5th INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON ASIAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES: INTERSECTION OF CULTURES

(ADES V)

ABSTRACT BOOK

http://ades.erciyes.edu.tr

20 – 22 June, 2019 Nur-Sultan, KAZAKHSTAN

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Indian Political Metaphors of English Language in 21st Century

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Over the centuries figures of speech have been used in literary as well as in non-literary discourses. Figures of speech are words which are used not in their literal meaning but metaphorically. They are also known as 'tropes' or 'rhetorical figures'. Figures of speech are effective and persuasive devices in everyday communication. They have been used by both writers and orators in their work to express thoughts more efficiently and in a more stylistic way.

At present, the political metaphor is one of the effective tools of political communication. In political discourse, these metaphors are used by politicians to manipulate the electorate and to form a public opinion during elections. These metaphors are widely used in reportage as well as in the speeches of leaders.

According to the cognitive theory of metaphor introduced by American linguists Lakoff and Johnson, the locus of metaphor does not exist in language, but in thought. In other words, concepts based on human experience already exist in our minds, and in order to understand new objects and concepts better and we compare them to existing concepts. Through metaphors we reproduce this knowledge in language, for example, human emotions can be compared with fire, and economic and political spheres can be are compared with sports, war, etc.

Political metaphors can be classified from the point of view of cognitive approach into various groups, like war, sports, theatre, religion, science and politics. The present paper aims to study political metaphors in the English language in the XXI century.

In Between Constructivism and Essentialism: Pious Women Authors on Nationalism and Religion

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Pious women have increasingly become present in the public sphere by their cultural and political activities and changed the understanding of the image of traditional Muslim women in Turkey in the last three decades. Pious women themselves become actors in the articulation of their own subordination, while they are in the process of presenting their religious and national identity. Those women actors have compelled with one another for exploring sacred texts and interpret them according to needs of their audiences albeit they have plunged in their own ideological views. They discuss national boundaries, new religious identity, the West, modernism and postmodernism in their writing besides secularism and laicism. I will examine the novels of pious Muslim authors to show competing discourses and interests in women's writing as well as their style in which they negotiate existing power relations. The main problem in their writing is how to construct a new identity in accordance with the contemporary needs of their audience essentialism while they feel to keep the essence of religion in their message. This paper will analyze the dilemma that pious Muslim women writers perplex between constructivism and essentialism.

 Keywords: religious identity, essentialism, constructivism

Conceptualizing Asia: Regionalism, Changing Boundaries and the Identifying of the People

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Regionalism such as Middle East, Africa, Asia, Mediterranean, Europe, Latin America is still common in social sciences. As the academic infrastructure, cultural anthropology and later area studies in USA have been influential in drawing the boundaries and conceptualizing of these regions that identifies people. In many countries, including Turkey, this perspective has been evolved into the academic studies in social sciences especially during the Cold War-era.

The Faculty of Languages, History and Geography was the first unit of Ankara University established in 1935 before the University was established in 1946. The history and mission of the University and the Faculty are related to the establishment of the nation-state. The departments like History, Geography, Archeology, Anthropology and Sinology were influenced by the revolutionary ideas and the principles of Turkey, and determined the historical, social and political discourse of the Turkish state. The Journal of the Faculty of the Languages, History and Geography has been published since 1942 by the University and involves articles from different disciplines of social sciences. This journal is one of the oldest university journals of Turkey and due to the mission of the Faculty it reveals the changing perspective of Turkish academic developments in social sciences and humanities. This paper will examine the drawing the boundaries and the conceptualizing of the regions and the designation of people within the changing perspective of regionalism in this journal. Since the variety of the studies and the disciplines of the published articles, only Asia will be discussed in this paper.

Study on traditional Altai-Turkic oral literature

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This study aims to identify the folk literature genre of Altia-Turkic story (Чӧрчӧк), by exploring the origins of Altaic song, tradition of Altai folklore and musicality, spiritual function of Altaic folklore, and the relationship among story, epic and songs. Altai-Turkic story (Чӧрчӧк) is of a unique genre within the oral literature with unclear definition. Altai-Turkic story is an one-of-kind genre that does not belong to tale, folklore, myth, ancient story and so on. The Altaic stories developed through integration with various oral literature like tale and legend, and continue to uphold signs of ancient folklores by creating new flows in stories with poetic and musical lyrics in rhythm. Therefore, there is no clear distinction between the players of Altai- Turkic story who perform the musical aspect of Altai-Turkic story (Чӧрчӧк) and singer.

Keywords: Чӧрчӧк,Altai-Turkic story, folklore,epic singer, oral literature

From Motherland to Uzunyayla A Lost Language: Circassian Language by

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According to UNESCO's study Circassian language is included in the "endangered languages" list in Turkey. Along with "European Union" process there has been made some progress in Turkey in this regard. In this context, Circassian Language and Literature Department has been established within the Department of Caucasian Languages and Cultures in Erciyes University in order to examine and teach the Circassian language academically. In addition to University studies, the language courses are being organized within Kayseri Caucasus Association and it is taught as an elective course by the Ministry of National Education in secondary schools.

In June and July of 2017, a field research has been conducted by us in the center and villages of Kayseri within the scope of Tubitak Project No: 115K357. During our field research, we were able reveal such facts as, the failure of transfer of Circassian language between the generations, the effects of internal migrations on Circassian language from Uzunyayla to center of Kayseri, the attitudes of the Circassian community towards their language, the attitude of the State towards Circassian Language, the age range of Circassian Language speaking people and the effect of technology on Circassian Language, the facts that we can list as situations having effect on endangering the language.In this paper, the current situation of Circassian Language will be focused at and analyzed by the data we obtained from the field research in Uzunyayla region, which has been affected by the migration from the village to the city after 1950.

Keywords: Circassians, Endangered languages, Uzunyayla.

