
 (59,15%), (47,4%).  
 MG ó  
 WG + - (10,16%).  
 - + - (30,5%),  
 + - (8,47%).  
 MG  
 WG  
 - « ».  
 ( , , )

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2. : - , 1997. ó . 15-25
3. : . í : 10.02.24 /  
 .- ., 1996. ó 427 .
4. Yulia V. Daniushina Business Linguistics And Business Discourse, Calidoscópico. Vol.8 No 31. 2010. Pp.241-247.

**L.A.Shtakina, D.V.Lozaoui**  
**PROSODICAL CORRELATES OF THE CONCEPT «SUCCESS»**  
**IN THE GENDER ASPECT**

This article highlights the prosodic characteristics of the concept of success as a business discourse concept with the focus on the gender specifics of communication.

**Key words:** gender, business discourse, concept, acoustics.

82-2:821.111

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XX XVIII (1886), XVIII (Feeling, Sentiment). «God made the country, and Man made the town» («



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: «Poor Mailieø dead!ø.  
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» (øThe Auld Farmerø New-year-morning

Salutation to his Auld Mare, Maggie, on giving her accustomed ripp of corn to Hansel in the New-yearö).

«On Seeing a Wounded Hare limp by me, which a Fellow had just shot atö).

!» (öInhuman manö).  
ömurderö, öcruelö, öruffianö,  
öbarbarousö, öcurseö.

« Daisy, on turning one down, with the Plough, in April - 1786ö). » (öTo a Mountein-

: , . , .  
, , : « , , » ( 1786 ),  
« 1786 » ( 1786), « , ».

Even thou who mournøst the Daisyø fate,  
That fate is thine ó no distant date;  
Stern Ruinø plough ó share drives, elate,  
Full on thy bloom,  
Till crushød beneath the furrowø weight,  
Shall be thy doom![1,180]

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[1,181] ( . . )

ö, ö, 1787  
 To a Mouse  
 ö  
 ö/to a mouse, on turning her up in her nest, with the plough, November, 1785  
 ö  
 «Godlike Reason», «capability looking before and after» «

Still, thou art blest, compar'd wi' me!  
 The present only toucheth thee:  
 But Och! I backward cast my eæ,  
 On prospects drear!  
 And forward, tho' I canna see,  
 I guess and fear![1,98]

[1,99]

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∅

(1902-1968).

ö  
(Of Mice and Men),

1962

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2. . ó , 1968. 8. ó .57-110.

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**M. Chechetko**  
**NATURE IN THE POETRY OF ROBERT BURNS**

The article deals with the images of Nature in the poems by Robert Burns and the philosophy of Nature and mankind in them. The well-known poems "To a Daisy", "To a Mouse" and others are analysed. The line from Burns, poem is used as the title in John Steinbeck's tale "Of Mice and Men".

**Key words:** Nature and Man, the animal kingdom, plough, past and future.

82-32; 821.512.122

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**S.G. Sharabasov, Z.A. Moldagalieva**  
**THE PROBLEMS OF THE CHANGES OF IMAGES IN THE STORIES OF THE WRITER**  
**KAZHIGALI MUCHAMBETKALIULY**

In this article considered the problems of the changes of images in the stories of the writer Kazhigali Muchambetkaliuly.

**Key words:** writers, image, character, society, story

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*E-mail: Nugmanova76@mail.ru*

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«...» [5, . 4].  
50-70 . 1958  
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2. . . . - , 1962.- . 150
3. . . . : ó . - , 1993. ó . 85
4. . . . // . . . ó , 2000. ó . 50.
5. . . . , . . . (1862-1922 . 95- // . 5-1958. ó . 6.

**R.K. Mukhambetkalieva, Zh.T. Nugmanova**  
**THE IMPORTANCE OF PROFESSOR N.F.KATANOV'S SCIENTIFIC WORKS**

The paper comprehensively reviewed the role and significance of a prominent Turkologist N.F.Katanov in the development of a spiritual way of life associated with the Turkic-speaking ethnic groups, reflecting their identity, traditions, ethnographic features. Indicated the relevance of scientific contributions, N.F.Katanov in the context of the modern Turkic.

Particular attention is paid to the role of the scientist from the perspective of unification of the Turkic states for the conservation, protection and development of national values in a globalized world. The conclusion on the relevance of cultural and spiritual development of Kazakhstan in the context of the Turkic integration.

**Key words:** ethnography, folklore, culture, periodization biography.

81.34 (574)

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2. . 1- . . . . . ó
3. : « » . 2006. ó 312 . // . ó
4. 2000. . ó 42-43- . // . ó :
5. , 1998. . . . . . ó : , 2008. ó 296 .

6. « 2- » , 2006. б 336 .
7. : , 2001. б 231 .
8. // . б 2008. 12- .
9. . - : , 2001.
10. « » // - 2012. 30- .

**R.B. Sultangalieva, Zh.G. Musina**  
**THE TRADITION OF CHANTING THE THEME OF INDEPENDENCE**  
**IN UNITY WITH THE IMAGE OF THE PRESIDENT IN AITYS**

The author of the article tried to analyze the themes of independence, peacefulness, freedom in unity with the image of the president in aitys.

**Key words:** analyze, themes, independence, peacefulness, freedom, unity, image, president, aitys.

82-7 (574)

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**R.B. Sultangalieva**  
**ARTISTIC-IDEOLOGICAL PECULIARITY OF THE HUMOROUS INTERLUDES IN THE  
DRAMA OF S. BALGABAEV**

The article deals with the important social issues in the drama of S. Balgabaev. The author of the article shows the humorous interludes with different characters based upon different number of laugh, which are analyzed through the phenomenon alien to the moral nature of a man, complying with the requirements of the genre of comic interludes.

