

ISSN 2518-1483 (Online),  
ISSN 2224-5227 (Print)

2018 • 5

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ  
ҰЛТТЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМ АКАДЕМИЯСЫНЫҢ

## БАЯНДАМАЛАРЫ

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### ДОКЛАДЫ

НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК  
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

### REPORTS

OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

ЖУРНАЛ 1944 ЖЫЛДАН ШЫҒА БАСТАҒАН  
ЖУРНАЛ ИЗДАЕТСЯ С 1944 г.  
PUBLISHED SINCE 1944



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«Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық ғылым академиясының баяндамалары»

ISSN 2518-1483 (Online),

ISSN 2224-5227 (Print)

Меншіктенуші: «Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық ғылым академиясы» Республикалық қоғамдық бірлестігі (Алматы қ.)  
Қазақстан республикасының Мәдениет пен ақпарат министрлігінің Ақпарат және мұрағат комитетінде 01.06.2006 ж.  
берілген №5540-Ж мерзімдік басылым тіркеуіне қойылу туралы куәлік

Мерзімділігі: жылына 6 рет.

Тиражы: 500 дана.

Редакцияның мекенжайы: 050010, Алматы қ., Шевченко көш., 28, 219 бөл., 220, тел.: 272-13-19, 272-13-18,  
<http://nauka-nanrk.kz>, reports-science.kz

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Типографияның мекенжайы: «Аруна» ЖК, Алматы қ., Муратбаева көш., 75.

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Доклады Национальной академии наук Республики Казахстан»

ISSN 2518-1483 (Online),

ISSN 2224-5227 (Print)

Собственник: Республиканское общественное объединение «Национальная академия наук Республики Казахстан» (г. Алматы)

Свидетельство о постановке на учет периодического печатного издания в Комитете информации и архивов Министерства культуры и информации Республики Казахстан №5540-Ж, выданное 01.06.2006 г.

Периодичность: 6 раз в год.

Тираж: 500 экземпляров

Адрес редакции: 050010, г.Алматы, ул.Шевченко, 28, ком.218-220, тел. 272-13-19, 272-13-18  
<http://nauka-nanrk.kz> [reports-science.kz](http://reports-science.kz)

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Owner: RPA "National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan" (Almaty)

The certificate of registration of a periodic printed publication in the Committee of Information and Archives of the Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Kazakhstan N 5540-Ж, issued 01.06.2006

Periodicity: 6 times a year

Circulation: 500 copies

Editorial address: 28, Shevchenko str., of 219-220, Almaty, 050010, tel. 272-13-19, 272-13-18,

<http://nauka-nanrk.kz> / [reports-science.kz](http://reports-science.kz)

**REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

ISSN 2224-5227

<https://doi.org/10.32014/2018.2518-1483.17>

Volume 5, Number 321 (2018), 111 – 115

UDK 342.725

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**FORMATION OF PATRIOTISM IN THE FRAMEWORK  
OF THE PROGRAM " RUHANI ZHANGYRU " AS A HISTORICAL  
FACTOR OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF KAZAKHSTAN**

**Abstract.** In this article, the author examines Kazakhstan's patriotism, which is a new paradigm of state policy and ideology. Undoubtedly, its appearance and approval in the Republic of Kazakhstan was associated with the strengthening of the state's independence. Today, in the age of a rapidly changing picture of the world and new global challenges to mankind, the need to educate the true patriots of our country is growing: "We need to educate ourselves and our children with new Kazakhstan patriotism. This, above all, is the pride of the country and its achievements. " Very topical, this year the Kazakh language was given the status of the state language in Kazakhstan. The issue of preserving the symbol of our statehood - Kazakh language became one of the key from the first day of independence.

**Keywords:** patriotism, history, development, nation, education, customs, traditions, culture.

**INTRODUCTION**

There is no state on our planet that does not need the patriotism of its citizens. This personal characteristic of an individual is the source of strength, the unity of the people and the integrity of the state, mobilizes to solve the strategic tasks facing the society.

The President of the country in the "Strategy" Kazakhstan-2050 ": New political course of the state" stressed the importance of forming a new Kazakhstan patriotism as a cementing idea of statehood [1].

It contains the responsible responsibility of each citizen for the fate, security and future of our country, as well as the comprehension of all compatriots, regardless of nationality and confession, customs, traditions, history, culture and languages of the people of a multinational country. "To be a patriot is to carry Kazakhstan in your heart", - so vividly defined this value The head of our state.