Relics of old Turkish words in the eastern dialects of Azeri Turkish

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Classical Azeri Turkish language have existed from the 16th century to the 19th century. Although the creation of today's Azeri Turkish as a written language took place during the 1930s, we see many differences in terms of grammar and vocabulary in the dialects of eastern Azeri language with the present Azeri written form of language. These differences are due to the preservation of old language features in dialects and accents. Due to which the Azerbaijani Turkic Oguz language group still show the characteristics in the written language form partially, but it's dominant mostly in the language of speech. When we take a close look at the dialects, accents, public conversation of the eastern region of Azerbaijan, we are able to see that many old Turkish words are preserved with their meanings. The reason for this is that these places are a part of former Oguz family. The main purpose of this research is to find the words in the Orhon monuments, book of Dede Korkut and the book of M. Kaşğar's "Divani-lüğet-it-türk" where many words in these works are still found in the spoken language of this region with little or no phonetic change. 'Anarı, bağır, düş, erte, ören, öğne, arı, aş, körk, yablak, bıldır-bıldır,cici-bici,irak,boran,yeg,bayımak,göygü,beniz,eşik, yazı,alçak,suç,yıgnak, götin-götin gitmek, gargamak, ısmarlamak, sıgtamak, ögmek, arık, bitig, varmak' I will research while including these words from both Orhun monuments and the works of Divani lügeti-it-türk by comparing them with the examples and meanings of Dede Korkut.

Keywords: Key words: Eastern Azeri dialects, accents, old words.

Trojan Queens in the 21st-century war world: The Intersection of the Classical and the Contemporary

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I have a scream I want the whole world to hear, but I wonder if it will resonate." - The Trojan Women cast.

The paper aims to explore the themes of exploitation, violence, war, body and voice by using the text *Trojan women* by Euripides and the Documentary *queens of Syria*, directed by Omar Abussada. It explores how *Queens of Syria*, a play performed in the 21st century completely resonates the plight of the Trojan women who were rendered homeless which Euripides' play focuses upon heavily. It aims to focus upon the effects of Syrian war on women and critically addresses how women's voices have been crushed and their bodies have been exploited throughout history and continues till date.

The paper will look at what were the responsibilities and challenges that women faced in classical times and that women still face in the contemporary middle east society. How do women break free from these exploitations, consequences, and challenges to bring a change in society? Furthermore, this paper would also underline the current issues and tragedies that women are facing in Syria. How far is the change possible by standing for yourself and voicing your opinions?

Keywords: female voice, body, war, exploitation

Gender translation in Japanese-Italian subtitles: how can we keep identities untouched?

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This presentation focuses on the Japanese-Italian subtitles of Japanese gender-themed feature films produced by a class of young subtitlers who attended an AVT training course sponsored by the Emilia Romagna district in Bologna between 2018 and 2019. From an ideological viewpoint, the interlinguistic subtitling of gender challenges the belief that Japanese society is naturally divided into two sexes/genders and that there are two separate linguistic codes for female and male speakers From the interlingual subtitling viewpoint, realism and credibility have become almost universally accepted criteria for judging the quality and success of both translated and scripted dialogue, even though what matters in the end is the story that the film author wishes to tell. Character portrayal revolves around two rather contradictory forces: uniqueness of personality and stereotyping since, due to time and synchrony constraints, the price to pay in dealing with microtextual issues (i.e. sociolinguistic registers) is to pay less attention to more macrotextual features and the substance of the film-maker's message. Neverthless, as the AVT literature suggests, the search for a so-called dynamic equivalence in interlinguistic subtitling aims at operating a cultural synthesis that includes both characters' attitudes on the screen and the connotations of the language. In fact, it is not by chance that current trends in translation show how idiosyncrasies, geographic and sociocultural markers of the spoken language, need effective transposition in subtitles. In particular, when gender issues emerging from Japanese movies must be translated for non-English speaking target audiences.

Keywords: Japanese subtitling; audiovisual translation; gender translation

Image of Turks and Turkey in Soviet Cinematography by

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The image of Turks and Turkey was a component of the great tradition of Soviet Cinematography in different periods. Both historical and contemporary representations of Turkey were presented to the audience via various movies by Soviet cinematographers who have diverse views of the world. The chronological projection of the movies on Turks or Turkey that capture the period from 1917 to 1991 gives an idea about the evolution of this image in the history of Soviet cinema. The process of evolution created its own stereotypes for years. Although this evolution process was not significantly different from the mainstream and dominant political tendencies, it may reflect how cinematographic discourse changed through the years. With the help of this kind of visual materials, one can find out the differences between the narrators from different periods of the cinema tradition.

This paper aims to analyze the image of Turks and Turkey throughout the history of Soviet cinematography and shed light on how the image varied in different genres, how and in which movies the clichés about the Turks were nurtured, how it changed depending on the profiles of directors, how it was interpreted by actors, and how the time influenced the approaches of the directors. In the paper, the movies are classified based on their place of production (by the Republics of USSR or co-productions), by the authors' attitudes and the type of representations of the "orient" and oriental characters.

Keywords: Soviet cinema, image of Turks, cinematography, orientalism

Thematic lexical minimum as a tool for teaching lexicon in the language learning by

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We present in this talk on the effectiveness of teaching thematic lexical minimals (lexical minimum is composed of based of sematic categorization) in three languages (Kazakh, Russian, English). For example, we will tach plans as the sematic category in three levels such as basic term in elementary level and more divided and more categorized terms in the upper level. In this talk we will offer a three-stage classification of Kazakh words for Elementary, Pre-Intermediate, Intermediate, Upper Intermediate and Advanced levels of Kazakh language teaching.

Thematic group classification was developed according to the generally accepted traditions of describing ideographical vocabulary. The complexity of the lexical minimum is identified with its inclusive features of thematic, phraseological, spelling, grammatical, accentological, and translatable, terminological dictionaries. The lexical minimums include information, reference, guiding, and teaching functions. This dictionary structure also applies to other languages.