**Key words:** drama, characters, humorous, interludes, analyzed, phenomenon, requirements, genre, comic interludes.



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**K.G. Aronov, M.B. Sralieva**  
**THE SYNECDOCHE USE IN KASYM AMANZHOLOVA'S POETRY**

In this article it is considered art features of poetry of Kasym Amanzholova. In particular the synecdoche use in poetry of the poet. Relevance of this article is caused by need to analyse various approaches to studying of a synecdoche, the direction of its classification, to investigate synecdoche functioning in Kasym Amanzholova's poetry.

**Key words:** poetry, poetic diction, artistic figure, conception synecdoche, poetical sense, study synecdoche.



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Earl of Avon») «  
(Wilton House).  
«Avon») (Athelney  
Somerset) [2, . 378].  
« » («Lady Mottisfont») «  
» ( ),  
(Ashley Down and Mottisfont Priory),  
» (Broadlands) («  
«Embley») («The Duches  
of Hamptonshire») (Batton

Castle).

(Tottenham House),  
(Marlborough) [2, . 379].

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**M.V. Chechetko, R.G. Shamgonova**  
**A PROBLEM OF FEMALE CHARACTERS IN THOMAS HARDY'S STORIES ðA GROUP OF NOBLE DAMESð**

The article deals with the cycle of stories of an outstanding English author Thomas Hardy ðThe Group of Noble Damesð which was published in 1891. The author of the article analyses the role of female characters in Hardy's prose.

**Key words:** Wessex, framed, stories, noble, dame, Hardy, female, character, tragedy, conflict, irony.

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**K.K. Bialieva, G.M. Kabdulova**  
**DEVELOPMENT OF A BILINGUAL DICTIONARY-MINIMUM FOR TRAINING**  
**PURPOSES**

Students of Economics learn the terms of taxation in the disciplines of the specialty and during their independent work. The article analyses the principles of selection of terminological material from «Russian ó Kazakh dictionary of tax terminology» which is being prepared for printing.

**Key words:** vocabulary, tax, taxation, glossary, specialist, term, duty.

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A.S.Nietova

#### THE HISTORY OF THE ETHNONYM BAIULY

In this article is regarded the formation of the West Kazakhstan region ethnonym history including Bayuly ethnonym on basis of the etnonim materials which was built in the Junior Horde union.

**Key words:** ethnonym, Ishyn, Junior Zhuz, the Tribe, limuly, Baiuly, written information, type, name, meaning, the historical records, the peoples of Asia, pedigree, legend, the descendant.

UDC 070

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## PRAGMATIC ASPECT OF THE NEWSPAPER STYLE

**Abstract.** Newspapers play an important role in our lives as they keep us aligned with up-to-date realia, provide facts and add to shaping a modern world view. When journalists refer to their work as to the first draft of history, they assume writing short newspaper articles.

A newspaper is means of communication and a powerful tool of persuasion and these are the two properties that distinguish the newspaper style from scientific or belles-lettres styles. Newspaper texts perform two functions: informative and regulative; interaction of these assures two specific characteristics of information transfer – standardized speech on one hand and expressiveness on the other. Writing an article is to be compliant with certain standards and rules and this feature supports informative function whereas presence of regulative function is explained by author's ultimate goal to express his point of view through influencing on addressee's emotions. Delivering both functions specifically stipulates the focus on pragmatics in newspaper articles as well as mass media in general.

**Key words:** pragmatics, newspaper, linguistic functions, world picture, emotive function, connotative function, phatic function, text structure.

Definition of pragmatics is interpreted in different ways; however, we would like to highlight several of them.

As stated by George Yule (1996:3), "Pragmatics is the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader);

Pragmatics deals with the factors that govern our choice of language in social interaction and the effects of our choice on others." (David Crystal, 1995:81).

Nina D. Arutyunova mentions that pragmatics "studies the behavior of characters in real communication processes (1985:3).

Ultimately, pragmatics is a linguistic discipline that studies the ability of language speakers to express their intentions as well as perceive the intentions of a talker by means of separate words or syntactic structures utilized depending on certain context or a situation. Also, it studies methods for creating specific attitude towards a subject matter.

The following linguistic means are the object of study in pragmatics: deictic expressions, anaphors, irony, idioms, metaphors, etc.

Pragmatic aspect of an utterance (or a text) embraces multiple aspects. Among all others the attitude of an author to an addressee is considered as most obvious and leading aspect. However, other aspects are also important and are worth mentioning. The following issues are the focus of interest in pragmatics: linguistic mechanism of pragmatics performance, linguistic functions, forms of pragmatic content delivery; verbal and non-verbal means of newspaper pragmatics execution (i.e. exclamations vs. caricatures). All listed means, both explicit and implicit, serve to purvey a certain attitude towards an article, which is an ultimate destination point of a journalist.

It is hard to over evaluate the importance of expressive (emotive) function, as it focuses on addressee and, at the same time, reveals the author's emotions and reflects his/her evaluation of the subject. However, one cannot deny that some

emotions have nothing to do with the content of a text as though the influence of external factors, like bad mood, unsuitable environment, tiredness and so on. This is why expression cannot be equivalent to pragmatics since the latter is a far more complicated notion. It is means of gaining the objectives of pragmatics.

