

TOKYO SUMMIT

September 18-25, 2017

Tokyo - Japan

THE SUMMIT BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Mountain

日本

Editors
Prof. Dr. Mustafa TALAS
Dr. Hoshi NAGATAMO



ISBN 978-605-98855-27-0

summit book of abstracts



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Institution Of Economic Development And Social Researches Publications®

(The Licence Number of Publiator: 2014/31220)

TURKEY

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Iksad Publications - 2017©

ISBN – 978-605-9885-27-0



SUMMIT ID

NAME OF SUMMIT

TOKYO SUMMIT

CONGRESSES

International Congress on Social Sciences, China to Adriatic -V

EJONS - International Congress on Engineering, Mathematic and Natural Sciences - II

DATE & PLACE

September 18-5, 2017 - Tokyo

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Prof. Dr. Mustafa TALAS

INVITED SPEAKER

Prof. Dr. Necati DEMİR

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Mustafa Latif EMEK

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Sefa Salih BİLDİRİCİ

Damezhan SADYKOVA

Hoshi NAGATAMO

Kaldygul ADILBEKOVA

WU Yicheng

LANGUAGES

English, Turkish , Japanese, Chinese, Russian

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5TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON SOCIAL SCIENCES, CHINA TO ADRIATIC
2ND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON MATHEMATICS, ENGINEERING AND NATURAL SCIENCES

18/09/2017

Registration 13:00-13:15

WELCOME SPEECH (11:00 – 11:10)

Prof. Dr. Mustafa TALAS

Head of Summit

INSTRUCTIONS (13:15 – 13:30)

NARITA CONFERENCE HALL

SESSION-I

Head of Session : **KALDYGUL ADILBEKOVA**

13:30 – 13:45	DR. ENGİN ÇAKIR EREN TEMEL & GÖKHAN AKEL	CLASSIFICATION OF CUSTOMER NEEDS WITH KANO MODEL: AN APPLICATION OF SHOPPING MALLS
13:45 - 14:00	SADYKOVA DAMEZHAN MUSTAFA LATİF EMEK	THE HISTORY OF ECOLOGICAL TOURISM IN KAZAKHSTAN
14:00 – 14:15	KONYRBAYEVA SARASH MURATBAEVA GUINAR	ETHNOEDUCATIONAL BASE OF “KAZAKH ARU” SPECIAL COURSE TEACHING IN THE KAZAKH STATE WOMEN’S TEACHER TRAINING UNIVERSITY
14:15 - 14:30	DR. DİLÖROM HAMROEVA	THE LITERARY ATLAS OF THE XVII-XIXTH CENTURIES: TURKIC DERVISH-POETS
14:30 – 14:45	AYKUT DIKER & DR. ENGİN AVCI DR. MEHMET GEDIKPINAR	DETECTION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS POINTS OF ECG SIGNALS
14:45 – 15:00	RAUSHAN ESBERGEN	PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRARIAN SECTOR OF ECONOMICS IN REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION
15:00 – 15:15	YERALİYEVA T.E.	INVESTIGATION OF THE INFLUENCE OF LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL SIGNS ON THE POLYMODAL PERCEPTION OF VERBAL STIMULI
15:15 – 15:30	DR. SARAH DAVIES	
15:30 – 15:45	DARIGA BAKTYGEREYEVA	PEER FEEDBACK: ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION
15:45 – 16:00	DR. OSPANBAYEVA MAKHABBAT P. DR. MEDETBEKOVA GULSHAT O. DR. TAUKEBAEVA KUNSULU S. KURMANOVA S.N.	MODERN PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVICES FOR HUMAN CAPACITY UPDATE
16:00 – 16:30	SIENNA MURRAY	A DISCUSSION OVER CRAFTING STRATEGY
16:30 – 16:45	BIBISH ASHAYEVA AIDA YERGALIYEVA	SELF-ENTITLED UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: CONTRIBUTION OF AGE, GENDER, YEAR OF STUDY AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT
16:45 – 17:00	AIDA YERGALIYEVA	'GENDER SEGREGATED CLASSES: EFFECTIVE OR NOT?'
17:00 – 17:15	PROF.DR. BALKIYA KASSYM KASSYMKYZY AINUR ABDIKADYROVA	TURKIC WORD FORMATION: ANTHROPOLOGICAL PARADIGM
17:15 – 17:30	AINUR ALIYEVA	EFFECTIVENESS OF USING CASES IN PROFESSIONALLY ORIENTED FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING





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19/09/2017

INSTRUCTIONS (13:15 – 13:30)

NARITA CONFERENCE HALL

SESSION-I

Head of Session : **DAMEZHAN SADYKOVA**

13:30 – 13:45	DR. FLETCHER BRENNAN	DUTCH DISEASE: A SAMPLE OF KUWAIT
13:45 – 14:00	MARTHA GIBBONS	TOURISM POLICY OF ITALY
14:00 – 14:15	DR. JANAGUL TURUMBETOVA	ROLE OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN THE WORKS OF TURKISH AND KAZAKH POETS
14:15 – 14:30	DR. JOSHUA CHAPMAN	NEW STRATEGY IN SYRIA: A WAR OR A GENOCIDE
14:30 – 14:45	PETER DAWSON	FLOWERS IN JAPANESE FOLK CULTURE
14:45 – 15:00	DR. JANAGÜL TURUMBETOVA BAYAN KERİMBEKOVA DR. YERKINGUL SOLTANAYEVA ANAY ADILZHAN & SAMAL DARIBAYEV	THE PATH OF THE HOCA AHMET YESEVİ IN KAZAKH AND TURKISH MINSTREL CUSTOMS
15:00 – 15:15	DR. SOPHIE BEATTIE	AN OVERLOOK TO BRITISH MUSEUMS
15:15 – 15:30	ANARKUL.B. SALKYNBAY	AKHMET BAITURSYNULY – THE FOUNDER OF GRAMMATOLOGY
15:30 – 15:45	SAODAT DAVLATOVA	HANDICRAFT IN SOUTHERN UZBEKISTAN: TRADITIONS, CUSTOMS AND RITUALS
15:45 – 16:00	NABI ISKAK	PREDICTIVE MODEL OF E-LEARNING INNOVATIVENESS ASSURANCE
16:00 – 16:30	L. BUSKUNBAEVA & Z. SIRAZITDINOV A. ISHMUKHAMETOVA G. SHAMSUTDINOVA	THE CREATION OF CORPUS OF APHORISTIC TEXTS OF THE BASHKIR LANGUAGE
16:30 – 16:45	Engin ÇAKIR & Abdurrahman GİDER	A SURVEY STUDY ON THE STUDENTS' PARENTS CONCERNING THE USE AND ACCEPTANCE OF E- SCHOOL APPLICATION OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
16:45 – 17:00	ANNA KALIZHANOVA	GAMIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS FOR BUILDING LEARNERS' AUTONOMY
17:00 – 17:15	KATIRA KARYMSAKOVA	TRANSBOUNDARY RIVERS IN CENTRAL ASIA
17:15 – 17:30	EMILY SHIELDS	WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION'S MAIN ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA





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20/09/2017

Registration 09:30-09:45

WELCOME SPEECH (09:45 – 10:00)

MUSTAFA LATİF EMEK

Head of Organizing Committee

INSTRUCTIONS (10:00 – 10:15)

NARİTA CONFERENCE HALL

SESSION-I

Head of Session : **DR. SARASH KONYRBAYEVA & DR. SALİH ÖZTÜRK**

10:15 – 10:30	ZHULDYZ TASHKENBAYEVA ABDYROV A. & TARANTSEI V.	DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES IN KAZAKHSTAN
10:30 – 10:45	БЕЙСЕМБАЕВА К.Д. СКАКОВА Р.Ә. & КАРИМОВА Р.Е. МАҚҰЛБЕКОВА А.А.	ҚАЗІРГІ КЕЗДЕГІ «АКМЕОЛОГИЯ» ОҚУ ПӘНІНІҢ ӘДІСНАМАЛЫҚ ТҰҒЫРЛАРЫ МЕН ҰСТАНЫМДАРЫ
10:45 – 11:00	AİGUL NİYAZGULOVA	PROSPECTS FOR THE MEDIA KAZAKHSTAN IN THE PRESERVATION OF NATIONAL IDENTITY
11:00 – 11:15	БЕЙСЕМБАЕВА К.Д. СКАКОВА Р.Ә. & КАРИМОВА Р.Е. МАҚҰЛБЕКОВА А.А.	БОЛАШАҚ МАМАНДАРДЫ КӘСІБИ ӨЗІНДІК ДАМУДА ЭТНОПЕДАГОГИКАЛЫҚ ДАЯРЛЫҚТЫҢ РӨЛІ
11:15 – 11:30	DR. OSPANBAYEVA MAKHABBAT P. DR. MEDETBEKOVA GULSHAT O. DR. TAUKEBAEVA KUNSULU S. KURMANOVA S.N.	PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PUBLIC RECYCLING
11:30 – 11:45	Doç.Dr. Ömer Okan FETTAHLIOĞLU Öğr.Gör. Tamara FETTAHLIOĞLU	KURUMSAL ŞİRKET YÖNETİŞİMİNE İLİŞKİN ANKET GELİŞTİRME ÇALIŞMASI SURVEY DEVELOPMENT STUDY OVER CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
11:45 – 12:00	SADYKOVA DAMEZHAN	INFLUENCE OF TOURISM ON DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY OF NORTH KAZAKHSTAN REGION
15:30 – 15:45	SIENNA WALLER	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS APPLICATIONS IN ECONOMICS
15:45 – 16:00	Dr. Salih ÖZTÜRK & Harun DEMİR Kaldyguł ADILBEKOVA	EXCHANGE RATE, EXPORT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIP: TURKEY EXAMPLE





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21/09/2017

Registration 13:00-13:15

WELCOME SPEECH (11:00 – 11:10)

PROF. DR. MUSTAFA TALAS

INSTRUCTIONS (13:15 – 13:30)