In the system of language, lexicon is the main component of learning and teaching content of the language. We use the semantic categorized lexical minimal as the tool for teaching Kazakh lexicon for both heritage speakers of Kazakh and foreigners. The sematic categorized lexical minimals will be taught by different levels. We offer a three-stage classification of Kazakh words for Elementary, Pre-Intermediate, Intermediate, Upper Intermediate and Advanced levels of Kazakh language teaching.

Keywords: lexical minimum, level, teaching, learning, dictionary

The Kazakh Language on Social Media

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In the beginning of the XX century, linguistic scientist A. Baitursynov said, «Our age is an age of writing: communication through the writing is more common than an oral communication. Communication with a distant person is possible only through the writing. The necessity to write well is the same as the necessity to speak well. When you speak, you use a certain language system; same should be applied to the writing». This thought is still relevant today. Now is the time when at least once a day we open «Instagram», «Facebook», «V kontakte», «Odnoklassniki», or «Twitter» and post our thoughts and/or comment others. The social media has become an integral part of people's life, so let us consider the stance of the Kazakh language in it. It is pleasing to see that the language has spread its wings and is flying freely on the social media realm. More users are writing in Kazakh now expressing their agreement or disagreement on different issues. Our purpose is to research on and analyse the quality of such writing. Grammatical mistakes, scarce vocabulary, correspondence of using marks instead of words to an author's thoughts, use of acronyms and even shortening of the whole story idea show the author's language culture. Everyone should understand that, only by preserving its quality, we can expand the use of our language on social media in the new technologies era.

Keywords: Social Media, Writing, Kazakh Language,

The Role of Music in Teaching Kazakh Language

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Development of Kazakh language is the current problem in Kazakhstan. This paper presents one of the solutions - to propagate and teach Kazakh language through contemporary singers and their songs. Music was proven to be an effective way in learning languages and fanaticism can push young generation to learn the language of favorite singers.

An important aspect in teaching any language is a diverse, rich learning process that creates an emotional comfort by delivering an exciting linguistic material. I want to share the productive learning experience of teaching Kazakh language by using modern songs at Nazarbayev University.

During the Kazakh language lessons, modern song lyrics are used to improve grammatical and lexical knowledge. Students implement analysis for song lyrics; translate them from Kazakh to other languages of the world. Based on the example of three modern Kazakh songs, all aspects of learning the language skills will be analyzed (reading, writing, listening and speaking).

By leading, the discussion about ideas or events in compositions develops communicative skills. Students discuss problems such as the development of modern Kazakh music in condition of globalization, the influence of world musical direction to Kazakh youth.

Also co-execution, choral singing helps to formulate the correct pronunciation and trains understanding of texts aurally, and also relieves the students' stress, reinforces the relationship between students. Studying the Kazakh language with the help of music is natural, convenient, and successful way to learn the language.

The Role of Proverbs in Describing the Ecological Problems of the Kazakh Language

Gulnara Omarbekova

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The eco-linguistic approach emphasizes the study of linguistic phenomena in terms of interaction between the language and the environment. The problem of language purity and colloquial culture enhancement of native speakers is also a concern. Professor N. Ualiev was the first to introduce ecology in Kazakh linguistics. In his works, he defined Kazakh speech culture from normative, communicative, pragmatic, cognitive, lingua-cultural, and lingua-ecological aspects and defined its conceptual bases as a theoretical discipline.

The cultural information about norms of behavior is passed from one generation to another in the form of traditional stereotypes (rites, customs, and rituals), language stereotypes (proverbs) and is represented in a simplified form and patterns of behavior. The eco-linguistic theory of proverbs described in our work analyses the metaphorical relationship between language and environmental issues. The linguistic units along with proverbs and aphorisms are carriers of cultural information and an important source of data about what this system of concepts represents. The connection with previous generations and the interdependence of the alive and the dead are reflected in the Kazakh proverbs.

The current Kazakh understanding of being a good person is built around the picture of Kazakhs as meek, sheep herding people. This worked well during the Soviet Era but is not as fitting today. This inquiry marks an initial attempt to consider differing discourse ecologies amongst the overall set of Kazakh proverbs.

Keywords: Keywords: Language ecology, proverbs, the Kazakh language

Onomastic Space of Sovereign Kazakhstan

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The onomastics of Kazakhstan has changed since 1991. After the country became sovereign, the changesbegan with toponyms. Together with the sovereign state status of the Kazakh language, there was issued the Law on Language. The anthroponyms of national feature has appeared in theConstitution. Kazakh peoplebegan to give their children Kazakh names. Replacement of macrotoponymswas undertaken. Errors in transliteration of the toponyms have been discovered and changed. New streets have been builtdue to the movingof the large number ofrural residents to the city. Consideringthe historical names of old microtoponyms, new streets were named after public figures who contributed to the development of Kazakhstan. Hundreds of resolutions and decisions were made on the onomastics.For example, in 1997, by the decision of the 27 th session of the first City Commission on Language Policy and Onomastics and the city maslikhat, streets werechanged from Marx – to *Kenesary,*Revolution - *S. Seifullin*, October - M. *Auezov*, Lenin - *Abai*, Avdeev - *Sh. Ualikhanov*, Budennyi - *Korkyt.*The Government announced moratorium twice between

2012-2014. Scientists defined the fact ofthe semantic "cluster" of semantic positions in the name of the streets of the capital as one of the features of onomastics. There are literary, cultural, historical and toponymic names in the specific subgroups of the city.For example, between Saraishyk stree and Korgalzhyn motor way there is a group of streets with the names of great people of Kazakh history and literature, such as *Akyn Sara, Bayan sulu, Umai ana, Tumar khanym, Aisha bibi.*

Keywords: Onomastics, Kazakhstan, antroponoms

Proper Names in Ethnocultural Aspect

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The study of names is significant because it deals with the history of the nation. Everyone uses names – they are one of the common factors in all human societies – so each person has individual insights into how names are used within their own family or community. It is required to work out the origins and meanings of names, often tracing their recorded history back for centuries in order to establish which languages they are from, when they were first created and what they referred to. However, local knowledge is also essential to confirm whether or not a particular interpretation is appropriate, how the name might have arisen and why.