«Ruhani Zhangyru» - a program article of the Head of State aimed at reviving the spiritual values of Kazakhstanis, taking into account all the contemporary risks and challenges of globalization. The article emphasizes the importance of modernizing public consciousness, developing competitiveness, pragmatism, preserving national identity, popularizing the cult of knowledge and openness of citizens' consciousness. These qualities should become the main reference points of a modern Kazakhstani citizen.

**MAIN PART**

Therefore, we, the teachers of the university, are faced with the task of pragmatically and realistically addressing issues of education of patriotism, understanding that young people will love the country, be proud of it if the state guarantees every citizen the quality of life, security, equal opportunities and prospects.

Patriotism is a moral and political principle, a social feeling, the content of which is love for the fatherland, pride in its past and present, its readiness to subordinate its interests to the interests of the country, the desire to protect the interests of the motherland and its people. Ensuring the national security of the country depends on the active opposition of true patriots to the information-psychological impact on the consciousness of man and the people through the language environment and through language. The question of knowledge of the Kazakh language is always associated with the formation of Kazakhstani

patriotism, since knowledge of the Kazakh language is primarily a knowledge of the state language of the country. According to Puhovich L., the issue of the state language, as part of national identification, poses a certain threat to the country's security and stability. At the same time, the successful solution of the language problem can give a powerful impetus to the further development of democracy and will create prerequisites for the country's entry into the list of the fifty most competitive states in the world [2]. Language, being a means of communication, communication, can also act, as the President of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, "a powerful weapon capable of uniting the Kazakh people" [3]. Therefore, the active protection of the language environment is an important aspect of the country's national security and the formation of a new Kazakhstani patriotism.

According to the results of the sociological survey of the Foundation for the Development of the State Language, more than 70% of Kazakhstan's youth are fluent in the state language. The survey involved about 5 thousand respondents aged 18 to 30 years from different regions of Kazakhstan. Respondents were offered several answers regarding their level of knowledge of the state language. According to the data, 77.7% of respondents are fluent in the Kazakh language, 10.3% of the respondents know at the level of conversation, 5% answered "I understand, but do not speak", 3.7% - "I know a few words, I can understand simple sentences" 1.6% do not know the state language at all and 1.7% said "I do not know, but I'm going to start learning" [4].

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, a harmonious language policy is implemented, ensuring the full functioning of the state language as an important factor in strengthening national unity while preserving the languages of all ethnic groups living in Kazakhstan [5]. Within the framework of the State Program for the Development of Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2011-2020. [6] before the higher school tasks of improving the teaching and educational process for the development of the state language, for which the universities of the republic established training centers for the Kazakh language, introduced mandatory training courses, office work in the Kazakh language.

A focus group was conducted to analyze the state of the implementation of the state language policy, and to identify the connection between the knowledge of the state language and the formation of Kazakhstani patriotism by teachers of the Department of Social Work and Socio-Political Disciplines. The participants of the focus group were the first-year students of various specialties of the Karaganda Economic University Kazpotrebooyuz.

The focus group is a methodology that allows to penetrate deep layers of motivation of people's behavior, their expectations, hopes, experiences and personal experience. It allows you to find out what people think about the problem being discussed, why they think so, what motivates them, how they react to certain phenomena, what factors actually influence them, what determines their actions and what incentives they are guided by. Their group discussion, which takes place in the form of a discussion, is organized in such a way as to obtain from its participants "subjective information" on this or that issue. The focus group is a qualitative research method. Data obtained with this method have no statistical justification and do not reveal quantitative parameters of consumer behavior. They are subjective and characterize the psychology of people, and not the objective state of affairs in practice. They allow you to get feedback from real consumers, to hear their voice, to find out possible opinions and reactions to phenomena and actions, to discover new problems, to provide various options for the development of the phenomenon and to put forward hypotheses.

The first cluster of focus group questions was devoted to assessing the general idea of students about the legal bases for the functioning of languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan. To the question: "How do you know the normative documents regulating relations in the sphere of language development in the Republic of Kazakhstan?", Replies were received:

- "The main normative act regulating these relations in the society is the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, article 7, which states that the Kazakh language is the state language in the Republic of Kazakhstan."
- "Along with the Kazakh language, according to the Constitution, the Russian language is officially used."
- "The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan" On Languages "
- "The law of the RK on the media, according to which the media (TV programs, periodicals) must devote more airtime to broadcasts that are broadcast and published in the state language".