OTTOMAN CONFERENCE HALL

SESSION-I

Head of Session : **DR. MUSTAFA TALAS**

13:30 – 13:45	NANAMI HASHIMOTO	THE EFFECT OF HOT SPRINGS TO FUKUOKA ECONOMY
13:45 - 14:00	DR. AİGÜL NİYAZGULOVA NİETZHAN IBRAGİMOV	PROSPECTS FOR THE MEDIA KAZAKHSTAN IN THE PRESERVATION OF NATIONAL IDENTITY
14:00 – 14:15	ОСПАНБАЕВА МАХАББАТ МЕДЕТБЕКОВА ГҮЛШАТ ТАУКЕБАЕВА КҮНСҰЛУ КУРМАНОВА С.Н.	АДАМ САНАСЫН ЖАҒЫРТУДЫҢ ЗАМАНАУИ ПСИХОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ҚҰРАЛДАРЫ
14:15 - 14:30	NADİRE KANTARCIOĞLU	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR AND WORK PERFORMANCE: A CASE STUDY ON BLUE- AND WHITE-COLLAR EMPLOYEES
14:45 – 15:00	教育学博士，副教授	家庭教育基于民族内涵的职责和其改进途径
15:00 – 15:15	DR. ERKAN ALSU SERPİL MORBONCUK	EFFECT ON THE FIRM FINANCE LIQUIDATOR, ANALYSIS OF ECONOMETRIC APPROACH TO THE BALANCE THEORY: MANUFACTURING SECTOR 2004-2016
15:15 – 15:30	DR. MUSTAFA TALAS	A RESEARCH ON ECOTOURISM CONCEPT IN TURKEY
15:30 – 15:45	作者	国际私法与国际诉讼程序法
15:45 – 16:00	SAODAT DAVLATOVA	THE SEMANTICS OF CHARACTERS IN THE UZBEK TRADITIONAL CRAFTS
16:00 – 16:30	BEISEMBAEVA KD. & SAKAKOVA R. KARİMOVA R.E. & MAKULBEKOVA A.A.	ROLE OF ETHNOLOGICAL RECOGNITION IN FUTURE SPECIALISTS' SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT
16:30 – 16:45	JUMANAZAROV KHURSHİD S.	CHIROPRACTOR QUACKERIES AND THEIR ROLE IN THE FOLK MEDICINE
16:45 – 17:00	SADİKOV ZHASULAN AMANGELDİEVİSH	FEATURES OF CREATION OF TOURIST-RESOURCE CADASTER: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE AND PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT IN KAZAKHSTAN
17:00 – 17:15	李钟赫	通过卢梭《论人类不平等的起源与基础》分析自然状态
17:15 – 17:30	Beisembaeva KD. & SAKAKOVA R. Karimova RE.	METHODOLOGICAL EXAMPLES AND PRINCIPLES OF ACADEMY OF EDUCATIONAL MODERN
	Doç.Dr. Ömer Okan FETTAHLIOĞLU Öğr.Gör. Tamara FETTAHLIOĞLU Mustafa Latif EMEK	GEN ÖRGÜT YAPILARINDA ÖRGÜTSEL ADANMIŞLIK DAVRANIŞLARI ORTAYA ÇIKABİLİR Mİ?





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22/09/2017

Registration 10:00-10:15

WELCOME SPEECH (10:15 – 10:20)

Prof. Dr. Mustafa TALAS
Head of Summit

OPENING SPEECH (10:20-10:50)

Prof.Dr. Necati DEMİR
Turkish-Japanese Relations During History

Ottoman Conference Hall

SESSION-I

Head of Session : **PROF. DR. NECATI DEMİR**

10.50-11.05	Dr. Habib HAMURCU	INVESTIGATION OF CULTURALLY AND RELIGIOUSLY SENSITIVE APPROACHES IN APPROACH TO IMMIGRATION TRAUMAS
11.05-11.20	Dr. Derya Çini ŞİMŞEK	RELATIONS WITH AFRICA IN THE 20TH CENTURY IN TURKEY CHANGING PARADIGMS BETWEEN AFRICA AND TURKEY
11.20-11.35	Dr. Şayan ULUSAN	ATATÜRK PERIOD RELIGION APPLICATIONS (1923-1938) (Comments, Critics, Reviews)
11.35-11.50	Bekir KÖYLÜ	ANCESTORS CULT AT TRADITIONAL TURKISH RELIGION AND SHINTOISM
11.50-12.05	Cengiz TOPDEMİR& Canan TOPDEMİR	ELASTIC NUMBERS
12.05-12.20	Dr. Necati DEMİR	URAL ALTIC AND RELATIONSHIP WITH JAPANESE

12.20 – 14.00 : Lunch

SESSION-II

Head of Session : **DR. SAYAN ULUSAN**

14.00-14.15	Dr. Şayan ULUSAN	ACCORDING TO ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS IN ATATÜRK PERIOD TURKISH-JAPANESE RELATIONS (1923-1938)
14.15-14.30	Dr. Emine KOCA & Dr. Özlem KAYA	EVALUATION OF TEXTILE AND READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING SECTORS IN THE CONTEXT OF PRODUCTION AND COMPETITION (THE CASE OF TURKEY AND JAPAN)
14.30-14.45	Dr. Alper YONTAR & Dr. Ali ALTIKULAÇ	AN INVESTIGATION ON SELF-EFFICACY PERCEPTIONS OF PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS RELATED TO VALUES EDUCATION
14.45-15.00	Dr. Fatma KOÇ & Leyla KAYA DURMAZ	MORPHOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF APPLICATIONS OF TAIL AT CLOTHING AND THEIR SYMBOLIC VALUES
15.00-15.15	Dr. Aydın ZOR	ANTALYA KONULU PUL TASARIMLARININ GRAFİK TASARIM YÖNÜNDEN ANALİZİ
15.15-15.30	Dr. Mehmet Ali EROĞLU	TÜRK KÜLTÜRÜ VE KIZILDERİLİ KÜLTÜRÜNDEKİ BENZERLİKLER
15.30-15.45	Yusuf Yiğitcan YILDIRIM & Enes ALTIOK	CONTRIBUTION OF TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION TO ECONOMIC GROWTH





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Prof. Dr. Mustafa TALAS

Head of Summit

SESSION-I

Ottoman Conference Hall

Head of Session : **PROF. DR. MUSTAFA TALAS**

09.30-09.45	Dr. Satay SYZDYKOV	GENESIS OF KAZAKH STATEHOOD: AN INSTITUTE OF SAGES (BIYS')
09.45-10.00	Dr. Mustafa ÜNAL	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ASIAN SHAMANISM AND WESTERN SHAMANISM
10.00-10.15	<i>Dr. Ali Ayca KOLUKISA</i>	<i>MODERN DICTIONARY MAKING IN JAPAN</i>
10.15-11.00	Dr. Kasım KARAMAN	HUNGER, AGRO-FOOD POLICIES AND FOOD SECURITY
11.00-11.15	Cengiz TOPDEMİR & Canan TOPDEMİR	THE THEORY OF TOPDEMİR'S NUMBERS
11.15-11.30	Dr. AYUPOVA ZAURE K. Dr. Daurenbek KUSAINOV	ABOUT THE SPIRITUAL BASES OF THE KAZAKH NATIONAL IDEA
11.30-11.45	Dr. BAKYTGUL TUNDIKBAYEVA	FORMATION OF MODELS OF ENTREPRENEURIAL UNIVERSITIES: ANALYSIS OF WORLD EXPERIENCE
11.45-12.00	Dr. Zulfiya İMYAROVA	DUNGAN DIASPORA IN CENTRAL ASIA: PROBLEMS OF THE PRESERVING THE ETHNIC LANGUAGE IN MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY

12.00 – 13.00 : Lunch

SESSION- II

Ottoman Conference Hall

Head of Session : **PROF.DR. AYUPOVA ZAURE K.**

13.00-13.15	Cengiz TOPDEMİR & Canan TOPDEMİR	TOPDEMİR DIVISORS
13.15-13.30	Dr. STEPHANIE SMITH Dr. K.N.MYSSAYEVA Dr.D.KUSAINOV & Dr. D. KUSAINOV Dr. AYUPOVA ZAURE K.	INFLUENCE OF FACEBOOK ON BODY IMAGE AND DISORDERED EATING IN KAZAKHSTAN AND USA
13.30-13.45	NURAYSHA BEKEYEVA	THE IMPORTANCE OF USING THE COMMON CRITICAL APPROACH OF CONFUCIUS AND ABAI'S LEGACY IN PREPARATION OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS
13.45-14.00	HINATA KAWAGUCHI	JAPANESE SYNONIMS
14.00- 14.15	史文軒	国际法对领土主权的某些限制





TOKYO SUMMIT

September 18-25, 2017

5TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON SOCIAL SCIENCES, CHINA TO ADRIATIC
2ND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON MATHEMATICS, ENGINEERING AND NATURAL SCIENCES

24/09/2017

Registration 13:00-13:15

WELCOME SPEECH (11:00 – 11:10)

HOSHI NAGATAMO

INSTRUCTIONS (13:15 – 13:30)

NARITA CONFERENCE HALL

SESSION-I

Head of Session : DR. MEDEUOVA G.ZH.

13:30 – 13:45	YUZUKI HASHIMOTO	STEEL APPLICATION IN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY
13:45 – 14:00	DR. MEDEUOVA G.ZH. DR. MYRZAHMETOVA DR. ELMIRA MIRZABEKOVA DR. MEHRIBAN EMEK	USE OF NANOELECTROMAGNETIC TECHNOLOGY TO ELIMINATE FUNGAL METHODS
14:00 – 14:15	备德	国际商会仲裁裁决在土耳其的适用
14:15 – 14:30	AKYZHANOVA AKMARZHAN TASYBEKOVNA	PARCELING IN THE MODERN KAZAKH LANGUAGE
14:45 – 15:00	ОСПАНБАЕВА МАХАББАТ МЕДЕТБЕКОВА ГҮЛШАТ ТАУКЕБАЕВА КҮНСҰЛУ КУРМАНОВА С.Н.	ҚОҒАМДЫҚ САНАНЫ ЖАҢҒЫРТУДЫҢ ПСИХОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ АСПЕКТІЛЕРІ
15:00 – 15:15	卡曼	从《比较政治制度》本书的角度分析
15:15 – 15:30	KARLYGASH ASHIRKHANOVA	FORM AND TYPES OF KAZAKH TRADITIONAL HEALING
15:30 – 15:45	NATSUKI NAKAHARA	PLURALS IN TURKISH LANGUAGE
15:45 – 16:00		
16:00 – 16:30	G.E.AZIMBAEVA & M.B. AKHTAYEVA	DETERMINATION OF COMPONENT COMPOSITION OF CHICORIUM PLANT
16:30 – 16:45	SEIKA YOSHIDA	FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC POLICY OF TURKEY DURING SECOND WORLD WAR
16:45 – 17:00	G.E.AZIMBAEVA & M.B.AKHTAYEVA	COMPONENT COMPOSITION OF ESSENTIAL OIL (FLOWER, LEAF, STEM) OF CICHORIUM
17:00 – 17:15		
17:15 – 17:30	KANAT BAZARBAYEV RAKHMET USENBEK	SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN CENTRAL ASIA AND TURKEY
17:30 – 17:45	MAMIROVA K.N. & KAIROVA A.K. NAKYSZHAN A.D. & SAGATOVA M.B.	ANALYSIS OF THE MODERN STATE OF THE TOURIST AND RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN
17:45 – 18:00		

25/09/2017





TOKYO SUMMIT

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Registration 13:00-13:15

WELCOME SPEECH (11:00 – 11:10)

KALDYGUL ADILBEKOVA

INSTRUCTIONS (13:15 – 13:30)

NARITA CONFERENCE HALL

SESSION-I

Head of Session : DR. ORAZBAYEV K.I.