The purpose of the paper is to analyze the origin of proper names in Kazakh onomastics. **The task of the article is** to observe the history of the origin of the of Kazakh proper names and

to prove the value of names as a very important part in nation's culture.

Conclusion: Observation of the materials concerning the present theme has shown that proper names make up a significant part of the vocabulary of any language. They in their own way reflect the history, religious beliefs and culture of the country to which they belong. The emergence and development of proper names as a socio-historical and linguistic category is closely associated with the main stages of socio-economic development of humanity.

Keywords: onomastics, anthroponym

Coexistence and Globalization

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Turkey

People, societies and states have become dependent on each other with globalization. Technology has increased this dependence. Globalization has influenced and changed cultures. Mass media and interaction have brought a new lifestyle. Globalization has taken cultures into its scope with its effective, widespread, dominant, powerful and fast tools. People, societies, countries look for a place between local cultures and globalization. Local cultures and those that are global and beneficial are needed to be protected. The harmful, destructive and corrosive effects of globalization must also be avoided. Coexistence has become unavoidable with globalization.

Globalization has started in the economic sphere. It has become a new mode of behavior and management for the dominant powers. It is very effective in political and social fields. The cultural field is at a stage where the effects of globalization are seen intensively. A global and single culture is aimed. However, Internet and social media tools provide with opportunities also for local cultures. In this respect, globalization is not always a harmful process.

There are historical and contemporary examples of successful coexistence, multicultural society and civilization. Humanity has to achieve coexistence. This can be achieved and accomplished on the basis of virtue, right, justice, love, respect and human values.

Globalisation and Cultural Identity - Two Thingsare Incompatible?

Vladimir Budai

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The first use of the word "globalization" refers to the middle of the XIX century. It was used in connection with the rapid growth of international trade, taking place at various historical stages in the meaning of the formation of the world market. K. Marx wrote about it in a letter to Engels.

However, it is believed that the term "globalization" was first used in 1983 by American T. Levitt in an article in "Harvard Business Review". With the help of this neologism, he tried to characterize the process of merging markets of individual products of transnational corporations. This definition was recalled at the World Economic Forum in Davos in 1996.

The term "identity" is due to the works of the American psychologist Eric Erickson (1902-1994), who argued that identity is the foundation of any personality and is an indicator of its psychosocial well- being. Since the second half of the 1970s, the concept of identity has been firmly included in the lexicon of all social Sciences and Humanities.

Today, both the concept and the term "identity" are endangered. The threat comes from the false idea of globalization: according to one interpretation on the Internet: "... globalization is the process of uniting many countries to work on common goals. In the context of such a trend, we can say that the countries push to the background their own national identity and try to build the world as one huge village".

Appropriation of Christian mythology in Ngugi wa Thiong'o s fiction

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The paper seeks to dismantle the use and function of Christian mythology in the works of the Kenyan writer Ngugi wa Thiong'o, a prominent representative of postcolonial literature. Ngugi's fiction is often labelled as nationalistic (and political, for that matter) since it systematically examines problems of his native country and addresses the question of national identity. While the author is an ardent proponent of radical and consistent decolonization, whether political, economic or cultural, his novels continuously employ Christian references and biblical narratives which have come with the colonial enterprise and have been integrated into contemporary culture of the Gikuyu. Most of Ngugi's novels interweave biblical stories with Kenyan (Gikuyu) oral traditions and mythology and challenge the position of Western mythology which is appropriated and modified to suit the needs of the modern Kenyan nation. Thus, the fusion of these different cultural strands provides the writer with a vital space for exploration of communal/national identity. In other words, the appropriation of Western cultural heritage contributes to a thorough examination of the postcolonial condition and helps the writer to forge a new, hybrid vision of culture. Due to time limitations, Ngugi's portrayal of Christianity as such will not be covered in the presentation. Instead, the paper will focus on the functional employment of Christian narratives in his writing, thus pointing to the syncretic character of his appropriation strategies manifested by a vital intersection of two different cultures.

Keywords: appropriation, Christian mythology, postcolonial literature, Ngugi wa Thiong'o, identity

Characteristics of Basic Cultural Terminology in Foreign Language Teaching At Beginning Level

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Russian language teaching is not only composed of grammar rules. It has been observed that students do not have enough knowledge about Russia's history and culture. Therefore, by reading the texts, articles, selected pieces from the works of Russian scientists, poets and writers, artists, using the video and audio materials, acquainting with the geographic, cultural, historical, customs and traditions of Russia has made great contribution to development. Thanks to the students' perception of foreign culture in foreign language teaching, they have had the opportunity to reinforce the foreign language which they have started to learn and to adopt different cultures. Because, cultural understanding is made by reading literary and cultural texts. At the end of the study, it was observed that the students had the basic knowledge about the Russian culture they have learning in Russian courses and they provided multiple learning opportunities.

Keywords: language and culture, Russian language, history of Russia, classical texts

The importance of teaching Chingiz Aitmatov's works as part of the literature curriculum in secondary education

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The subject of literature can be considered as the most significant one in the moral, humanistic education of the student among the subjects that are taught in the modern Kazakh schools. Through the literature, students can learn the language, cultural features, and can form a system of linguistic concepts. Literary text is a means of creating everyday and professional situations, on the basis of which real communication is carried out. Language, history, culture in unity are reflected in literary works.