Respondents' answers, taking into account the first course of study at the university, indicate that they have certain ideas about the legislative documents functioning in the state. At the same time, it should be noted that the majority of respondents did not answer anything on the merits of the issue, much less they could not fully analyze the content of the laws. Participants in the focus group, as shown by the beginning of the discussion, are not sufficiently well-informed about the content of laws and program documents regulating relations in the sphere of language development. Unfortunately, no one mentioned the implementation of the cultural project "The Trinity of Languages" in Kazakhstan, which today can serve as an example for other countries of the world in terms of popularity in the society and the level of its effectiveness. Thanks to the realized language policy in the RK, the state language is gradually developing and conditions are being created for the development of the languages of all ethnic groups. This year marks the 25th anniversary of our first legislation on languages. The knowledge of all citizens in the future state language will make us even more equal, will strengthen unity. At us in 15 languages there are 60 mass-media, including 34 newspapers and 26 sites of the ethno cultural centers.

To get answers to the next question "Why did the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev at the 21st session of the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan" Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050": culture of peace, spirituality and harmony "demand the exact implementation of the norms of the law" On languages "in all corners of Kazakhstan?", Moderator quoted excerpts from the speech of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan: "As for our capital Astana, it should become a worthy example of tolerant international relations, all norms of the law" On languages ", in particular, objects road infrastructure, public transport, streets, avenues, other city facilities should have indexes in full compliance with the requirements of the legislation, in Kazakh and Russian languages - and this applies to all regions and regions. " "Today it is not always painted, bus stops are announced only on one for some reason, the signs of the routes are also on one, this is a violation of the Constitution ...". After that, the following answers were received:

- "I completely agree with the President, you can not break the law."
- "The infringement of the rights of the Russian-speaking part of the population must not be tolerated."
- "Every nation has a right to language."
- "In the Soviet times tablets, signposts were only in Russian, now - in Kazakh, this is also an extreme."

At the same time, such remarks were made: "But you can understand these words differently, Russian speakers can interpret this statement as" it is not necessary to learn the Kazakh language, "This can push the mastery of the state language for more distant periods".

In continuation of the discussion of the problem, the participants of the discussion were asked the following questions: "Do you think that the requirement to know the state language is coercion of the state or the duty and duty of every citizen of Kazakhstan?", "How do you think, what measures should be applied to a person who ignores the study of the state language? "and" Do you agree that the state language is one of the main factors in the consolidation of the people of Kazakhstan? ", which were followed by contradictory answers, namely:

"This is coercion. Russian language, native speakers of Russian predominate in Kazakhstan and therefore do not force them to teach Kazakh. "

- "I believe knowledge of the Kazakh language is a duty of every citizen of Kazakhstan."

"Personally, I do not want to learn the official language."

- "Why learn the state language, if on a par with it acts Russian."

"Adult people do not need to know the state language for 50 years, since it is difficult and even impossible to master a new language in adulthood."

"Everything depends on the field of activity. If professional activity requires knowledge of the Kazakh language, then it is necessary to teach. "

- "Requirements for knowledge of the state language when applying for a job should not be."

"There is a category of people who study the state language as a need for spiritual growth and practical necessity."

- "You can not use violent measures against a person who does not want to learn the state language, he must himself come to life in the process of vital activity".

"This is a" stick "about the two ends. Outside the country, knowledge of the Kazakh language can bring together, and within the country the requirement to know the state language for regions of compact residence of the Russian-speaking population can lead to strife with other regions. "

The atmosphere of the discussion, established in the focus group, allows us to say that modern youth understands the need to learn the state language, but so far there is no complete awareness of this need. The answers of freshmen, sounded like reflections, often could change the existing opinion of the participant in the discussion on the need to learn the state language. At the table there were answers and replicas that made young people take a different look at the content of the issues under discussion. Many participants realized that this is not a personal issue for everyone, but it is an objective today's reality "to know the state language". Analyzing the respondents' answers, we were convinced that it is necessary to hold a legal universal education with students explaining the provisions of the current Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of language development, which reads: "It is the duty of every citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan to master the state language, which is the most important factor in the consolidation of the people of Kazakhstan" [7 ].

After listening to the previous answers of the respondents, a question was asked to them: "In the Republic of Kazakhstan, the infringement of the rights of citizens on a language basis is not allowed. Have you been in a situation where this provision of the law is not being implemented? ":

- "Yes, there are such cases. I myself did not encounter this, but my friends told me about this case. " (An example was given from the life of friends).