13:30 – 13:45	JOSEPHINE ZIMMERMAN	APPLICATION OF LIGHT ALLOY IN AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY IN GERMANY
13:45 – 14:00	DR. ZHARKYNBIKE SULEIMENOVA DR. AKMARAL KURMANALIEVA	HOMOGENEOUS HOMONYMS IN THE KAZAKH LANGUAGE: TRADITION AND WORLD OUTLOOK
14:00 – 14:15	KANAT BAZARBAYEV RAKHMET USENBEEK	PEDAGOGICAL POSITION OF YOUNG TURKS IN DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION
14:15 – 14:30	ETHEM I. SAHIN & DR. MESUT KARTAL DR. MEHRIBAN EMEK	MICROWAVE ABSORBING PROPERTIES OF POLYANILINE – NiFe ₂ O ₄ : Tb COMPOSITES
14:45 – 15:00	MAMIROVA K.N. & SHAKENOVA TK. LAYSKHANOVSH.U. & KOBEGENOVA H.N, ALIMOVA N.S. & KIYASOVA L.SH. TALIPBAY M.T.	GEOGRAPHICAL APPROACHES TO THE RESEARCH OF PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE
15:00 – 15:15	MAMIROVA K.N. & SHAKENOVA TK. LAYSKHANOVSH.U. & KOBEGENOVA H.N, ALIMOVA N.S. & KIYASOVA L.SH. TALIPBAY M.T.	PROBLEMS OF RATIONAL USE OF ARABLE LAND MAKTARAL DISTRICT OF THE SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN REGION
15:15 – 15:30	MAUI A.A & DR. SAURANBAEV B.N DR. ORAZBAYEV K.I.	PATHOGENS OF THE SOI IN THE SOUTH-EAST OF KAZAKHSTAN
15:30 – 15:45	JOSEPHINE ZIMMERMAN	APPLICATION OF MAGNESIUM DIE CASTINGS IN AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY
15:45 – 16:00	MEDEUOVA G.ZH. DR. KALIEVA A & DR. ZHAILYBAY K.N.	INFLUENCE OF SALT IN THE RICE PLANT GROWTH
16:00 – 16:30	EMMA SCHUSTER	MICROWAVE ABSORPTION AND MOLECULAR STRUCTURE IN LIQUIDS
16:30 – 16:45	MAUI A.A & DR. SAURANBAEV B.N. DR. ORAZBAYEV K.I	BURNING OF BEANS AND STEMS OF SOYA IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST OF KAZAKHSTAN
16:45 – 17:00		
17:00 – 17:15	DR. MEDEUOVA G.ZH. DR. MYRZAHMETOVA DR. ELMIRA MIRZABEKOVA	STUDY OF CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF SNOW WATER IN ALMATY
17:15 – 17:30	EULALIE BÉRANGER	AIR POLLUTION AND HEALTH
17:30 – 17:45	TLEUBERGENOVA K.A. & KARMENOVA N.N. ASHIMOV T.T. & ZIAYVDINOVA A.K. TOKHSABAYEVA M.E. & SATYBALDIYEVA A.U. MAHANOVA A.S	DIFFERENT NOTIFICATION OF THE NATURE OF TARBAGATAY TERRITORIES
17:45 – 18:00	TLEUBERGENOVA K.A. & KARMENOVA N.N. ASHIMOV T.T. & ZIAYVDINOVA A.K. TOKHSABAYEVA M.E. & SATYBALDIYEVA A.U. MAHANOVA A.S	OPPORTUNITIES AND PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGICAL TOURISM IN KAZAKHSTAN
18:00 – 18:15	MAMIROVA K.N. & SAGATOVA M.B. KAIROVA A.K. & NAKYSZHAN A.D.	GEOPOLITICAL PROBLEMS OF THE CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS

NARITA- AUDIO



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FOREWORD



Dear academics,

It is my great pleasure to have all of you with us in the beautiful city Tokyo, the hearth of Japan. On behalf of the Summit board and iksad society, and also in my own name, I warmly welcome all of you to the Tokyo Summit.

Japan has been a cultur, tradition and science port since ancient times as well as a gateway of far east's opening up and external cooperation. Embracing the vast ocean, the island has hosted visitors from around the world. On a personal note, being the biggest economic zone in Japan, the Tokyo was at the forefront of Japan's reform and opening up endeavor and was brimming with development opportunities.

Today, we are in a great era of development, transformation and adjustment. Although conflict and poverty are yet to be eliminated globally, the trend toward peace and development has grown ever stronger. Our world today is becoming increasingly multipolar; the economy has become globalized; there is growing cultural diversity; and the society has become digitized. The law of the jungle where the strong prey on the weak and the zero-sum game are rejected, and peace, development and win-win cooperation have become the shared aspiration of all peoples.

Such overseas organizations gather scientists from all of the world and encourage scientific cooperations. I warmly thakful to Necati DEMIR, Mustafa Latif EMEK, WU Yicheng, Hoshi NAGATAMO, Miho NARITA, Mustafa UNAL, Kasım KARAMAN, Damezhan SADYKOVA, Aydin ZOR and to all efforted for that distinguished organization.

Kind regads

Prof. Dr. Mustafa TALAS

Head of Tokyo Summit













AÇILIŞ KONUŞMASI

TARİH BOYUNCA TÜRK JAPON İLİŞKİLERİ

Prof. Dr. Necati DEMİR*

Giriş

Japonya (Japonca'da Nihon veya Nippon, (güneş) (kaynak), kelime anlamı "güneşin kaynağı"), Uzak Doğu'da adalardan oluşan bir ülkedir.

Japonya'nın hiçbir ülke ile kara sınırı yoktur. Kuzeyinde Kore yarımadası (Güney Kore ve Kuzey Kore) ve Rusya ile sınırlanan Japon Denizi bulunur. Batıda deniz ötesinde Tayvan ve Çin ile komşudur. Japonya'nın doğu ve güneyinde ise Büyük Okyanus yer almaktadır.

Dil bilimi araştırmacıları Japonca ve Türkçenin aynı kaynaktan geldiğini ortaya koymuşlardır¹. Dolayısıyla Türkler ve Japonlar kardeş iki millet gibi görünmektedir.

Kâşgarlı Mahmud, Divanü Lügati't Türk adlı eserini yazarken Japonlardan “Çaparka” adıyla bahsetmiş; “Çaparkalıların ülkeleri uzak olması, araya büyük denizlerin girmiş bulunması yüzünden dilleri bizce bilinmiyor.” diyerek dünyanın tanımadığı bir millettten daha 11. yüzyılda bahsetmiştir. Kâşgarlı Mahmud'un bu bilgileri o dönemde nereden aldığı merak konusudur².

Dilleri aynı kökten geldiğine göre bu iki millet bilinmeyen zamanlarda birbirinden ayrılmıştır. İki milletin yeniden karşılaşması muhtemelen XIII. yüzyılda gerçekleşmiştir. Zira Türklerin çoğunlukta bulunduğu Cengiz Han'ın oğlu Kubilay ordusu Japonya'ya saldırmış, ancak bu ülkeyi istila edememiştir³.

Katip Çelebi *Cihannüma* adlı eserinde Japonya'dan *Yaponya* olarak bahsetmiş, “ülkenin idari yapısı, din, dili, ticareti, sanatı, ahlakı, gelenekleri” hakkında bilgi vermiştir⁴.

Şemseddin Sami *Kausu'l-Alam* adlı eserinde Japonya'yı şöyle tarif eder: “Çapoonya yahut Çapon Asya kıtasının münteha-yı şarkında ve Çin'in sevahil-i Şarkiyesi karşısında bir devlet olup, birkaç büyük ve birkaç küçük adadan mürekkeptir”⁵.

Osmanlı Devleti Dönemi'nde Türk –Japon İlişkileri

Türk ile Japon ilişkilerine genel anlamda baktığımızda iki ülke arasında uzun yıllardır barış, iyi niyet ve dostluğun hâkim olduğu görülmektedir.

Osmanlı Devleti ve Japonya'nın 19. yüzyıldan önce doğrudan ilişki kurdukları hakkında pek bilgimiz yoktur. Coğrafi olarak çok uzak olmasından dolayı belki de iki ülke hiç ilişki kuramamıştı.

• Gazi Üniversitesi Gazi Eğitim Fakültesi-Ankara / demir_necati@hotmail.com www.necatidemir.net

¹ Geniş bilgi için bk. F. Yılmaz Kaleli, *Türkçe ve Japoncanın Akıbalığı*, İstanbul 2002; Oka Haluk Akbay, *Japonca ve Türkçedeki Eylemlerin Üye Yapısı –Dil Öğretimi Amaçlı Bir Karşılaştırma*, (Yayımlanmamış doktora tezi), Ankara 2006.

² Kaşgarlı Mahmud, Divanü Lügati't türk, (hz. Besim Atalay), c. 1, Ankara 1939, s. 30.

³ F. Şayan Uluhan Şahin, *Türk-Japon İlişkileri*, Ankara 2001, s. 1.

⁴ Katip Çelebi, *Cihannüma*, İstanbul 1145, s. 124-130.

⁵ Şemseddin Sami, *Kamus-ul-Alam*, c. 3, İstanbul 1308, s. 1747.

Muhtemelen her iki ülke uzun asırlar; ülke raporları, seyahatnameler ve ansiklopedi türü eserlerden birbirini bilmekte ve tanımakta idi⁶.

Uluslararası Anlaşma Madurları Osmanlı Devleti ve Japonya

Japonya ve Osmanlı arasındaki ilişkiler, 1871 yılında Batı başkentlerinde başlamış gibi görünmektedir. Japonların ABD ile 1858'de yaptığı Kapitülasyon benzeri anlaşma, Osmanlı Devleti'nin uzun yıllardır sorunu idi. Japonlar bu anlaşmayı düzeltmek için Osmanlı yetkilileriyle bağlantı kurmak ister.

1858 anlaşmasını düzeltme amacıyla gönderilen *Prens İwakura*⁷ heyetiyle Avrupa'ya seyahat düzenlemiştir. Heyetin Avrupa'yı ziyareti sırasında, Prens Iwakura sekreterlerinden biri olan *Fukuchi Genichiro*'ya⁸ İstanbul'a giderek, Japonya'nın "eşit olmayan anlaşmalar"dan doğan zor durumuna benzer olan Osmanlı'nın Kapitülasyonist antlaşmalarının şartları üzerinde çalışmasını emretmiştir⁹.