There are a lot of research is carried out on the works of bilingual and bi-cultural writer Chingiz Aitmatov. Almost all his books translated into the Kazakh language. His works are studied as part of the literature curriculum in secondary schools of Kazakhstan. For example, the works "The Cranes Fly Early", "The White Ship", "The Day Lasts More Than a Hundred Years" are included to reading literature for students in grades 5-9.

Today, humanity is faced with a crisis of human values and qualities. New technologies, the Internet can limit the natural connections between people and alienate young people from reading literary works. Therefore, the authors of the school textbooks, have raised a common question for humanity, and given the closeness of Aitmatov's works to national and social reality; they were incorporated into the content of education. According to this, the paper will attempt to examine the level of importance of including Aitmatov's works into the content of literature subject for secondary school students.

Keywords: literature, culture, curriculum, secondary education, human values, Aitmatov's works, national and social reality

Mastering The Students' Linguistics Research in Academic Studies

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The reviewing of existing literature relating to a topic is an essential first step and foundation when undertaking a research project. In this paper we examine the purposes and scope of a literature review.

The purpose of the paper is to analyze the effectiveness of opportunities of mastering the students' research process which furthers the quality of learning outcomes and reveal the ways how research- based academic studies are provided in higher education.

The task of the paper is to reveal the ways how research-based academic studies are provided in higher education;

To reveal the ways how to emphasize the synergy between research activity and learning, where students and academic staff are active processors of knowledge; to analyze how the students gain experience in preparing research reports or papers in research-based academic studies

Conclusion: One of the important challenges for universities and academic institutions today is their continuation as the backbone of society, providing the knowledge and educating young people for addressing complex global challenges. The types of learning activities in the research-based academic studies such as literature reviews, research proposals, research projects (individually or in groups), few or no lectures, unusual group and/or independent work, field work, tutorials and seminars promote students engaging in research. The research-based academic studies emphasize internal assessment, so the students gain experience in preparing research reports or papers, publishing research results in peer-reviewed journals, as well as presenting their work at conferences, delivering oral or poster presentations etc.

Keywords: research-based academic studies, scientific thinking, review of the literature

The Carriers of Culture: Banjaras by

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The banjaras in India have been a heterogeneous community due to the incorporation that happened over the medieval centuries, when the transportation and trade activities became profitable due to the state protection. The banjaras specialize in the long distance trade due to which their utility for the state increased many fold. The transportation activities were mainly carried by employing the oxen, who is an efficient acclimatizer. The double loading was the mechanism to carry a large quantum of load. The constant travelling through different zones have allowed the banjaras to exchange a lot with the settled societies, which gradually led to the development of certain social organisations and cultural developments, where women became integral part of the *tanda,* even while the movement of carvan. The demand of the banjars for carrying out the trade and transportation efficiently can be asserted on basis of varies instances that are recorded in sources where the state was regularly trying to mollify them. The remarkably efficient delivery system along with the carrying of large amount of goods without fail has led to their incorporation in the imperial armies as the commissariat suppliers. They traveled along the fighting armies and maintained regular supply chains of various items required by the army in the field. The medieval sources have ample evidences to indicate that whenever the Banjaras didn't support, the fighting forces were pushed on the verge of losing battles. Besides their requirements in the army, their role in the economy was also prominent and inevitable.

Keywords: Banjaras, Tanda, Culture, India

Linguocultural aspects of the communicative direction

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According to the Program of the Spiritual Modernization, Kazakhstan today pays special attention to its cultural and historical origins and problems of the spiritual community. In this context, the language becomes not only a repository of national values, but also the main tool of their transmission from generation to generation, and the basis of the communicative environment with their cultural canons. Therefore, the modern public defines the language system as the core of the modernization of consciousness, the national code and spiritual rebirth. It is the language with its cognitive-communicative nature that carries a complex of textual concepts, recreating both the origins of civilizations and the beginning of the ethnic identity of each nation. In this regard, this article will focus on highlighting the problems of the linguistic and cultural aspects, on connecting the essence of human existence with the processes of evolutionary development of interpersonal relations, on the formation of the first and subsequent social structures, as well as on the preservation of identity as a cultural and historical society. The Kazakh language will be presented in the context of new research projects, cognitive and cultural programs that actualize the world of the Kazakh people through personalities, historical monuments, spiritual heritage and geographical knowledge of their country.

Cumulative function of language and speech act

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The various functions of language in society determine the direction of their study. In this regard, this article examines the cumulative function of the language which has recently become the object of research in sociolinguistics, ethno-linguistics, linguistic cultural studies, pragmatics, etc. More precisely, the role of the cumulative function of language in speech acts is analyzed. And why we consider this language function in speech acts? Because it is the cumulative function that most often fails in understanding the speakers. The fact is that the cumulative function is based on the fact that the language accumulates the experience of this or that people, which naturally should be different from the experience of another. A speech act is purposeful speech, which proceeds from the basic principles and rules of speech in a particular society. The main features of speech acts are intentionality, dedication and convention.

Moreover, the influence of the cumulative function of a language on a linguistic personality for the formation of not only communicative and linguistic competence, but also culturing will be considered.

21st Century Urdu Novel: A Quest for Identity

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No doubt, Multiculturalism, and multicultural literature have found its roots deeper in contemporary literature. It is considered that it reflects the diasporic societies. But there are so many societies with huge cultural diversities like India. Where Multiculturalism and multicultural impressions existed beyond the theoretical causation. Urbanization in India started in the 20th century resulting in an upsurge of a metropolis. We find glimpses of multiculturalism and some abstract images of multicultural literature far before a defined approach.

Urdu literature also witnessed several literary movements and trends. One of them called ' Jadeediyat ' (modernism) emphasized upon individuality of the person. But it was more abstract than real. With 21st Century, the narrative text in the form of novel got importance and we find more than 50 significant novels written in a mere 18 years. We find social issues, cultural deprivation, political ingratitude and overall a big question mark over the cultural identity in the narratives of contemporary Urdu Novel. It all arises from the womb of multiculturalism. Apart from the difference in the topics, time and place, the soul issue of identity crisis remains the same.