In newspaper style, expressive function is widely used in all sorts of articles, be it an editorial, commercial, gossip column or an obituary as well as in headlines and basically to render facts. The author expresses personal attitude towards the subject by "pulling right strings" of a reader's emotions.

See the examples:

*Barclays Cuts 2,000 Casino Jobs* (*The Sunday Times, February, 2013*);  
*Whistleblowing Laws to be Revamped* (*The Guardian, February, 2013*)

Connotative function of newspaper language conveys a direct and most impressive focus on a reader. This feature is rendered through imperatives as part of volitive linguistic structures calling for response action. Imperative structures express an order, getting an addressee to implement/ stay away from implementing a verbal act, which is a core message of a phrase.

Example: *Subscribe to the Guardian Weekly - a unique digest of the week's news delivered to your door - and receive four issues free!* (*The Guardian, February, 2013*)

As it was mentioned above, the most obvious feature of connotative function is focus on a reader or so-called factor of Addressee. In practice, the factor of Addressee is always related to the factor of Addresser, for it is the Addresser's message that a reader is supposed to perceive. This interrelation lies in the essence of pragmatics in general.

Phatic function is commonly seen in typewritten texts and socio-political topic raising articles. The phatic function is what keeps the channels of communication. In newspaper articles it is associated with almost complete sacrifice of informative side in an utterance. At the same time, it appeals to public social unity, creates an air of friendliness and sustains stereotypic attitude. This is reached by using certain set phrases that do not bear much content, still existing by themselves. Typical expressions are *Good morning*, *You don't say so*, *of course* have minimal content and serve the key purpose of to converse.

A good example of phatic function in a newspaper text would be a piece of speech USA President, Barack Obama gave on November 7th, 2012 after winning the second term.

*To the best campaign team and volunteers in the history of politics the best of the best ever of some of you were new this time around, and some of you have been at my side since the very beginning.*

*But all of you are family. No matter what you do or where you go from here, you will carry the memory of the history we made together...* (*The Guardian, November 2012*)

Another way to capture an addressee's attention is focusing on the shape of an utterance, which serves to attract, tune on desired emotional mood and ultimately mould a corresponding Addressee's attitude to the text. All these objectives can be reached through poetic function. Below you may see a typical example of delivering pragmatics by means of poetic function:

*Should I Stay or Should I Go?: Daytime Television Bosses Play Musical Chairs* (*The Guardian, February 2013*)

Focus on efficient rendering of contextual information. A peculiar feature of newspaper style pragmatics is that it can be reached by implementing specific linguistic functions and stylistic approaches as well as structuring an article in a way a Reader can get the most of its content just by throwing a glance on a page. Defining specific text structure is a tool, successfully utilized by journalists of most contemporary newspapers. First and foremost condition here is rendering the key message and most of the article content at a minimal concentration and attention conveyed by a reader.

Notwithstanding to the abundance of ways of executing essential objectives of pragmatics, i. e. creating specific attitude of a Reader and ensuring interrelation between the Addresser and the Addressee, a non-native speaker struggles to perceive pragmatic targets adequately and in full measure. The ground for that is basically the difference Addresser and Addressee's linguistic world pictures. Therefore, studying a foreign language on a professional level should encompass the features of rendering pragmatics in a live speech. This is successfully achieved by including the study of original newspaper articles.

Since standardization and expressiveness are two basic characteristics combined in a newspaper style, the role of pragmatics is way more obvious in this specific style as in any others. Producing an influence on an Addressee through a number of stylistic functions and approaches is an essence of pragmatics, which totally fits the major goal of any article.

A high-level categorization of pragmatic delivery is comprised by though not limited to the following features: expressive (emotive) function, connotative function, phatic function, poetic function, efficient rendering of contextual information. However, a non-native language speaker may be significantly less subject perceiving a newspaper article target message due to the discrepancies in linguistic world pictures with Addresser.

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**. Drozdov**  
**THE CANTATA ðJOLLY BEGGARSö BY ROBERT BURNS**

The article deals with the cantata ðJolly Beggarsö by Robert Burns based on the folklore songs the tradition of ballad opera in the words by John Gay, Robert Burns and Bertold Brecht.

**Key words:** cantata, ballad, opera, songs, folklore, zongs.

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Das Wasser rauscht', das Wasser schwoll,a  
Ein Fischer saß daran,b  
Sah nach dem Angel ruhevoll. a  
Kühl bis ans Herz hinan b  
Und wie er sitzt und wie er lauscht,  
Teilt sich die Flut empor d  
Aus dem bewegten Wasser rauscht c  
Ein feuchtes Weib hervor.d

: 1, 3, 5 7 :  
Labt dich die liebe Sonne nicht,  
Der Mond sich nicht im Meer?  
Kehrt wellenatmend ihr Gesicht  
Nicht doppelt schöner her?  
Lockt dich der tiefe Himmel nicht,  
Das feuchtverklarte Blau?  
Lockt dich dein eigen Angesicht  
Nicht her in ewgen Tau?

ruhevoll, meine Brut - Todesglut,

Fuß - Gruß, gesehn - gesehn, Meer - her, Blau - Tau.

Das Wasser rauscht, das Wasser schwoll,  
Ein Fischer saß daran,..