Japonya-Osmanlı ilişkileri açısından 1871'deki *Fukuchi raporu* imparatorluğun şartları hakkında bilgi verme konusunda tatmin edici olmamıştır. Bunun sonucu olarak Dışişleri Bakanı *Terashima Munenori*, Japonya'nın İngiltere'deki diplomatik temsilcisi Ueno Kagenori'ye Türk-Londra sefiri ile ilişki kurarak o ülkedeki şartları incelemesini ve Japonya'yla Osmanlı Türkiye'si arasında bir ticaret ve dostluk antlaşması imzalamaya olasılığını görüşmesini emretmiştir¹⁰.

Japon İmparatoru Meji ve Osmanlı Sultanı II. Abdülhamid

1867'de İmparator *Meiji Dönemi*'nin başlamasıyla Japonya, hızla dışa açılmaya ve gelişmiş ülkeler karşısında koz olarak kullanabileceği yeni müttefikler edinmeye yöneldi.

1868'deki Meiji Restorasyonu sonrasında, yeni Japon hükümeti Osmanlı'yla ilişkiler kurmak için arayış içerisine girmiş, Balkanlar'a ve Yakın Doğu'ya yayılmış olan Osmanlı topraklarına çeşitli heyetler göndermeye başlamıştır. Bu çalışma da, bölgeye gelen ziyaretçilerin seyahat kayıt ve raporlarına dayanmaktadır.

Öte yandan Osmanlı Devleti ise, Japonya'nın hızla dünya sahnesinde ortaya çıkmasını ve bunu sağlayan başarılı ıslahatlarının önemini fark etmiş, bir şekilde, bu Uzak Doğu'nun yükselen yıldızı ile yakın bir ilişki kurmasının Batı dünyasının Büyük güçlerinin karşısında, özellikle Rusya'ya karşı, faydalı olabileceğini düşünmüştür¹¹.

Siyasi tarih açısından, Japonların Osmanlı İmparatorluğu üzerinde ilgisinin gelişiminde iki farklı aşama fark edilecektir. Birinci aşama; 1868 ve 1890'lı yıllar arasında olup bu dönem, Japonya'nın Batı ile anlaşmalarını gözden geçirerek egemenlik haklarının tamlığını aradığı bir dönemdir.

Osmanlı hükümeti ise kendi açısından Japonya ile ilişkiler kurmak konusunda olumlu bir tavır içinde olmuş, özellikle Sultan II. Abdülhamid, Rusya'ya karşı işbirliği yapma gündemini paylaşarak Doğu'nun bu başarılı modernleşen gücü ile işbirliği kurma arzusunu göstermiştir.

⁶ Geniş bilgi için bk. Şahin, age, s. 1-2.

⁷ Japonya'nın Almanya büyükelçisi.

⁸ Japon Dışişleri Bakanlığı katibi.

⁹ Selçuk Esenbel, "Türk-Japon İlişkilerinin Tarihi", *Türkler*, C. 13, s. 149-161.

¹⁰ Şahin, age, 13; Esenbel, agm.

¹¹ Esenbel, agm.

Rusya'ya karşı politik çıkarlar tekrar kendini hissettirdiğinde, 1876'da İngiliz siyasetçileri Osmanlı Sadrazamı Mithat Paşa'ya yaklaşılarak Osmanlıların Japonya ile sıkı ilişkiler kurmasını önermişlerdir. Böylece, 1878'de Japon savaş gemisi Seiki, taşımakta olduğu bahriye öğrencileri ile İstanbul'a on iki günlük bir ziyaret yapmışlar, onlar törenlerle kabul edilmişlerdir¹².

Japon savaş gemisi Seiki İstanbul'da

1800'lerin son yıllarında Japonya dostluğu için ilk ve en güçlü aday o dönem Japonya ile aynı dertten muzdarip olan Osmanlı Devleti idi. Önce 1878'de Japon savaş gemisi Seiki, okul gemisi olarak İstanbul'u ziyaret etti¹³. II. Abdülhamid, geminin kaptanına: “*Ben de ülkenize harp gemimizi gönderip kaptanım ve zabitim vasıtasıyla imparatorunuza selamımı iletmek istiyorum. Lütfen sevgimi Japon İmparatoruna söyleyiniz.*” demişti¹⁴.

Japon Bilgi Toplama Ekibi Osmanlı Toraklarında

Japonların Yakın Doğu'nun şartları hakkında birinci elden geniş bilgi toplama amaçlı çabaları arasında en ünlüsü 1880 yılındaki Yoshida heyetidir. Japon Dışişleri Bakanlığı, 1880'de Yoshida Masaharu liderliğinde bir heyet oluşturmuştu. Imperial Hotel yöneticisi Yokoyama Nagaichirh, ordudan Albay Furukawa Nobuyoshi ve iki yardımcısı Tsuchida Seijirh ve Asada Iwatarh ile bazı tüccarlar heyette yer almışlardır. Sonradan öğrenildiğine göre Yoshida heyeti, aynı yıl savaş gemisi Hiei ile Basra Körfezi'ne ulaştığında, bunun bir güç gösterisi olarak gönderildiği söylenmiştir. Japon ekibi Bushire'ye ulaşmak için zor bir kara yolculuğuna girişmiş ve -onların daha sonraki kayıtlarına göre- korkunç bir yolculuktan sonra Tahran'a ulaşabilmişlerdir. Tahran'da on iki gün kaldıktan sonra heyet, Kafkas bölgesine gitmiş ve 1881'de Osmanlı başkentine girmiştir. II Abdülhamid, heyeti 10 Mart 1881'de kabul etmiştir¹⁵.

Osmanlı hükümeti, Yoshida Zahano heyetini memnuniyetle karşılamıştır. Kendisine Osmanlı Devlet nisanı verilmiştir¹⁶. Sultan II. Abdülhamid iki ülke arasında bir anlaşma yapmak üzere görüşmelerin başlatılmasını teşvik etmiştir¹⁷. Daha sonra Yoshida Heyeti, Romanya'ya ve Budapeşte'ye, son olarak da heyetin dağıldığı yer olan Viyana'ya ulaşmıştır. Yokoyama ve tüccarlar Londra'ya gidip, Furukawa İtalya üzerinden ülkesine dönerken, Yoshida Zahano St. Petersburg'a gitmiştir¹⁸. Bu görüşmeler sonunda küçük ölçekli bir anlaşma imzalanmıştır¹⁹.

25 Mart 1883'te Japon İmparatoru Meiji'ye imparatoruna *Murassa Nişan-ı Osmanî* verilmesi gündeme gelmiştir²⁰. Bu arada Japonya imparatoru da sürekli olarak Osmanlı diplomat ve üst düzey devlet görevlilerine Japon devleri nişanı vermektedir²¹.

Prens Komatsu İstanbul'da

¹² BOA, İ.DH.. 776 63117; Esenbel, agm;

¹³ Esenbel, agm

¹⁴ Şahin, age, s. 14.

¹⁵ BOA, İ.HR.. 283 17599.

¹⁶ BOA, İ.HR.. 283 17570.

¹⁷ BOA, İ.HR.. 283 17594.

¹⁸ Selçuk Esenbel, “Türk-Japon İlişkilerinin Tarihi”, *Türkler*, C. 13, s. 149-161.

¹⁹ Şahin, age, s. 16-18.

²⁰ BOA, İ.DH.. 879 70131; BOA, Y..A...HUS. 173 27;

²¹ Japonya imparatoru tarafından Tahrirat-ı Hariciye sabık katibi ile diğer bazı şahıslara nişan verildiği BOA, İ.HR.. 296 18717; Japonya Devleti generallerinden Vikonet Şati'ye nişan verilmesi BOA, İ.DH.. 1014 80041 .

Osmanlı Devleti ile Japonya arasında yaşanan daha önce imzalanan anlaşmanın uygulanması sonrasında ilk önemli temas, İmparator Meiji'nin kardeşi *Prens Komatsu* ve eşinin 1886'da Avrupa'ya yolculukları sırasındaki İstanbul ziyareti olmuştur. Komatsu çifti, 1887 yılında sonbaharda İstanbul'a varmışlar ve bu olay daha sıkı ilişkiler kurma arzusunu yeniden canlandırmıştır²².

1887 yılı Eylül ayında Prens Komatsu eşi ve bir heyet ile İstanbul'a gelir²³. Türenle karşılaşır²⁴. Komatsu, İstanbul'da padişah, sadrazam ve diğer bazı devlet görevlileri ile görüşmüştür²⁵. II. Abdülhamid'e dostluk nişanı sundu. Bu nişan Topkapı Müzesi'ndedir. Bununla birlikte kendisine de devlet nişanı takdim olunmuştur²⁶.

Bu diplomatik ve samimi ziyaretlere rağmen Türk-Japon ilişkilerinin güçlenmesindeki en büyük olay, iyi niyet ve dostluk ziyareti için Japonya'ya yaptıkları zorlu yolculuk sonrasında batan Osmanlı İmparatorluğu firkateyni Ertuğrul'un felaketidir.

28 aralık 1887'de Japonya imparatoru tarafından II. Abdülhamid'e hediye olarak tüfekler gönderilir²⁷.

3 Nisan 1388'de Japonya imparatoruna *nişan-ı âli* gönderilmesi kararlaştırılır²⁸.

18 Temmuz 1888 Japonya imparatoru tarafından *Sadrazam Kamil Paşa* ile diğer bazı şahıslara verilen nişanlar kabul edilir²⁹.

Japonya'ya Savaş Gemisi Gönderilme Hazırlıkları

Osmanlı Devleti, baştan Japonya'ya bir savaş gemisi gönderme sözü vermişti. Bizzat II. Abdülhamit tarafından. Artık vakti gelmişti. Fakat bazı sorunlar vardı. Osmanlı Devleti'nin Japonya'ya kadar gidecek savaş gemisi yoktu.

Yıllardır Haliç'te çürümeye bırakılmış, bir zamanlar Akdeniz'i göl yapan kudretli Osmanlı donanmasından, Devlet-i Ali Osman'a yakışır bir gemi seçilmeli ve Japonya'ya Padişahın "özel nişanı"nı götürmeliydi. Arandı, tarandı ve aslında yelkenli olarak inşa edilen ve sonradan buhar motoru eklenen Ertuğrul Firkateyni'nde karar kılındı. Fakat geminin bu yolu gidebileceği konusunda herkesin tereddüdü vardı³⁰.

Ertuğrul Firkateyni Tokyo'da

14 Şubat 1889'da Ertuğrul Firkateyni'nin Japonya'ya gönderilmesine karar verilir. 26 Mayıs 1889'da Japon İmparatoru'na *Osmanlı Devlet Nisanı* hazırlanır³¹. 6 Temmuz 1889'da Abdülhamid,

²² BOA, İ.DH.. 1049 82389; Ahmet Cihan-Metin Hülagu, *Bir Dostluk Öyküsü Belhgelerle Türk _Japon İlişkisi*, Kayseri (Tarihsiz), s. 60-61.