This paper will discuss at length the issue as depicted in contemporary Urdu novels. The impact and impressions of this issue on the Indian society and the language and literature as well.

Keywords: Multiculturalism, identity crisis, Urdu Novel

Tilsim-i Aja'ib and Ta'bir al-Ruya: The relationship between visuality and text in bibliomantic practices in Urdu divination manuscripts

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My paper will examine the life of manuscripts beyond the practice of reading, through a study of methods of bibliomancy and divination using texts from the illustrated genre of the Tilsim-i Aja'ib and the text-based genre of Ta'bir al Ruya or dream interpretation, which were intended to be read as a practical conduit to access realms of spiritual insight and prognostication. The materials examined will consist in Urdu manuscripts and lithographs produced in South Asia from the 17 th to the 19 th centuries, and the aims of the paper will be threefold: (1) to trace transformations in the cultural specificity of meaning in the illustrative programmes of the Aja'ib texts from Persian to Urdu and investigate any shifts in visuality that occurred from manuscript to lithograph production (2) to examine the cultural context of dream interpretation in the un-illustrated manuals (and related genres, such as falnamas) in circulation in manuscript form and whether their transmission to lithograph altered the content and the rituals surrounding their use. (3) Through examining the interaction between these two genres (as they were often included in the same bound volumes, suggesting their parallel or overlapping use) as socially embedded material objects conveying prognosticatory meaning, this paper will begin to describe the interaction of visuality, cultural context and meaning in the divination practices of these two genres.

Keywords: Tilsim-i Aja'ib, Ta'bir al Ruya, Urdu manuscripts, lithographs

The Influence of Chinese Imperial Exams on Japan, Korea, and Vietnam

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The legendary emperor of the Chinese history, Yao, selected not his son, but Shun, an ordinary man known by his virtue, as his successor. Prior to this decision, he subjected him to a series of exams. Chinese have followed the path of their legendary ancestors and selected the officers who will work for the central bureaucracy through exams based on qualifications. This system, which is very hard to implement in an administrative system in which the land governed is vast, the reign is transmitted from father to son, and the royal family has a very powerful voice, continued until Qing, the final dynasty.

The focus of this paper is the effect of qualification-based officer selection exams in the Chinese Empire, where patrimonial bureaucracy dominated until 1911, on Japan, Korea and Vietnam. The exam system, which was first implemented during the Sui Dynasty, influenced Japan, Korea, and Vietnam in the 6th, 8th, and 10th centuries respectively. This study will investigate initially by whom and why this system was transferred. Secondly, as the main criterion for becoming an officer in the imperial China was to know the Confucian classics by heart, which constitute the content of the exams, how this criterion was met in other civilizations will be examined. To this end, the exam questions and the content regarding the place of the exam system in Chinese civilization and its transfer to Japan, Korea and Vietnam will be collected via review of the archives. The data gathered will be analyzed through compounding.

Keywords: Imperial exams, China, Japan, Korea, Vietnam

Indications of Akhism Tradition in Central Asia (in the Kazakhs)

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Akhism, as a term was founded in XIII. It can be described as a system which had religious, cultural, economic and political dimensions that started to be seen in Anatolia from the beginning of the century and played a major role in the patriotism of Anatolia and the establishment of the Ottoman State. Akhism is a worldly and welfare system that allows people to become a worker of faith, the homeland of Anatolia, the Ottoman Empire as a "world state". It was not that they had emerged as an artisan organization, there were also ladies, musicians, statesmen, military officials; Akhi Evran was well known as the founder of "brotherhood of artisan-craftsman" and he had such qualities or concepts like hostility, honesty, dignity and mastery. Akhism was known for the people that had embraced all parts of the society. Ahi EvranVeli, the great Turkic Sufi, thinker, philosopher who had these cultural characteristics, had rapidly organized workshops in Seljuk territory. Founded by Ahi Evran in Anatolia in the Seljuks era, was an organization founded on the roots of Ahi Organization, from ancient times to Ahmet Yesevi in Central Asia. Ahi Evran, like many other saint people in Anatolia, was indirectly influenced by the Yesevi learnings. Therefore, the bottom roots and traces of the Ahi community can be found in Central Asia, especially in Kazakhstan. In this paper, some concepts about Ahilik will be explained from the perspective of the Kazakh language.

Keywords: Ahi community, Ahi Evran, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, Kazakh language.

The properties of storytelling and singing traditions in Kazakh literature

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Storytelling poetry is a type of oratory art which was established during Kazakh nation's nomadic lifestyle and developed distinctively under Khanic governing system. Its central genre is massive tale (epic) or tolgau.

Storytelling is a syncretic phenomenon. It is an art and a culture as well. Its main property is the accumulation of art of poetry, music and performance in one person. Vitality of storytelling is distinguished by having its origins in the nation's history and ancestor's examples. Heroic epics based on the idea of heroism and protection of motherland are the demonstration of art of storytelling. Ancient epics with heroic spirit based on one tribe's history passes as a heritage from one generation to another. This liability depended on their literary text and musical rhythm. In other words, such epics full of heroic spirit passed through generation without changing their literary text, musical rythm (melody) and performance. Storytelling culture is basically differentiated by its tribal, traditional and national properties. Nowadays, scholars frequently use the terms "Storytelling tradition", "Storytelling poetry" and "Art of singing" (Zhyrshylyq). However, their difference and interrelation has not been fully investigated. In this article we aimed to explore and comprehend that storytelling and singing are types of art, that they are related to literature and their traditional continuity. In addition, we analyzed inherent properties of the formation of the art of storytelling and singing in Kazakh literature.