Aus dem bewegten Wasser rauschtí

Sah nach der Angel ruhevoll...  
: Lockt dich der tiefe Himmel nicht,

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Sie sang zu ihm, | sie sprach zu ihm: | "Was lockst du meine Brut |  
Mit Menschenwitz und Menschenlist Hinauf in Todesglut? |  
Ach, wüsstest du, | wie's Fischlein ist So wohlig auf dem Grund, |  
Du stiegst herunter, | wie du bist, | Und wurdest erst gesund. |

(20 ):  
"Was lockst du meine Brut |  
Mit Menschenwitz und Menschenlist  
Hinauf in Todesglut? |

Das Wasser rauscht',| das Wasser schwoll,|

Was lockst du meine Brut |  
Mit Menschenwitz und Menschenlist  
Hinauf in Todesglut?

Labt dich die liebe Sonne nicht,  
Der Mond sich nicht im Meer? Kehrt wellenatmend ihr Gesicht  
Nicht doppelt schöner her?

(ein Fischer, ein Weib),

(sitzt, lauscht, sank).

(ruhevoll, kühl, sehnsuchtsvoll)

Halb - zog sie - ihn, | halb - sank er - hin, |  
Und ward - nicht mehr - gesehn. |

schwoll, empor, hervor, Grund, Brut, Grus.

: Todesglut.

Gesicht, Himmel.

[i] [ ]: liebe, Meer,

Das Wasser rauscht', das Wasser schwoll.

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**A.O. Sagingaliyeva**  
**STYLISTIC ORIGINALITY OF THE BALLAD OF JOHANN WOLFGANG GOETHE**  
**"THE FISHERMAN"**

The article deals with the man and nature conflict in the ballad of I. V. Goethe "the Fisherman". The author tried to give more dramatic than lyric explanation. The writer analysed structure of ballad and simple plot acquires philosophic depth. The story of Fisherman and Mermaid symbolizes clash of serenity and storm, conflict between man and nature.

**Key words:** Syntagma, rhyme, assonance, the ballad, image.

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«Thought» . . . . . [6, .32].

: «So am I, a happy fly if I live or if I die»[7, .163].

. «Karol pointed down at the grass. " And all the stars are here. The little gold things are merciful; they come even to Akatui. Next month Volodya's swamp will be thick with them too." The stars of last night's heaven had fallen to earth, and lay about their feet as buttercups». [8; .199-200].

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**K.M. Medeu**  
**THE NOVELS BY ETHEL LILIAN VOYNICH AND THE ENGLISH POETRY:  
JOHN MILTON AND WILLIAM BLAKE**

The article deals with the problem of influence of two great English poets ó John Milton and William Blake ó in the artistic principles and the prose of English writer Ethel Lilian Voynich who is known by her novel «The Gadfly» (1897).

**Key words:** the novel, the hero, the English poetry, religion, poem, poetry.

ТАРИХ

ИСТОРИЯ

HISTORY

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**M.M. Kulsharipov**

**Z. VALIDI AND HIS ROLE IN FOUNDING OF BASHKIR AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC**

In the article of M. Kulsharipov it is revealed that Z. Validi was not only a prominent scholar-orientalist; he was an eminent political figure, who headed national movement of the Bashkirs for achieving their state system. There is also stated that Z. Validi was one of the ideologists of Russian federalism. However Validi approach to the question of autonomy didn't meet with insight from Bolshevik leadership of the Soviet country and that was the reason of his emigration abroad.

**Key words:** Russian federalism, Bashkir national motion, I, is All-russian moslem convention, Central advice, Bashkir government, Bashkir troops, falsification.

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**L. Berdigozhin, K. Mendigereev, L. Berdigozhin**  
**FROM HISTORICAL SOURCES OF OIL INDUSTRY WORKER EXPERTS**

The article deals with the sources of memoirs in the history of oil and gas complex of Kazakhstan personnel

**Key words:** archive, sources, oil, gas, history, specialist.



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**S.N. Alibek, S.K. Kosanbayev**  
**SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF TURARA RUSKULOVA**

In the article on the archived materials social and political activity of Turara Ruskulova and his role are lighted up in development of Kazakhstan society. Authors of the article studying well-known historical kazakh personality of Turara Ruskulova and his social and political activity, aim of patriotic education of the young generation to the Motherland.

**Key words:** Turans, personality, nation-freedom revolt, motion, figures of people, to consult totalitarian system, politics of genocide, building of urksib.

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**A.K. Muktar, G.T. Zhumataeva**  
**ACTIVITY V.V.BARTOLD IN TURKESTAN CLUB OF LOVERS OF ARCHEOLOGY**

This article examines the scientific activities of the Turkestan club of lovers of archeology. The name of Academician V.V.Bartold involved in creating in Tashkent Turkestan club of lovers of archeology, around which were grouped his associates and followers.

The very existence of the Turkestan club of lovers of archeology - the first of Oriental Research Center in Central Asia, has studied archeology, history, ethnography, geography, languages of the people of Turkestan.

**ey words:** Turkestan, archeology, scientist, orientalist, history.

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**U.T. Akhmetova**  
**THE NATIONAL-LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN THE JUNIOR ZHUZ**  
**AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY**

The article analyses the national-liberation movement in the Junior Zhuz at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Movement under the leadership of Sultan ratai, ryngazy, ipkaly, as well as Batyrs (national heroes) Zholaman and tibar were directed against the colonization of Kazakhstan from the part of Russia.

**Key words:** Makhambet, Issatay, Syrym, Karatai, Aryngazy, Zholaman, the national-liberation movement.

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(1942 . . 6 1943 . . )

**A.I. Ismailov**  
**WEST KAZAKHSTAN IN THE PERIOD OF THE STALINGRAD BATTLE**  
**(summer 1942 - February 1943)**

In article is considered the major hostilities on the banks of the Volga and the Don rivers, The West Kazakhstan region of the Republic as geographically close region to the Volga river, becomes part of the rear area of the Stalingrad front.