²³ BOA, HH.d... 5600; Y..PRK.TŞF. 2 31.

²⁴ BOA, İ.DH.. 1049 82428.

²⁵ BAO, Y..A...HUS. 195 161; BOA, Y..A...HUS. 197 134; İ..HR.. 307 19553.

²⁶ BOA, İ.DH.. 1049 82447

²⁷ BOA, İ.DH.. 1063 83390.; BOA; Y..PRK.HR.. 10 46 .

²⁸ BOA, İ..HR.. 309 19735.

²⁹ BOA, İ..HR.. 311 19847.

³⁰ Amiral(e) Çetinkaya Apatay, *Ertuğrul Firkateyni'nin Öyküsü*, İstanbul 1997, s. 87-158; Erol Mütercimler, *Ertuğrul Faciası ve 21. Yüzyılda Doğu Türk-Japon İlişkisi*, İstanbul 1993, s. 97-137; Esenbel, agm; Şahin, age, s. 29-54.

³¹ BOA, DH.MKT. 1619 85

Osman Paşa'yı Ertuğrul Fırkateyni ile Japonya'ya göndermeye hazırlanır³². Gemi 12 Temmuz 1889'da yola çıkar. Arkasından gemi personeli için pek çok karar alınır³³.

14 Temmuz 1889'da yola çıkan Ertuğrul Fırkateyni, 7 Haziran 1890'da Japonya'da Yokohama'ya ulaşır. Normal seyir süresi 3 ay olan yolu Ertuğrul tam 11 ayda almış ve Japonya'ya ulaşabilmiştir.

Osman Paşa, 13 Haziran 1890'da padişahın mektubu ve hediyeleri Japon İmparatoru'na sunmuştur. Kraliçeye de taç ile murassa gerdanlığı sunulmuştur³⁴. O gece büyük bir tören düzenlenmiştir. Törende Türk heyetine de Japon imparatoru çeşitli hediyeler sunmuştur³⁵.

Ertuğrul Fırkateyni'nin Tokyo'dan Dönerken Batışı

İşte bu şartlar gereğince, 15 Eylül 1890'da Yokohama'dan dönüş yolculuğu başladı. Lakin daha bir gün yol alınmıştı ki, Ertuğrul kendini şiddetli bir fırtınanın ortasında buluverdi. Son bir umutla Kaşinozaki fenerine doğru yol almaya çalıştı. Gemi giderek fenere yaklaştı. Tehlikeden kurtulmanın sevinci tüm gemiyi sarmıştı. Fakat son anda fenerin önündeki kayalıklara çarptı. Gemi kayalara çarpıp parçalanmış, 16 Eylül 1890'da batmıştır³⁶. Sonrası malum, 600 kişilik mürettebattan sadece 69 kişi sağ kurtulabilmiştir³⁷.

Geminin batmasına Japonya imparatoru ve Japon halkı çok üzülmüştür. Üzüntülerini bir mektup ile Osmanlı Padişahına bildiriler. Yaralıların durumu hakkında da bilgi verirler³⁸.

28 Eylül 1890'da Japonya'dan gelen bir mektupta yaralıların peyderpey gönderileceği bildirilmektedir³⁹.

Şehitler için Japonya'da ve Osmanlı coğrafyasında yardım toplanmış, şehit ailelerine sunulmuştur⁴⁰.

10 Ekim 1890'da Hiei ve Kongo Kruvazörleri kazada kurtulan 69 denizciyi İstanbul'a getirmek için yola çıktı.

14 Temmuz 1891'de Padişah, İmparatora at hediye eder. Hediye edilen atları Yüzbaşı Mehmed Fransız vapuruyla götürür⁴¹.

14 Ocak 1892 Sabık Japonya Emniyet Genel Müdürü Kiora Osmanlı padişahını ziyaret eder. Ziyarete Osmanlı-Japon dostluğuna önem verildiği vurgulanır⁴².

8 Mayıs 1892'de Japonya'da inşa olunacak evlerde Türk mimar ve ustalarının da istihdamı gündeme gelir⁴³.

³² BOA, İ.DH.. 1138 88816.

³³ BOA,İ.HR.. 338 21908; BOA. DH.MKT. 1647 119.

³⁴ BOA, Y..PRK.TŞF. 2 52;

³⁵ BOA. Y..PRK.TŞF. 2 93.

³⁶ BOA, Y..PRK.ASK. 65 2.

³⁷ BOA, Y..PRK.ASK. 67.

³⁸ BOA, Y..A...HUS. 239 39; BOA. Y..MTV. 47 87

³⁹ BOA. İ.DH.. 1295 102422.

⁴⁰ Şahin, age. S. 86-87.

⁴¹ BOA, Y..MTV. 52 26.

⁴² BOA, Y..PRK.ASK. 78 71.

⁴³ BOA, Y..PRK.AZJ. 21 87.

7 Ocak 1893'te Ertuğrul gemisinde boğulanlardan cesetleri bulunup defnedilenlerin mezar mahalline dikilmek üzere yaptırılan üç taşa yazılacak kitabe suretleri gönderilir⁴⁴.

16 Haziran 1893'te Osmanlı Devleti ile Japonya arasında ticarî ilişkiler kurulması için Japonya'nın Berlin büyükelçisi ile temas kurulur⁴⁵.

Japon Bilgi Toplama Ekibi İkinci Kez Osmanlı Toraklarında

Japon Genel Kurmayı ünlü istihbarat memuru Albay Fukushima Yasumasa'nın 1892-93 yıllarında at sırtında tamamladığı 438 günlük Orta Asya yolculuğu önemli bir ziyaretir. Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'na yapılan böylesi bilgi toplama seyahatleri Japonların Rusya'nın nüfuzunu Güney'e yayma planlarını inceleme amaçlarının bir parçasıdır. Fukushima, 1895'te tekrar Tokyo'dan ayrılarak Afrika, Türkiye, Seylan ve Hindistan'ı kapsayan zor bir yolculuğa çıkar. Ertesi yıl 1896'da İran'a girer ve Orta Asya'ya geçer. Güney Arabistan'a dönüp, Hindistan'a, Tayland ve Vietnam'a geçer ve son olarak 1897'de Japonya'ya dönerek ayrıntılı bir rapor sunar⁴⁶.

Zamanın buna benzer bir diğer istihbarat ziyareti de İenaga Toyokichi'nin Taiwan'daki sömürge yönetimine bir rapor hazırlamak için afyon üretiminin durumunu araştırma amacıyla 1899'da İran, Türkiye ve Hindistan'a yaptığı yolculuktur. İenaga, Basra Körfezi'ndeki Bushire'ye ulaşır ve Yoshida ile aynı rotayı izleyerek Tahran'a girer. İran'daki yolculuğundan sonra Bakü ve Karadeniz sahilindeki Batum'a, oradan da deniz yoluyla İstanbul'a geçer. İenaga, afyon üretimini incelemek üzere İstanbul'dan kara yolculuğuna girer, böylelikle Anadolu'nun iç kısımlarında seyahat eden ilk Japon olacaktır. Son olarak, Suriye'ye geçerek, daha sonra Mısır ve Hindistan'a gider. 1900'de İenaga Taiwan'a dönerek sömürge otoritelerine raporunu sunar⁴⁷.

15 Mar 1893'te Japonya imparatoru yeğeni Komacu'nun İstanbul ziyaret edeceği bildirilir. Ziyaret, görüşmeler, törenler aylarca planlanır ve gerçekleştirilir⁴⁸.

8 Nisan 1895'te Galata, Taksim vs. mahallerdeki Ermeni ve Müslümanlardan Japonya'ya işçi gönderileceği dedikoduları yayılmaya başlar. Hükümet bu dedikoduların kaynağını ve şeklini araştırmak için görevliler tayin eder⁴⁹.

23 Nisan 1895'te yazılan bir yazıdan anlaşılmaktadır ki Türkiye'ye Japonya'dan çay getirilmiştir. Getirilen çay fidanlarının yetiştirilmesi ve bakımı için bir tarif hazırlanmıştır⁵⁰.

11 Şubat 1896'ta Japonya ile yapılacak Ticaret anlaşması ve Japonya'nın Berlin Büyükelçisi yine gündemdedir⁵¹.

11 Ekim 1899'da çıkan bir yazıda Japonya Hükümeti tarafından Formuza adasında afyon yetiştirilmek istendiği; Afyon ziraatı hakkında adanın vali muavini Mösyö Beogori'nin görevlendirildiği, valinin Afyonkarahisar, Konya, Mersin, Diyarbakır ve Bağdad'da incelemeler yapacağı yazılmıştır⁵².

⁴⁴ BOA, Y..A...HUS. 268 103.

⁴⁵ BOA, Y..MTV. 78 60 ; BOA, Y..PRK.HR.. 17 29.

⁴⁶ Esenbel, agm;

⁴⁷ Esenbel, agm;

⁴⁸ BOA, İ..HUS. 21 95; **BEO 369 27645**; BEO 391 29265; BEO 394 29515; BEO 403 30153;

⁴⁹ BOA, Y..PRK.BŞK. 40 48.

⁵⁰ BOA, Y..PRK.OMZ. 1 84

⁵¹ BOA, BEO 742 55628, HR.HMŞ.İŞO.184; HR.HMŞ.İŞO. 184; İ..HUS. 53 59.

⁵² BOA, BEO 1384 103755; DH.MKT. 2255 47.

8 Aralık 1899'da Japonya'ya iki tane din adamı gönderilmesi kararı alınır. Bu din adamlarının ücretleri kısa zamanda ödenir ve Japonya'ya gönderilir⁵³.

18 Şubat 1900 tarihinde yazılan bir yazıda tütün ziraatı konusunda bir Japon heyetinin Selanik'te incelemeler yapacağı gündeme getirilmiştir⁵⁴.

27 Nisan 1900'de Japonya Prenslerinden Kotohito'nun bir heyet ile İstanbul'a geleceği, duyurulmuştur. Bu ziyaret günlerce Osmanlı Sarayı'nda gündem konusu olmuştur⁵⁵. Prens, 1 Haziran 1900'de padişah ile de görüşmüştür⁵⁶.

2 Şubat 1896'da Japonya ile bir ticaret anlaşması yapılacağı ve Japonya'da bir orta elçilik açılacağı duyurulmuştur⁵⁷.

Türk Fikir Adamı Seyyah Abdürreşid İbrahim Japonya'da

1900 başlarında Sibiryalı meşhur seyyah ve Türk fikir adamı Abdürreşid İbrahim (1857-1944) Japonya'ya gitmiştir. İslamiyeti tanıtmak için pek çok faaliyet yapmış, 17 Ağustos 1944'te Japonya'da ölmüştür. Anılarını ``*Alem-i İslam*`` adıyla yazmıştır. Kitabın konusu, Japonya'da İslamiyetin yayılmasıdır⁵⁸.