Keywords: Storytelling, singing traditions, tolgau

Folklore Elements in Contemporary Kazakh Literature

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Folklore is the basis of written literature. Without it, no literature would be perfect. To identify the folklore features in the works of Prominent Kazakh writers who exploit folk traditions is one of the core issues in contemporary folklore studies.

The folk tradition in the literature should not only be considered as a system of method of a particular writer, but as categories of philosophy, ethics and world-view.

Role of folklore in contemporary literature is to enrich the content of the ideas, and to play a role in educating people morally. We should consider folklore not only from ethno-genetic perspective, but also from historical and social perspective. It is also important to consider the genre principles of the folklore and contemporary literature.

In the last decades, folklore genres were masterly applied, and they contributed to the deepening of ideological and artistic content, particularly, in works on historical themes. Folklore themes can also be found in poetry. Authors do not deliberately introduce them, they come out automatically and incorporate into the text. Sometimes it is used purposefully. In both cases, the author's idea is enriched, giving literary piece uniqueness.

The Reintroduction of folklore is also evident in the latest prose. This is especially true to the works that describe people's lives differently, without any class struggle or social contradiction..

These works and others confirm that our modern literature is developing in the context of the global literature.

Islamic Invasions and Conquests to Turkish Areas during Umayyads Caliphate

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In this paper, the invasions and events occurred to the Turkestan region during the Umayyads will be discussed. The Relations between Turks and Muslims started after the Nihavend war, when all of the Iran's lands were included to the Islamic geography during Omar Period. First struggles in Khorasan region were acceleratingly continued to result in Muslim's favor during especially in the Umayyads period. In company with the Muawiyah's political stability, Islamic conquests re-began and armies were mobilized to the Turkestan geography. These invasions, organized by the Basra governors in particular, made enable the Muslims to reach Maveraünnehir in a short time. Planed conquests, beganned with Ziyad b Ebih, continued in his son Ubeydullah b Ziyad's period and new territories were conquered.

As well as the struggle on the reign continued in fluctuant way with the policy followed during the Umayyad calips, the most effective period would be the time of Walid al-Abdulmelik. Kuteybe al- Muslim, who was appointed governor of Khorasan by Haccac the governor of Basra, conquered the majority of the Turkestan territory. Conquests slowed down, because of dismissed and execution of Kuteybe al- Muslim by Halife Süleyman b Abdülmelik, however it continued. The changed conquest percept in the period of Ömer b Abdulaziz pave the way for so many people became a muslim. The wrong policies implemented by the late caliphs of the Umayyads led to the weakening of Muslims in the region. In particular, the return to Mevali policy had triggered this weakening.

Keywords: Umayyad, Turkistan, Kuteybe b Muslim, Conquest

The Contribution of the Turks to Assamese Language and Culture

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The arrival of the Turks into India's North East Province, Assam started after the 12th century, which brings the advent of Islamic education with it. The presence of Turks affects non-Muslims of that era in that area along with different generations which still tend to exist till today. In Islamic institutions, many academicians began to teach not only theology but also other subjects. Religious education, Islamic sciences, social sciences, literature, art and architecture, language, culture, civilization, history, archaeology, music and musicology are discussed in Islamic education. In this research, it is tried to emphasize the contribution of Turks propagating Islamic education which influenced the Assamese language and culture.

Keywords: Turks, Assam, Language, Culture, Education

A New Look at the Period of Ci Xi as an Empress

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Qing Dynasty is the last Chinese dynasty under the rule of Manchu. During this period, the Western powers had eyes for this vast territory, and the dynasty faced the threat of collapse many times due to the riots in which even the Chinese supported the Westerners. Accepted to the palace as a hetaira during the reign of Xianfeng, Ci Xi (1835-1908) acted as his son Tong Zhi's regent when he ascended to the throne at the age of six and remained on the throne for 47 years.

The subject of this research is the effects of the foreign affairs of Ci Xi on foreign policy in a period when modernization was in process in the world and the relationship between the important polical events during the period and Ci Xi, the empress considered as the reason for the collapse of the dynasty. The riots caused by the influence of the West, reforms, important political decisions, and how the China-Japan war was related to an empress during the dominance of the Qing Dynasty will be focused. In addition, the comments of the historians of the period who relate the failures of the era to the governance by a woman will be highlighted. The historical interpretation and documentation of Ci Xi will be examined through feminist methodology. It is aimed to re-explain the power relationships during this period, consider the period from the perspective of her being an empress, and question the historical facts and her being cast aside by male historians.

The Problems Faced by Turkish Students in Grammatical Noun Cases System in Learning Russian

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Belonging two different language families in terms of origin has a big role in having more differences between Turkish and Russian, although they have many similarities in terms of grammar, morphology, phonetics, stylistics, syntax, etymology, semantics etc. As we know Russian is among the Slavic languages, a sub-group of the Indo-European family, but Turkish is one of the Altaic languages, a sub-group of the Ural-Altaic family of language. Since Russian is one of the conjugable (inflectional) languages and Turkish is in the group of agglutinative (finite) languages, so many difficulties appear in learning Turkish of native Russian students and learning Russian of native Turkish students. One of the most important difficulties encountered by Turkish students in learning Russian is the Grammatical Noun Cases System. It is obvious that learning problems, which start with having six naming case in Russian and five naming case in Turkish, become more complex during the detailed learning of the cases of names and sometimes become so difficult to understand. In my study I searched in detail the problems encountered by Turkish student in learning Russian Grammatical Noun Cases System in detail and examined the researches made by the scientists over the years and expressed the difficulties in language learning with various examples in different aspects. In my study which I used a Russian-Turkish comparative method, I also found clearer results with the evaluation of my survey to Turkish students who are learning Russian language.

Keywords: Noun Cases System, Grammatical Noun Cases, Linguistics

The significance of academic reading skills in second language acquisition

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Reading is one of the important parts in acquiring the language. The present study aims to show the significance of reading ability for bilingual students in acquiring Kazakh as a second language. This study focuses on Academic Kazakh II targeted to lead students to function well at the B2 level and make significant progress at the C1 level based on CERF and ACTFL guidelines.