**Key words:** Great Patriotic war, the battle of Stalingrad, West Kazakhstan, Kazakh military units, contribution to the front.

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**INVESTMENT OF THE WORKERS OF THE WEST KAZAKHSTAN REGION IN DOING  
THE FOND OF DEFENSE DURING THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR**

In this article was written about the active participation of the workers of the West Kazakhstan region for doing the fond of defense during Great the Patriotic War which was a great suffering for people. And also was described about agricultural products which were sent for the section of the Red Army as the archives fonds by the village workers.

**Key words:** Advice,salary,worker,bond, village.

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12. .1721. 1. .6. .53-54

**A.I. Ismailov, S.N. Alibek**  
**FEATS OF EXPLOITS GENERAL S. RAKHIMOV AT THE FRONT**

In this article there are provided data about the general S.Rakhimov who was awarded by the 1<sup>st</sup> a high rank «Major general» among Kazakhs in the period of the Great Patriotic War in 1941-1945y.

**Key words:** officer, division, ranks, army, war

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## **THE HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN AND IOSIF ANTONOVICH KASTANYE**

**Abstract.** The article is considering the scientific activity of the French scientist I.A. Castanie in the beginning of the 20-th century, who was a member of the Scientific archives Commission in Orenburg. In his studies I.A. Castano paid great attention to the archeological and ethnographic issues.

**Key words:** archaeology, ethnography, history, archive.

Iosif Antonovich Kastanye was famous for his research works. He is a French scientist, who dealt with research and collection of ancient monuments of Kazakh history. In 1901 he came to Orenburg, where he worked as a teacher of French in the gymnasium for men and in the cadet corps after Nepluyev. That year he began to take part in the social and scientific life of the city. The summary of this research work "The History of Para (Brazil) published in the bulletin of the scientific council in Santiago and the investigation extracts of the Ethnographic Museum Director Geldö which had been published in the "Works of Orenburg Scientific Archives Committee (Works of OSAC of U.A.) was delivered at a regular meeting on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of December in 1903. The scientist reports that the origin of the American Indians is in the focus of his attention. According to the investigation results, the similarity of the first inhabitants of America with the nation that is similar to Mongols. Due to Geldö's scientific data the Indians lived on the banks of the river Kunan. By the investigation results of two artificial caves that were called "yaka" the things found that at the cemeteries of Orenburg province in Russia were like those of the caves. For instance, the stone axes made of nephrite and other things that were similar to those of neolith epoch attract the scientists' attention [1, pp. 171-173].

The scientist points out to the fact that similarities in the history of Kazakh people and American Indians take place.

I.A.Kastanye worked more than 10 years as a member of Orenburg Scientific Archives Committee and he was busy with collecting scientific information about Kazakh ancient monuments and systematized them.

By the permission of Archeological Committee of St.Petersburg and according to the task given by the OSAC, he started to fulfill archeological research works in Torgai oblast.

In accordance with the order 322 of May 24, 1904 the Archeological Committee sent a letter to the head of the department that led the construction jobs in the northern part of Orenburg-Tashkent railway. The letter read that the proper member of Archeological Committee, I.A. Kastanye had been sent on a mission to Torgai oblast to do archeological targets. In connection with it, they asked to give him a constant admission card from June 1 to August 10, 1904 in the northern part of Orenburg-Tashkent railway. In this regard the head of the department of the Orenburg-Tashkent railway informed the Head of the Orenburg Archives Committee that he would provide I.A. Kastanye with the 11 class free ticket by the order of 2029 of June 2, 1904 for the train 136 for a year [3, p-59].

I.A. Kastanye became the member of Orenburg Scientific Committee in 1902 and worked in the body of archeological expedition in Kazakh steppes, he

also worked as a museum keeper and an assistant Head Commission in the years 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1909, 1911.

In 1904 Kastanye chose the nearest uezd Aktobe in his first trip to Kazakh land. There were 7 historical places: Karsaqbas in Elek bolus, the castles on the coast Baisholak, Shieli cave in Aktobe uezd, the ancient Shieli monuments which are given in the form of plaited stones, Ashysai burial mound in Aktobe bolus, the burial mound near the Zhaman Kargaly, the grave twisting three long lengths of stones near the coast of Zhakys Kargaly and he researched these places [4, p-188].

The scientist made a report on his trip that in June, 1904 he went to Turkestan from Orenburg [5, p-176]. This trip was in Tashkent and Samarkand across the Kazakh land and then he returned back. After this trip at the regular meeting on March 9, 1905 he made an album of photos which were taken there in the report and handed in his papers [6, p-250].

Kastanye took a photo camera with him during the trip in order to collect a lot of documents about Kazakh history. His photos which were taken in Turkistan journey, such as õKyrghyz councilö, õChurch in Aktobeö, õThe house of a rich Kazakhö, õThe Kazakh school in nomadø tentö, õKazakh steppeö, õKazakh girlsö, õA horsemanö, õSteppe Journeyö, õPloughingö, õMullahsö describe Kazakh life in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Those photographs belong to the group of valuable photo documents.

At a regular meeting held on May 13, 1905 the Head of the Committee A.B.Popov asked to give him 15-20 roubles to finish the archeological expedition. They understood the importance of the archeological investigations and came to the conclusion to provide them with money.

On September 9, 1909 Kastanye made a report õArcheological works in Aktobe in the summer of 1909ö. He made a speech about some excavates of ancient monuments. Then he gave in a skull of a human being and different things made of copper and iron, which were found during the expeditions [7, p-308].