1904 Rus-Japon Savaşı ve Osmanlı Dünyası

Japonya 8 Şubat 1904 gecesini Port Arthur Deniz üssündeki Rus gemilerine saldırarak savaşı başlatmış oldu. Savaş 18 ay devam etmiş, sonunda Rusya hezimete uğramıştır.

Ocak 1904 yılında patlak veren Rus-Japon Savaşı'nı Japonlar kazanmıştır⁵⁹. Bu başarı, Türk toplumunun bugüne kadar süren Japonya sevgisi ve dostane yaklaşımını belirleyen önemli bir mihenk taşı olmuştur. Bu dönemin dergi ve gazetelerinde, düşünür ve yazarlarının hatıratları ve eserlerinde güçlü bir Japonya hayranlığı sergilemektedir⁶⁰. Sürekli olarak Rusya tarafından yenilen Osmanlı Devleti'nde Japonya'nın bu zaferi sevinçle karşılanmış, konuyla ilgili olarak onlarca makale ve kitap yazılmıştır. Osmanlı Devleti bir tecrübe olsun diye askeri hareket takip edebilmek için Mançurya'ya komutanlar göndermiştir⁶¹.

Bu arada Japonya meşhur olmuş, İstanbul'da kaçak olarak Japonya sigara kağıdı basılmaya başlanmıştır. Kaçak olduğu için matbaa mühürlenmiştir⁶².

⁵³ BOA, DH.MKT. 2281 69; DH.MKT. 2260 116

⁵⁴ BOA, DH.MKT. 2307 18.

⁵⁵ BOA, Y..A...HUS. 405 98; **BEO 1488 111591**; DH.MKT. 2349 101; İ..HUS. 82 42;

⁵⁶ BOA, DH.MKT. 2353 79.

⁵⁷ BOA, HR.İD.. 1316 9

⁵⁸ Asyacı Japon arkadaşları arasında süren temaslara Abdürreşid İbrahim 1933 yılında Japonya'ya tekrar getirilir. Bu yıllarda o, Japonya'nın İslam dünyasına yönelik oluşturduğu İslam dış politikası ve stratejisi için 1938 yılında kurulan Dai-Nippon Kaikyhykhkai' (Büyük Japonya İslam Cemiyeti) kuruluşunun Japon olmayan resmi başkanı olmuştur. Aynı yıl, yeni açılan Tokyo Camii'nin imamı olan İbrahim, II. Dünya Savaşı sırasında, Japonya için çeşitli propaganda faaliyetlerinde bulunmuş ve 1944 yılında Tokyo'da vefat etmiştir.

⁵⁹ BOA, Y..PRK.EŞA. 47 76; BOA, Y..PRK.EŞA. 47 77 ;

⁶⁰ Esenbel, agm;

⁶¹ BOA, **BEO 2381 178527**.

⁶² BOA, DH.MKT. 866.

20 Ekim 1905'te Japonya ile İngiltere barış anlaşması imzalanmıştır. Bu durum, İngiltere ile savaşlar yaşayan Osmanlı toplumunda iyi karşılanmamıştır⁶³.

9 Mart 1909'da Japon hanedanından Koti İstanbul'a geleceğini bildirir. Koti'yi ağırlamak için pek çok çalışma yapılır. Devlet töreni ile karşılanır. Osmanlı nişanı verilir⁶⁴.

I. Dünya Savaşı'nda Osmanlı-Japonya Gerilimi

Önceden beri imzalanması için hazırlıkları yapılan ticaret anlaşası 9 Eylül 1909'da yayımlanan bir yazı ile ileri tarihe ertelenmiştir⁶⁵. Zira Japonların İngilizler ile yaptığı anlaşma iki ülke arasında soğuk rüzgarlar esmesine sebep olmuştur.

23 Ağustos 1914'de Japonya, Almanya'ya savaş ilan ederek Osmanlı karşısında I.Dünya Savaşı'na katılınca tüm dostane hava bozuldu. Nitemim 11 Nisan 1915'te yazılan bir yazıdan Osmanlı Devleti ile Japonya devleti arasında posta ilişkilerinin kesildiği⁶⁶ belirtilmiştir. 12 Nisan 1915'te Japonya'nın harp halinde bulunduğumuz İngiltere ile anlaşmasından dolayı ilişkilerin kesildiğinden bahsedilmektedir⁶⁷.

30 Ekim 1918'de Mondros Mütarekesine göre İtilaf Devletleri'nin filoları ile Japon Filosu da İstanbul'a geldi.

10 Ağustos 1920'de Sevr Anlaşması imzalandı. Japonya karşı masada oturmaktaydı.

1. Dünya Savaşı'nda iki ülke karşı taraftaydı. Japonya 1. Dünya Savaşı galipleri arasında Lozan'da yer aldı.

4 Ekim 1920'de yazılan bir belgeden anlaşılmaktadır ki ilişkiler yeniden düzelmeye başlamıştır. Zira Ruslar daha önce aldıkları Türk esirleri Sibirya'ya götürmüşlerdir. Bu esirlerin kurtarılması için Japonya'ya para ödenmiş, onlar da paranın yetmediğini bildirişlerdir⁶⁸.

8 Mayıs 1921'de Japonya Hükümeti Fevkalade Komiseri Marki Savaşoşi Oşida'yı padişah huzura kabul etmiştir⁶⁹. Bu görüşme, Osmanlı Japon ilişkilerinin son noktasıdır.

Cumhuriyet Döneminde Türkiye Japonya İlişkileri

Ankara Hükümeti ile Japonya'nın ilk teması 13 Haziran 1923 tarihinde gibi görünmektedir.

13 Haziran 1923'te Japonya Fevkalade Komiseri Uşyo'nun Mudanya - Bursa yoluyla Ankara'ya hareket edeceğine ilişkin yazı, Osmanlı arşivlerinde bulunmaktadır⁷⁰. Bu haber üzerine Japonya Fevkalade Komiseri Uşyo'nun Ankara ziyaretini kolaylaştırmak için otomobil tahsis edilir⁷¹.

24 Temmuz 1923'te Lozan anlaşması imzalanmıştır. Lozan Anlaşması'nda Japonya ve Türkiye karşı masalardadır, ancak iki ülke karşı karşıya gelmemiştir. Diplomatik ilişkilerde yeni bir çıkış açılmıştır.

⁶³ BOA, İ.HR.. 398 29; BOA, Y..A...HUS. 494 131

⁶⁴ BOA, İ.HUS. 174 15; İ.TAL. 460 40; 51 BEO 3511.

⁶⁵ BOA, **BEO 3642 273146**.

⁶⁶ BOA, MV. 197 67.

⁶⁷ BOA, BEO 4349 326110.

⁶⁸ BOA, MV. 220 142.

⁶⁹ BEO 4682 351091.

⁷⁰ BCA, HR.İM.. 76 25.

⁷¹ BCA, HR.İM.. 76 26

1923'te Japonya'da büyük bir deprem olmuştur. 15 Eylül 1923'te Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi toplanıp Japonya'nın maruz kaldığı zelzelelerden dolayı Japonya'ya üzüntülerini bildirme kararı almıştır⁷².

Türkiye'de eğitimde modernleşme çalışmaları devam etmektedir. 29 Mart 1924'te Japonya'daki okullarda okutulan müfredat programı İstanbul'daki Japonya temsilciliğinden, ücreti karşılığında, istenmiştir⁷³.

8 Haziran 1924'te Türkiye-Japonya arasında resmi temsilcilikler açılmıştır.

Japonya, 7 Temmuz 1924'de Türkiye'yi resmen tanımıştır. Tokyo ve İstanbul elçilikleri açılmıştır. Japonya büyükelçiliği, 1937'de Ankara'ya taşınmıştır.

1931'de Prens ve Prensess Takamatsu Türkiye'yi ziyaret ederek Atatürk'e onur kılıcı hediye etmiştir. Bu kılıç Anıtkabir müzesindedir.

23 Mayıs 1925'te Türkiye-Japonya ilişkileri normale dönmeye başlamıştır. Yapılan anlaşmaya göre Türkiye Japonya'ya tütün satacak, Japonya ise farklı ürünler satacaktır⁷⁴.

7 Temmuz 1925'te Huslasi Fuat, Tokyo Büyükelçiliğine tayin edilmiştir. Bu tarihten itibaren, 1925 yılında Tokyo'da *Japon-Türk Dostluk Derneği* kurulurken, ilk Türk Dışişleri diplomatı Fuat Togay maslahatgüzar olarak Tokyo'ya atanmış ve Türkiye Cumhuriyeti temsilciliğini (Konsolosluk düzeyinde) kurmuştur.

9 Kasım 1925'te alınan kararla ticari ilişkilerin geliştirilmesi için Japon sanayi ürünlerinden bazı örneklerin getirilerek sergilenmesi ve sonra da sergilenen malzemelerin hayır kurumlarına verilmesi kararlaştırılmıştır⁷⁵.

14 Kasım 1925'te yeni Japonya Büyükelçisi Obata, Ankara'ya geleceğini bildirmiş ve Cumhurbaşkanı Mustafa Kemal Atatürk'ten kabulünü arz etmiştir⁷⁶. 29 Kasım 1925'te küçük çaplı bir ticaret anlaşması imzalanmıştır⁷⁷.

Ticaret kısa zamanda renklenmiş olmalı ki 19 Eylül 1926'da Japonya Büyükelçiliği, Türkiye'nin ihracatıyla ilgili istatistikleri içeren durumdan duyduğu memnuniyet ve teşekkürlerini iletmıştır⁷⁸.

Japon İmparatoru Şavo, 1929'da Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Reiscumhuru Gazi Mustafa Kemal Paşa'ya cevaben mektup yazmıştır⁷⁹. Demek ki daha önce Türkiye'den imparatora bir mektup gitmiştir.

26 Temmuz 1926'da Japonya Filosu Kumandanı Amiral Yamamoto'nun Cumhurbaşkanı Gazi Mustafa Kemal Atatürk ve Bahriye vekili (Denizcilik Bakanı) ile görüşmek için randevu istemiştir⁸⁰.

26 Temmuz 1926'da Milletvekili Mahmud Bey'e ait Çankaya'daki arazinin Japonya Büyükelçiliği inşası için verilmesi ricasında bulunulmuştur⁸¹.

⁷² BCA, HR.İM.. 83 49

⁷³ BCA, HR.İM.. 101 16.

⁷⁴ BCA, HR.İM.. 144 2

⁷⁵ BCA, HR.İM.. 165 61.

⁷⁶ BCA, HR.İM.. 166 18.

⁷⁷ BCA, HR.İM.. 170 81.

⁷⁸ BCA, HR.İM.. 199 59.

⁷⁹ BCA, HR.İM.. 230 32.