- "Everyone should determine for themselves whether the state language is necessary or not."

- "Experts need to know two languages, it's good."

- "If a person works in the sphere of providing services, then it is necessary to know the state language, this will have a good impact on the career and this is not an infringement of rights."

- "Modern companies require knowledge of the state language, based on the needs of their clients."

- "Ethnic Kazakh should know Russian at the domestic level, as well as Russian - know the spoken Kazakh".

## CONCLUSION

The answers of the participants in the discussion allow us to say that young people do not experience discrimination and infringement of rights on the language principle. In all social spheres, the state language and the language of interethnic communication are used in parallel - Russian. In this case, there are special cases of misunderstanding on the part of representatives of the titular nation - Kazakhs, and representatives of the Russian-speaking part of the population of the state language policy. That allows us to talk about the need to focus the attention of the state and the public on the education of the people's tolerance, as the basis of state security.

Based on the content of the discussion, it can be concluded that the bulk of the respondents realize that without the knowledge of the state language, it is impossible to obtain educational grants, to make a career in government institutions, in the service sector, in law enforcement and the judiciary. It is encouraging that youth gathered at a round table understands that in the state the main criterion of professional growth is knowledge of the Kazakh language, rather than nationality.

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УДК 342.725

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Казахский университет экономики, финансов и международной торговли, Казахстан, г.Астана

### **ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ПАТРИОТИЗМА В РАМКАХ ПРОГРАММЫ «РУХАНИ ЖАҢҒЫРУ» КАК ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЙ ФАКТОР РАЗВИТИЯ КАЗАХСТАНА**

**Аннотация.** В данной статье автором рассматривается Казахстанский патриотизм, который является новой парадигмой государственной политики и идеологии. Безусловно, его появление и утверждение в Республике Казахстан было связано с укреплением независимости государства. Именно сегодня, в век стремительно меняющейся картины мира и новых глобальных вызовов человечеству, возрастает необходимость воспитания истинных патриотов нашей страны: «Надо воспитывать в себе и в наших детях новый казахстанский патриотизм. Это, прежде всего, гордость за страну и ее достижения». Весьма актуально, этом году казахскому языку был придан статус государственного языка в Казахстане. Вопрос сохранения символа нашей государственности - казахского языка стал одним из ключевых с первого дня независимости.

**Ключевые слова:** патриотизм, история, развитие, нация, воспитание, обычаи, традиции, культура

ӨОК 342.725

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### **«РУХАНИ ЖАҢҒЫРУ» БАҒДАРЛАМАСЫНДАҒЫ ПАТРИОТИЗМНІ ҚАЗАҚСТАНДЫҚ ДАМУ ТАРИХЫ ФАКТОРЫ РЕТІНДЕ ҚАЛЫПТАСТЫРУ**

**Андатпа.** Бұл мақалада автор қазақстандық саясат пен идеологияның парадигмасы болып табылатын қазақстандық патриотизмді зерттейді. Қазақстан Республикасындағы оның келбеті мен мақұлдауы мемлекеттің тәуелсіздігін нығайтумен байланысты болғаны сөзсіз. Бүгінде әлемдегі тез өзгеріп бара жатқан бейнені және адамзатқа жаңа жаһандық қауіп-қатерлерді туындаған кезде біздің еліміздің шынайы патриоттарын тәрбиелеу қажеттілігі артып келеді: «Біз өзімізді және балаларымызды жаңа қазақстандық патриотизммен тәрбиелеуіміз керек. Бұл, бірінші кезекте, елдің мақтанышы және оның жетістіктері ». Өте өзекті, биыл қазақ тіліне мемлекеттік тіл мәртебесі берілді. Біздің мемлекеттілігіміздің нышаны - қазақ тілін сақтау туралы мәселе тәуелсіздіктің алғашқы күнінен бастап жүзеге асырылды.

**Түйінді сөздер:** патриотизм, тарих, даму, ұлт, білім, салт-дәстүр, мәдениет

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**ISSN 2518-1483 (Online), ISSN 2224-5227 (Print)**

<http://www.reports-science.kz/index.php/ru/>

Редакторы *М. С. Ахметова, Т.А. Апендиев, Аленов Д.С.*  
Верстка на компьютере *А.М. Кульгинбаевой*

Подписано в печать 13.10.2018.  
Формат 60x881/8. Бумага офсетная. Печать – ризограф.  
7 п.л. Тираж 500. Заказ 5.