Later, in his work õAncient monuments of the Kyrghyz steppe and the Orenburg regionö the investigations conducted on the Kazakh land and the work of the researchers of this region was collected, and was published in 1910 in Orenburg. I.A.Kastanye in the introduction of his work clearly pointed out: "ancient monuments of Torgai, Ural, Akmolinsk, Semipalatinsk regions, the Bokei Horde of the Astrakhan province were included in this work and also some parts of Syrdarya region after the order of 1868 and this work was written only till 1911 [8, p-1].

I.A.Kastanye, later, in the letter written to M. Shokai about his work he remembers: õliving among you, having witnessed grief and hopes, I admired the Kyrghyz-Kazakhs, Bashkirs, Tatars, Uzbeks and other people. I dedicated the book õAntiquities of the Kirghiz steppe and the Orenburg regionö and other my books to courageous Turkic and Mongolian tribes which take a special place in the historyö, - expressed his opinion [9, p-9]. Further, studying I.A.Kastanye's help to the activity of the commission, we learn that, in 1911 the chairman assistant I.A.Kastanye having made the list of a paleontology department of a museum, made the catalog of medals and money of the museum [10, p-17].

If we look for the facts about the private life of I.A.Kastanye who studied the ancient history of the Kazakh steppes and devoted several articles, we find very little information. We may find some information about the author in the articles of the historian K. Esmagambetov.

I.A.Kastanye whom we know - the French scientist Joseph-Antoine Kastanye was born in 1875 in a small town Gayak, in France. In 1899 he moved to Russia, and lived for two years in the Caucasus [9, p-9]. He brought great benefit, having participated in the work of Orenburg Scientific Archive Commission.

At the regular meeting on October 10, 1912 the chairman of the commission A.V.Popov having read I.A.Kastanye's letter, reported that he was saying goodbye to the members of the archival commission. Connected with it, they sent a letter of thanks to I.A.Kastanye for his great work and benefits in the work of the Commission. In 1912 I.A.Kastanye moved to Turkistan. In Tashkent he joined the Turkistan society of fans of archeology, the next year he was a member of Turkistan department of the Russian imperial geographical society. One of the organizations made contribution in studying of the Kazakh history - Turkistan society of fans of archeology - was a scientific center which was engaged in collecting historic facts about Central Asia, the Southern Kazakhstan and Zhetisu region. I.A.Kastanye in the period of his staying in Tashkent published a set of the works, which had materials about historical monuments and ethnography of the Kazakh steppe. The scientist's research regarding the Kazakh history can be found in the scientific articles of S.M.Gorshenina.

Thus, I.A.Kastanye's scientific investigations about Kazakhs valuable in the history of Kazakhstan.

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### **THE ETHNOGRAPY OF THE LITTLE ZHUZ IN THE EXPLORERS' WORKS OF XIX CENTURY**

**Abstract.** It was analyzed works devoted to ethnography of Kazakh of The Little Zhuz. Also there are described spacious materials about the Kazakh etymology, the Kazakh ethno-genesis, rus and tribes contained The Little Zhuz and traditional rights.

**Key words:** ethnographic researches, Russian militaries, travelers, scientists, The Little Zhuz, customs and traditions, traditional right, ethno-genetic.

Collecting and researching of materials about Kazakh ethnographic concerning to XIX century was one of the main tasks for Russian science. The reasons of arise such problem were to use Kazakh steppe as colonial location and as the raw material for Russian empire. That's why Russian empire organized military, natural, geographic and ethnographic researchers.

In the 20<sup>th</sup> - 40<sup>th</sup> of XIX century The Russian Empire sent trade and diplomatic embassies, organized by tens of military and scientific expeditions. One of such kind of expedition was organized to Buhara in 1820-1821 by leading of A. F. Negry. Though the main aim of embassy was to pay attention to trade and commercial parts, in addition to this, it was to pay attention to natural resources, to the political state in Central Asia, to their governors although it had been given the task to determine their attitude with Buhara, Afghanistan, Iran and Osman Empire

[1]. It had been included specialist of nature and geography E.A. Eversman, captain of General Staff E.K. Meiendorf, Lieutenant V.D. Volhovsky to Negryø embassy. With these staff E.K. Meiendorf and E.A. Eversman gave a lot of interesting facts about roving Kazakhs from Orenburg till Buhara.

E.K. Meiendorf (1796-1865), in his notebook, wrote about Kazakhsø customs and traditions, about their everyday life, food and its methods of cooking, he also described ways of hunting to saigak and wild boar, about barymta, (barymta author: seizing cattle among turk people. Way of the vengeance for the offence or as the recompense to the caused damage), about women, about Russian captivesø state in Kazakh villages, wrote about management in Kazakh steppe. ð í Often at night, sitting on the stone they look to the moon and sing sad songs. It was described the past of the Kazakhs, historic and legendary national heroes on these songsí ò, Russian traveler said [2, p. 193]. He opened general contents of lyrical Kazakh songs. Also he was one of among Russian researchers who confirmed that Kazakhs and Kirghizes mustnø be called with one name; he said that they are different.

The great numbers of rich ethnographic materials are retained in his third book. In the chapter ðTravel from Orenburg to Buharaö he gave some interesting ethnographic facts about ways of hunting to saigak and about the everyday life of Aryngazy sultanø village [2]. We can see a lot of ethnographic facts and materials in Eversmanø diary, published in German, who took part in this expedition as a member of Russian geographic society [3].