⁸⁰ BCA, HR.İM.. 254 41

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin yetkilileri açısından 1930'lu ve 1940'lı yıllarda, üzerinde durulan önemli bir sorun, Japon milliyetçileri ve özellikle, Japon Kara Kuvvetleri Genel Kurmayı'nın bazı ileri gelen subayları ile, Sovyetlerden kaçarak Mançurya ve Japonya'ya sığınmış olan Türk Tatar kökenli muhacir topluluğunun, Japonların Asyacı milliyetçi kanadı ile işbirliği içinde bulunmalarıydı. Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin Japonya'ya gösterdiği tutum ise 1931 yılında Prens Tokomatsu'nun Türkiye'yi ziyareti sırasında, Atatürk ile yaptığı görüşmeler çerçevesinde, yakın ve dostane ilişkiler içerisinde gelişmektedir⁸².

10 Ekim 1930'da Türk-Japon Ticaret anlaşması imzalanmıştır.

9 Ağustos 1931'de Japonya Devleti ile bir yıl müddetle ikamet anlaşması yapılması için Hariciye Vekaleti'ne (Dışişleri Bakanlığı) yetki verilmiştir⁸³.

Yeni bir Türkiye-Japonya Ticaret antlaşması 1934 yılında imzalanmıştır. Daha sonra, 1936 yılında Tokyo'ya atanan Büyükelçi Hüsrev Gerede, temsilciliği Büyükelçilik düzeyinde yeniden yapılandırmıştır. Bu dönemde, Türk-Japon ilişkilerini en çok ilgilendiren konu, Türkiye ve Japonya arasında ticaretin geliştirilmesi ve dostane ilişkilerin sürdürülmesi olmuştur.

Mart 1937'de Japonya'ya satılan afyona karşılık, Japon mallarının Türkiye'ye sokulmasına izin verilmiştir⁸⁴.

27 Ekim 1937'de Japonya Büyükelçiliği Ankara'ya taşınmıştır.

Şehzade Abdülkerim Efendi'nin Tokyo ziyareti

1933 yılında, Japon milliyetçilerinin daveti üzerine Şam'da sürgünde yaşayan Şehzade Abdülkerim Efendi'nin Tokyo ziyaret etmiş ve bir yıl kalmıştır. Abdülkerim Efendi'nin Japonya'da bir yıl kalması, Türk Büyükelçiliği tarafından gayri resmi bir şekilde, sözlü olarak, protesto edilmiştir⁸⁵.

Tatar Türkleri, Japonya'da Türk Basını, Türk Dernekleri ve Tokyo Camisi

Rusya'da Bolşevik ihtilalından sonra Türk milliyetçileri canını kurtarmak için başka ülkelere sığınmak zorunda kalmışlardır. Türk Tatar milliyetçilerinden, 1920'li ve 1930'lu yıllarda Japonya'ya gelen, Ayaz İshaki, Abdürreşid İbrahim, Muhammed Abdulhakhay Kurban Ali gibi aydınlar, Japonya'da Türkçü ve İslamcı çalışmalar yapmışlardır.

Japonya'ya ilk gelen Kazan Türkleri, Kobe ve Tokyo şehirlerine yerleştiler. Tokyo'da ilk yerleştikleri bölge ise Okuba semtidir. Abdulhay Kurban Ali (1890-1972)'nin Japonya'ya gelmesiyle Japonya'ya gelen Kazan Türkleri daha organize olmaya başladılar ve 1922 yılında Abdulhay Kurban Ali'nin başkanlığında **Mehalle-i İslamiyye** adıyla bir dernek kurdular. Kazan Türklerinin T.C. vatandaşı olmasından sonra, 1953 yılında, bu derneğin adı *Tokyo Türk Derneği* olarak değişmiştir.

Bu dönemde göze çarpan bazı faaliyetler arasında, 1927 yılında Kurban Ali'nin Tokyo'da kurduğu **Tokyo İslam Matbaası** ve bu yıllarda bastığı *Yani Japon Muhbiri Dergisi*'dir. 1934 yılında Ayaz İshaki'nin de katıldığı *Kobe İslam Topluluğu Kongresi*, aynı dönemde Ayaz İshaki'nin Mançurya'da kurduğu *İdil- Ural Cemiyeti* ve *Milli Bayrak gazetesi* sayılabilir.

⁸¹ BCA, HR.İM.. 254 41.

⁸² Esenbel, agm;

⁸³ BCA, 22-57-6.

⁸⁴ BCA, 72-16-9.

⁸⁵ Esenbel, agm;

Türk aydınları Japon hükümetinden alınan izinden sonra, Shinokubo semtinde bir bina kiralarak 1928 yılında Mekteb-i İslamiye adıyla bir okul açtılar. Binanın bir bölümü de mescit olarak kullanılmıştır. 1931 yılında Tomigaya semtinde bir bina alınarak okul binası buraya taşınmıştı. Mektebi İslamiye’de öğrenciler, Türk ve Tatar hocalardan Türkçe, Tatarca, İngilizce ve Rusça öğrenmişlerdir. Ancak ilkokul müfredatındaki bütün dersleri Japonca idi.

Daha sonra birkaç Japon şirketlerinin yardımı ile Shibuya semtindeki bir arazi satın alındı ve bu araziye 1935 yılında okul binası yapılarak, okul Tomigaya’dan buraya taşındı. 1938 yılında ise okulun yanındaki arazi üzerine Tokyo Camii inşa edildi.

Muhacirlerin, Japon yetkililerin ve Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo gibi iş çevrelerinin desteği ile inşaa ettirdiği **Tokyo Cami’i** ise 1938 yılında açılmıştır. Caminin ilk imamı Muhammed Abdulhakhay Kurban Ali’dir.

Türkiye, 6 Ocak 1945’te Japonya ile ilişkisini kesti. 23 Şubat 1945’te Almanya ve Japonya’ya savaş ilan etti. 15 Ağustos’ta Japonya, şartsız yenilgiyi kabul ettiğinde yenilen ülkeler tarafındaydı.

II.Dünya Savaşı’nın son günlerinde, 23 Nisan 1945’de Türkiye’nin Japonya’ya savaş ilan etmesiyle ipler tamamen koptu. Aslında bu göstermelik bir savaş ilanıdır ve o dönemin koşullarında Türkiye’nin pek fazla seçeneği de yoktur. Fakat Japonlar nezdinde bu olay yıllarca unutulmamıştır, ta ki 1985 yılına dek.

25 Haziran 1950’de Türkiye, Kore savaşına 1 tugayla katıldı ve 1952’de NATO’ya girdi.

14 Mayıs 1952’de TBMM San Francisco antlaşmasını onayladı, Tokyo’da Türk büyükelçiliğini açtı, İzzet Aksalur elçiliğe atandı. Japonya da Ankara’da 4 Temmuz 1953’de büyükelçilik açtı, büyükelçiliğe Shinichi Kamimura atandı.

25 Aralık 1954’te Öğretmen Sıddık Ungan’ın Japonya’daki Türk Okullarında öğretmenlik görevi için atandı⁸⁶.

23 Mart 1955’te Ankara’da imzalanan Türkiye-Japonya Ticaret ve Tediye anlaşmaları ile ekleri onaylandı⁸⁷.

27 Kasım 1956’da Fatin Rüştü Zorlu Japonya’yı ziyaret etti.

1958’de Adnan Menderes, 1959’da Refik Koraltan Japonya’yı ziyaret ettiler, ortak bildiri yayınlandı, kültür alışverişi antlaşması yapıldı.

28 Eylül 1959’da Türkiye Tokyo büyükelçisi Anderiman ve eşi intihar etti.

28 Ocak 1961’de Atatürk Üniversitesi için gerekli olan iki kamyon ve iki otobüsün Japonya’dan pazarlıkla temin edilmesine karar verildi⁸⁸.

1962’de Türk - Japon Parlamentolararası Dostluk Grubu kuruldu. 1964’te Ferit Melen Japonya’da Maliye Bakanı Kakuei Tanaka ile görüştü. Japonya OECD’ye girdi.

1964’de Prens ve Prenses Mikasa, Türkiye’ye gelerek Başbakan İsmet İnönü, Dışişleri Bakanı Feridun Cemal Erkin ve Cumhurbaşkanı Cemal Gürsel ile görüştüler. Mikasa, Atatürk Barış Ödülü aldı.

⁸⁶ BCA, 137-106-11.

⁸⁷ BCA, 138-130-2.

⁸⁸ BCA 158-40-17 28.

Ekim 1967’de Devlet Bakanı Fahr Atabeyli Japonya’yı ziyaret etmiştir.

1969’da Dışişleri Bakanı İhsan Sabri Çağlayangil Japonya’yı ziyaret etmiştir.

1970’te Devlet Bakanı İsmet Sezgin Japonya’yı ziyaret etmiştir.

23 Haziran 1971’de Hasan Uğurlu (Ayvacic) Barajı ve Hidroelektrik Santrali Projesinin dış finansmanı için Japonya’dan sağlanan kredi anlaşması onaylandı⁸⁹.

19 Ağustos 1971’de Haliç Köprüsü Konusunda Türkiye ile Japonya arasındaki Kredi Anlaşması’nın imzalanması hususunda Maliye Bakanı Sait Naci Ergin’in yetkili kılındı⁹⁰.

24 Ağustos 1972’de Boğaz Köprüsü ve İstanbul Çevreyolları Projesinin bir kısmını teşkil eden Haliç Köprüsü’nün inşaatı için sağlanan Türkiye-Japonya kredi anlaşması onaylandı⁹¹.

1973’te Gene Kurmay Başkanı Semih Sancar Japonya’yı ziyaret etti.

24 Temmuz 1974’te Japonya ile Tokyo’da imzalanan Kredi Anlaşması yürürlüğe girmek üzere onaylandı⁹².

Devrin Türkiye Cumhuriyeti hükümeti, Boğaziçi Köprüsü ihalesi açtı. Japonya ihaleye girdi, fakat kazanamadı, ancak Türkiye’ye 1971 ve 1978’de kredi yardımı yaptı. 13 milyon yenlik yardım Hasan Uğurlu Hidroelektrik Santrali ve Haliç Köprüsü yapımlarında kullanıldı.

1975’te Milli Savunma Bakanı Ferit Melen Japonya’yı ziyaret etmiştir.

1978’de BM Güvenlik Konseyi’nde daimi olmayan ülke seçimi oylamasında iki aday ülke vardı: Bangladeş ve Japonya. Türkiye, Bangladeş’ten yana oy kullandı.

Turgut Özal, Japonya’ya ilk ziyaretini 1981’de başbakan yardımcısı olarak yaptı. Japonya’nın ortak olduğu şirket, Fatih Sultan Mehmed Köprüsü’nü inşa etti, Kınalı-Sakarya Otoyolu yapıldı.

Türkiye; makine, elektronik aletler, çelik, kimyasal maddeler, taşıt, yedek parça alırken, Japonya’ya balık, krom, halı, tütün, domates sattı.