Gender issues, family relationships, social problems of cities and villages, language and society, issues around subculture are topics covered in materials for reading in Academic Kazakh II. Students work with scientific papers, history excerpts, and materials taken from round tables, interviews between scholars and other areas experts. Reading materials are retrieved from websites or printed versions are also used in this course. It is worth to note that students' ability to read is correlated to their proficiency level in the second language. Good readers were found to be high achievers in the second language.

It was found out that students enhanced their academic vocabulary, broaden outlook on various topics, enriched content knowledge and improved speaking skills and reading comprehension. Students were able to demonstrate an understanding of the main message and supporting details on a variety of familiar and general interest topics across various time frames from complex, organized, and informational texts.

However, there are many topics that remain to be explored in second language reading research. These include vocabulary level issues in reading development, different preparation of students, extensive reading and motivation and assessment of reading.

The Trial of Making a Textbook for Zero Beginners

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Nowadays, there are many kinds of integrated-skills textbooks for beginners, but they hold very little instruction of letters and pronunciation. Consequently, teachers need to ask learners to purchase two separate drill books aimed to teach letters and pronunciation before using the main textbook. Therefore, the project has been started in order to make a textbook for zero-beginners useable before the main textbook. Regarding letter instruction, it is found that paying attention to different aesthetic senses is surely needed (Ugamochi and Arakawa 2017). Regarding pronunciation instruction, we are now collecting useful examples for the textbook. For example, it often takes time for Russian learners to acquire the pitch accent of MIZEN-KEI (so-called NAI-form). Although there is a pronunciation rule that the pitch of "NAI" is low if its dictionary-form ends low, they tend to pronounce the pitch of "NA" high (Ugamochi and Tsuchiya 2018). We are planning to show our tentative work at the presentation.

Keywords: Textbook, zero-beginners, letter instruction, pronunciation instruction

Understanding the Body in Caraka Samhita: Intersection of Western Theories and Ayurveda

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The focus of this paper is body as it is approached in Caraka Samhita, one of the main texts of Ayurveda. Ayurveda, literary meaning life science, is the name of traditional Indian medicine, and also deals with religion, philosophy and social sciences. The aim of this study is to investigate how the body is seen, classified and idealized in Caraka Samhita by rereading these classical texts.

Body, has become the focus of some theorists and evolved into its final form as it is considered today after Structuralism, Postmodernism and afterwards. While body studies, the core of which is seen in Plato, favors the strong aesthetic body in Ancient Ages, it was built upon the sinfulness of the body in Middle Ages. Starting from the Age of Enlightenment, the body started to be perceived as a machine which turned out to be the reason why the body is regarded as the absolute consumer in current times. However, on the path from an aesthetic body to a consumer body, human being can't still succeeded to recognize their own bodies and to respect for diversity entirely.

Body studies, advancing with the theories of the West, certainly are in need of the cultural heritage of the East as well as West, while working on concepts. The ancient Indian culture that reveals Ayurveda had succeeded to examine the human as body and soul individually. Caraka Samhita, will constitute the main material of this paper for examining how Ayurveda approaches the body.

Keywords: Caraka Samhita, Ayurveda, Body, Body Studies

"Fire and Death in the Turkish Mevlid Tradition: Süleyman Çelebi's Vesilet ün- necat"

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The celebration of the birthday of the Prophet Muḥammad (*Mawlid an-nabī*) has its origins in Fatimid Egypt. Later it came to be celebrated by Sunni Mamluk rulers in Syria, too. Special literary works were recited to mark this occasion. There was also a series of Arabic-language *mawlid* texts. As I argue elsewhere, following the Black Death (mid-14th century on) we see evidence for a rise in religiosity among the Muslim Turks. One of the texts which serves as evidence for this is Süleyman Çelebi's *Vesilet ün-necat*, which becomes the most widely read and beloved *mevlid* text in Turkish. The significant associations between healing and death which are introduced in Süleyman Çelebi's *mevlid* text led to its wide use as a religious text read at prayer gatherings to honor the deceased as well as on many other celebratory occasions. This paper argues that the description of the death of the Prophet Muḥammad in Süleyman Çelebi's *Vesilet ün-necat* is an innovation in the *mawlid* text tradition. It also offers the hypothesis that in this period "salvation from fire" was originally a metaphor for salvation from the Black Death at the time.

Memories as a Reference Phenomenon in Subtitling for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing

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Based on the model of the audiovisual work's communicative features developed by D. Delabastit (1989) and H. Gottlieb (1997), when transferring an audiovisual text, we can distinguish the transfer within two communication components – audio and visual. The paper is focused on subtitling for the deaf and hard of hearing, representing a distinctive type of translation and literary communication in which the meaning is transferred from the auditory to the visual level. We analyse the specifics of the given type of subtitles on the auditory level. We draw attention to verbal (for example song lyrics) as well as non-verbal elements (music, sound effects, sounds appearing off screen, paralinguistic phenomena etc.).

The research is carried out on selected audiovisual works that we perceive as a communication medium encompassing values and meanings of a specific socio-cultural community. The analysed works are also characterised by a considerable, culturally conditioned, expressive value.

The analysis is also complemented by the results of a discussion group which consisted of experienced professional subtitlers for the deaf and hard of hearing. We analyse their opinions and recommendations on possible transfer strategies of given cultural and communicative specifics to adequately transfer the work to the Slovak deaf and hard of hearing recipients, while maintaining its expressive value. Their opinions are compared to the views of foreign theoreticians and practitioners in the field of audiovisual translation (Neves, Pereira and others).

Keywords: Cultural community, cultural references, audiovisual translation, subtitles for deaf and hard of hearing, auditory level.