Difficult achievements of Russian geographic society in researching Kazakh nation was linked with the name of one of founders of Russian geographic society A. I. Levshin (1799-1879). His first manuscripts about Kazakh is ðWay notesö, ðMeeting with khan of kirghiz-kaisak ordaö were published in 1820 [4, p. 551]. There were described ways of servicing guests and hospitality, types of old kazakh songs, about their definitions. In 1823-1824 it was published his book ðSome facts about ancient town Saraishykö [4, p. 556] and in 1825 it was published his article with title ðabout education in kirghiz-kaisak: fragments from descriptions of Kazakh ordasö [4, p. 557].

He was published with important article ðNames of Kirghiz-kazakh and its differences from usual and savage kirghizesö [4, p. 558]. At this article he described real name of Kazakh and usage of name of kirghiz instead of Kazakh. He also underlined that usage of name kirghiz instead of Kazakh would be groundless after. He was also agree with E.K. Meiendorf with this facts.

The third part of his fundamental research ðDescription of Kirghiz-kaisak or kirghiz-kazakhø ordas and steppesö was regarded to the Kazakh ethnography [4]. The ethnographic part of monograph contains of 32 chapters, it was caused main and important ethnographic goals.

Among the other scientists who had been researched ethnography of Kazakhs of The Little Zhus was G.G. fon-Hens. He had great deal of merit. Though Hensø profession was military engineer, at first years of his work in Kazakh steppes, he conducted works concerning to natural and mineral resources. Therefore, he had made many archival manuscripts about history, ethnography, linguistic, folklore and economy of the Kazakhs. We can name work ðOrigin of the Kazakhs and its derivationö among them. In this work the author paid attention to the kazakhø terminology used in some ethnographic fables, he explained rus of the little zhus, and their inhabited locality [5].

Even with this kind of prosperity there were not enough and were not rich collection of materials concerning to history of 20<sup>th</sup> - 40<sup>th</sup> of XIX century. They were only interested in rus and tribes structures, their locality and everyday life. Culture and art were not enough discussed.

Russian researchers of the second part of XIX century dedicated their works to the problems of mode of life, traditions and traditional rights in The Little Zhuz. Among these researchers was Russian office L.Meier, on his work named Orenburg department of Kirghiz steppe he gave some information about population of the little zhuz, derivations of the little zhuz, and about their locality, amount of rus, motto, stock breeding, hunting and agriculture [6].

The head of Orenburg department of Russian geographic society L.F. Balluzek on his work Traditional customs which have had the power of the law in small kirghiz orda contained collections of materials concerning court affair, civil and criminal rights [7]. The work was succeed in collectors of those materials were Kazkh aristocrats. Thus, Kazakh sultans describing traditional rights were not always objective.

Russian sciences were also interested in problems of Kazakh ethno-genetic. But they couldn't reveal its whole definition. Only some of its aspects were added. Among of the authors who had researched kazakhs ethno-genetic was ethnographer A.N. Haruzin. He was famous with his works devoted to ethnography and anthropology of Bokei Orda. Concerning to the materials of M.H. Dulaty, which were translated by Veliyminov-Zernov, he was mistaken thinking that the Kazakh, as political union, was founded only in the middle of XV century. [5, p. 42].

Making conclusion, from collected and analyzed materials, written research works, outlines and monographs, a lot of expeditions and researches there were given large volume to the researching the little zhuz Kazakhs in the ethnographic position by Russian researchers. Russian and world history with the helping of E.K. Meiendorf, A.I. Levshin, L.F. Balluzek and another scientist would have extensive and real materials about the Kazakh. Using and discussing about it would be large achievement nowadays.

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### FEATURING THE FRONTIER TRADE IN 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY RESEARCHERS' WORKS

**Abstract.** In the article historiographic and source-based overview of Russian researchers' works of the 19<sup>th</sup> century that has highlighted the frontier trade of Russia with Kazakhs has been presented.

**Key words:** scientific institutions, scientific societies, frontier trade, Russian researchers.

By the Empress Anna Ioannovna's Decree as of May 1 1734 to execute the projects of ober-secretary of the Governing Senate I.K. Kirillov regarding reclamation of the eastern peripheries of Russia an Orenburg expedition was convened (1734-1737yy.). which was located in the Ufa city. One of the critical assignments of the expedition was to establish commercial and diplomatic relationships with Central Asian khanates. According to A.V. Popov the fortresses which I.K. Kirillov started to build on the left bank of the Yaik river were assigned to be the main trading place of almost whole Asia [1, L. 2-3]. In the manuscript translation of the works of F.G. Myuller kept in A.V. Popov's fund Orenburg city is called the large gate for the Caravan Trade between Europe and Asia. This function was carried out by Volga cities of Atelj and Bulgar in the earlier times. [2,

L.48]. Actually, the functions of the Orenburg commission heads (since 1737) V.I. Tatischev, V.A. Urusov, N.I. Neplyuev included management and development of frontier trade with Kirgiz-Kaisaks. Due to the necessity in being close to Kazakh nomadesø nomadising areas and establishing relationships in particular commercial ones N.I. Neplyuev transferred the Orenburg city below moving 70 versts along the Yaik river towards the Berdskaya fortress. [1, L.3].

The topic of commercial relationships of the Orenburg city with Kazakhs and Central Asian states was one of A.V. Popovø scientific interests. The scholar studied and published pertinent works of his predecessors. Thus, in Popovø Works of Orenburg Scientific Archive Commission the V.V. Grigorjevø öDescription of the Khiva Khanate and the Way to It from Saraishik Fortressö had been published [3, PP.183-193]. In the mentioned work the Chairman of Orenburg Scientific Archive Commission draws attention to description of the trade routes from Russia to Khiva. Two of them start from Orenburg through Kazakh steppes and Karakalpaks nomadising areas, the third way lies from the Mangishlak harbor of Sartash between the Caspian and Aral seas and the fourth way under the name of öthe Old Nogai Roadö starting from Saraichik passes beyond the Gurjev city [3, PP.183-185]. In works of local historians other works of V.V.Grigorjev where the scientist analyzes commercial relationships with the Junior Juz Kazakhs have been mentioned. They are öOrenburg Kirgizs: their honesty and trading skillsö and öHistorical news about Kirgiz-Kaisaks and relations of Russia with Central Asia since Abul-khair Khanø death with the map made based on the survey of Orenburg archive documentsö. The last work was published for the first time in öOrenburgskie gubernskie vedomostiö in 1853. [4, PP.12-13, 16-19].

According to the 19<sup>th</sup> century scholars, öthe commercial significance of Orenburg as a place for commodities exchange with Kirgizs and as a transshipment point of Russian and Central Asian goods grew consistently until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> centuryö. An increase of trade caravans from Bukhara, Khiva, Kokand and Tashkent visiting Orenburg can be an evidence to this fact. [1, L.4]. To receive the caravans there was an Exchange Yard built two versts from Orenburg. Merchants from the Kazakh steppe and the Central Asian countries used to stop at the Exchange Yard where there was an exchange trade the whole summer. In their articles many of Russian scholars underline commercial significance of the yard and note an unequal nature of the trade with Kazakhs. When transfer to a monetary trade had occurred there were no extensive changes in trading with Kazakhs: öThe Exchange Yard was gradually transferring to a monetary exchange, however the exploitation of Kirgizs by Tatar merchants continues: part of commodities is paid off by a commodity of an inferior matterö [1, L.5]. The Exchange Yard was a stone square with gates and the Asian part of it was for Asians and the European one for city residents. In winter time the trade was carried out in the city in the bazaar. However, Asians were not allowed in without a special permission. Kazakhs who arrive in Orenburg were let into the city in small portions accompanied by a strong escort as well as were let out with an escort [2, L.48]. A feature about a case of distribution amongst a Kazakh community of a low quality brick tea is interesting in this relation, prepared based on an archive material [5, P.3].

In 1894 in öIzvestiyaö of the Orenburg department of Imperial Russian Geographical Society F.Gelmgoltsø work was published which was devoted to history of Orenburg Exchange Yard [6, PP.35-53]. In the article there is

information about founding the Exchange Yard and its role in trade with Kazakhs and Central Asian states. F.Gelmgolts deduces, based on the information provided by V.N. Vitevsky, that the Exchange Yard was founded simultaneously with the Orenburg city in 1743 and was being built for several years until 1758. These details are specified in the inventor book of the Orenburg municipal social management as the year of founding the Exchange Yard. According to F.Gelmgolts the yard is located 4 versts to the south of Orenburg occupying the area of 40 000 square sageses. Orenburg Exchange Yard was the first frontier market where exchange of Asian goods for Russian ones took place. The fair for the Exchange Yard was established on March 25 1871 and operated from June to November. And there was a fair committee formed by representatives of all the trade participants in particular there was a Kazakh chairman assigned. In the articles goods which were allowed to be exchanged between Kazakhs and Russian merchants were listed. The author analyses the trade of main products such as wool, cattle, and writes about unequal exchange facts [6, PP. 35-53]. A. Dobromislov calls the article of F. Gelmgolts the first attempt to give complete accurate data about the trade on the Orenburg exchange yard, but points out the author's failure to cover all the data on trade while using archive materials [7, PP. 67-71]. The scholars associate the further increase of commercial significance of Orenburg with the construction of the railway. Orenburg commercial and industrial significance increase facilitated the increase of the city population. According to calculations of P.N Stolpyansky and the census data, the population of Orenburg in 1797 was 5441 people, in 1847 18512 people, 1897 72425 people and for the 1916 period it grew up to 150000 [1, L. 5]. The construction of the Caspian Railway in 1885 facilitated an increase in commercial relationships with Central Asia whereas trade turnovers with Kazakhs had decreased. To a considerable extent F. Gelmgolts associates this process with the increase of the role of commercial fairs in Turgai and Uralsk oblasts such as Uilskaya and Temirskaya Fairs [6, PP.51, 53].

The information about the opening of another season of the exchange yard emerged in city newspapers. *«Turgaiskaya gazeta»* says that since June 1, 1896 Orenburg Exchange Yard has been open for trade and a large number of Kirgizs have assembled and settled near it. And inside of it stores with all possible commodities have opened and started commodity exchange with Kirgizs [8, P.4]. Undoubtedly, the topic of trade relations of Orenburg with Kazakhs has been actual for Russian scientific societies' members. The analysis of the material has been published in the form of articles, messages, reports, features in periodicals of scientific societies, newspapers and has been published in separate prints in the form of brochures and books.

The considered material enables to deduce that in Russian researchers' works a comprehensive material on frontier trade of Kazakhs with Orenburg places of commerce has been given. Data on an exchange trade in steppes with Russian merchants, development of fairs, issues arisen in the course of developing commercial points have been carefully analyzed by members of Russian scientific societies and establishments of XIX ó beginning of XX cc. based on the survey of archive materials.

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