İran-Irak savaşının tüm şiddetiyle sürdüğü günlerde, Saddam Hüseyin 18 Mart 1985’de bir gün sonra İran’a hava saldırısı başlatacağını ve İran hava sahasını kullanan sivil uçakların da vurulacağını açıklar. Ülkedeki yabancılar apar topar ülkeyi terk etmeye başlar. Ancak 215 Japon bilet bulamadıkları için havalimanında mahsur kalır. Tüm havayolu firmaları kendi yolcularına öncelik tanımakta ve Japonlar’ı almamaktadır. Tüm Japon firmaları Irak ve İran’dan garanti gelmediği sürece uçuş yapmayacaklarını bildirir.

İşte tam bu noktada İran’da bulunan dönemin Japon Büyükelçisi Yutaka Nomura, yine dönemin Türk Büyükelçisi İsmet Birsell’le görüşerek Türkiye’den yardım ister. Birsell konuyu Özal’a açar lakin çok riskli olduğu gerekçesiyle isteği reddedilir. Fakar Özal’ın eski bir dostu olan ve o dönem İtochu firmasının Türkiye şubesinde çalışan Takaşi Morinaga da Özal’dan ricada bulunur. Bunun üzerine eski bir savaş pilotu olan Ali Özdemir kurtarma operasyonuna kaptan pilot olarak atanır. Günün ilk ışıklarıyla yola çıkan uçak, Tahran Havalimanı’nın kapatıldığı bilgisini alarak dönüşe geçer. Yeniden bir haber gelir ve pistin açıldığı bildirilir. Saatler hızla tükenmektedir. Uçak, Saddam’ın bildirdiği

⁸⁹ BCA, 267-42-9.

⁹⁰ BCA, 270-59-15.

⁹¹ BCA, 287-67-9.

⁹² BCA, 313-25-20.

bombalama vaktine 3 saat kala Tahran'a iner. 15 dakika içinde 215 Japonu alır ve kalkar. Türkiye sınırına girdikten sonra pilotun "Welcome to Turkey" anonsu tüm uçağı sevinç çığlıklarına boğar.

1985'de İran-İrak savaşı sırasında Tahran'da mahsur kalan Japonlar, Türk uçaklarıyla ülkelerine ulaştırıldı. Turgut Özal, başbakan olarak 170 kişilik bir heyetle Japonya'ya gitti.

İşte sanılanın aksine Türk-Japon dostluğunu günümüzdeki seviyeye ulaşmasını sağlayan olay bundan 125 sene evvel yaşanan Ertuğrul Faciası değil, 1985 yılındaki Türkiye'nin kurtarma operasyonudur.

Japonya Mitsui Bank ile yatırımlar yaptı, Sabancı Holding ile ortak şirketler açıldı, Brisa ve Toyotasa kuruldu. Japonya'da Uygarlıklar ülkesi Türkiye Sergisi açıldı.

1986'da Japon-Türk Parleментар Dostluk Grubu Başkanı Kanemaru Türkiye'yi ziyaret etti.

1988'de 2. Boğaziçi Köprüsü törenle açıldı. Japonya'da Topkapı Sarayı Osmanlı Hazineleri Sergisi açıldı.

Ağustos 1990'da Dışişleri Bakanı Nakayama, Eylül 1990'da Prens Tomohito, Ekim 1990'da Başbakan Kaifu Türkiye'yi ziyaret etti.

1990'da Türk-Japon ilişkilerinin 100. yıldönümü etkinlikleri yapıldı. Anma pulları çıkarıldı, Ertuğrul şehitleri anıldı. 1994'de İstanbul Japon Festivali yapıldı.

1992'de Başbakan Demirel ve heyeti Japonya'yı ziyaret etti.

1995'de Başbakan Tansu Çiller ve heyeti Japonya'yı ziyaret etti. 1999 depremlerinde Japonya, Türkiye'ye yardım etti.

2000'de Dışişleri Bakanı İsmail Cem Japonya'daydı. Diyanet İşleri Başkanı Mehmed Nuri Yılmaz, Tokyo'da Tokyo Camii açılışında bulundu.

2002'de Dünya Kupası ev sahiplerinden biri olan Japonya çeyrek final için Türkiye ile karşılaştı, Türkiye maçı 1-0 kazanarak finale çıktı.

2003 yılı Japonya'da, "Türk Yılı" olarak ilan edildi. Kutlamalar yapıldı.

Ocak 2006'da Japonya Başbakanı Koudzumi Türkiye'ye geldi.

Türkiye'de Japon Filmleri Festivali düzenlendi, Japon halk dansları ve kimono gösterileri yapıldı. Japonya'da Türkiye sergileri açıldı, Türk yılı etkinlikleri yapıldı.

Türkiye'de Japonca eğitimi veren kurumlar

Türkiye'de Japonca, Japon dili ve edebiyatı konusunda eğitim veren kurumlar şunlardır: Ankara Üniversitesi, Çanakkale 18 Mart Üniversitesi, Erciyes Üniversitesi, ODTÜ, Bilkent Üniversitesi, Başkent Üniversitesi, Boğaziçi Üniversitesi, İTÜ, Galatasaray üniversitesi, Ege Üniversitesi, Türktelekom Anadolu Teknik Lisesi, İTO Anadolu ticaret lisesi, Türk-Japon Vakfı, Japon Kültür ve Enformasyon Merkezi, Türk Japon Kadınları Dostluk ve Kültür Derneği, TÖMER, Bilgi Eğitim ve kültür vakfı.

Japon Ürünleri

Japon otoları *Toyota, Nissan, Subaru, Mazda, Honda, Daihatsu, Mitsubishi, Suzuki* Türkiye yollarında en sık rastlanan araçlardandır. *Sony* ve *Sanyo* elektronik ürünlerine ise hemen her evde ve iş yerinde rastlamak mümkündür.

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti ile Japonya Şehirlerinin kardeşliği

İki ülken kardeş şehirleri: Kushimoto=Yakakent, Shimonoseki=İstanbul, Kushimoto=Mersin, Ena=Hereke, Sagae=Giresun, Tonami=Yalova.

Japonya-Türkiye Ticareti

Japonya, 5 trilyon ABD Dolarına yaklaşan gayri safi milli hâsılasıyla, dünyanın ikinci büyük ekonomisine sahiptir. İkinci Dünya Savaşından sonra hızla kalkınan Japonya'nın kişi başına düşen milli geliri 35.000 ABD dolarını aşmaktadır. Dünyanın en pahalı ülkeleri sıralamasında üst sıralarda bulunan Japonya, uluslar arası arenada lüks tüketim maddelerinde büyük pazar payına sahip ülkelerden birisidir.

Öte yandan Japonya ve Türkiye arasındaki ticaret hacmi, beklentilerin çok altında seyretmektedir. Son yıllarda Japonya'ya ihracat konusunda yoğun ilgi olmasına rağmen Türk-Japon Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası'na kayıtlı **sadece 28 Türk firması Japonya'da** faaliyette bulunmaktadır. Bunlar ticaret alanında genellikle gıda, lokantacılık, hediyeelik eşya, halı ve kilim ticaretiyle uğraşmaktadırlar.

Türkiye ve Japonya arasındaki ilişkiler özellikle 1990'lı yıllardan itibaren Japonya'nın Türkiye'ye verdiği krediler ile ivme kazanmaya başlamış ve aynı yıllarda imzalanan *Yatırımların Karşılıklı Teşviki ve Korunması* anlaşmasıyla da ülkemize doğrudan Japon yatırımları akışı olmuştur.

Japonya- Türkiye dış ticaret hacmi 2006 yılında 2,8 milyar dolarken 2007 yılında ise 3,2 milyar dolara yükselmiştir.

Japonya, şimdiye kadar girilmesi çok zor ve uzun uğraş gerektiren bir pazar olarak bilinmekle beraber 1990'ların ortalarından beri bir ekonomik durgunluk yaşayan Japonya, ekonomiyi canlandırmak, yatırımları ve istihdamı artırmak ve küresel ekonomiyle daha çok entegre olabilmek amacıyla yabancı sermayeye olan yaklaşımını değiştirdi. Çok hızlı bir gelişme beklenmese bile, Japonya'da yabancı yatırımcıların faaliyetlerini kolaylaştırıcı ve teşvik edici önlemler artmaktadır.

Sonuç

Osmanlı Devleti ve Japonya'nın ilişkileri çok geç başlamıştır. İlişkiler sıcaklaştığında ise savaşlar nedeni ile iki ülke, çok uzak olmalarına rağmen, dolaylı olarak karşı karşıya gelmişlerdir.

İkinci Dünya Savaşının bitiminde, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti, Birleşmiş Milletlere katılmak için, Japonya ve Almanya'ya savaş ilan etmiştir. Ancak, iki ülkede de büyükelçilikler açık kalmış olup, ilişkiler kesintisiz bir şekilde devam etmiştir.

II. Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra Türk-Japon ilişkileri olumlu bir şekilde gelişirken, özellikle, Başbakan Turgut Özal döneminde, iki ülke arasındaki ekonomik ilişkiler belli bir hız kazanmıştır. Aynı dönemde gerek Türkiye'de Japonca gerekse Japonya'da Türkçe dil eğitimi yaygınlaşmıştır. Belki de tarihte ilk defa olarak Türk-Japon ilişkileri, Osmanlı veya Cumhuriyetin ilk yıllarına oranla, daha derin ve bağlayıcı şartlar içinde gelişme potansiyeline sahiptir.

Öte yandan, Sovyetler Birliğinin yıkılmasından sonra dünyaya açılan Türk Dünyasında Türk ve Japon işbirliğinin tekrar gündeme gelmiştir.

Günümüzde Türk-Japon ilişkileri bütün alanlarda olumlu şekilde yürümektedir. İki ülke insanları bütün samimiye ve iyi niyeti birbirini saygı ile selamlamaktadır.

国际商会仲裁裁决在土耳其的适用

作者, 备德

摘要

随着国际社会的商业关系不断增加,与此同时,争议也在增加。

而且在国际层面上无国际法院解决国际商事纠纷。虽然在特定国家向特定的法院申请,但因每个国家的法律的不同,中立和专门机构的需要产生了申请适用不同的司法管辖区和机构的必要性。在这一点上,出现了特设仲裁(adhoc)与机构仲裁之间的区别。

国际商会仲裁(以下简称ICC)是笔者在本文中研究的一种形式的机构仲裁及其规则。尽管如此,ICC在机构仲裁方面仍然很重要,其优势在某种程度上是值得研究的。笔者在本文中尝试将国际商会仲裁在土耳其适用的情况。

关键词: 国际商会仲裁 《土耳其共和国民事诉讼法》 《土耳其共和国国际仲裁法》
最高上诉法院



《国际私法与国际诉讼程序法》

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摘要

一般来说，法的渊源就是法的表现形式。法在这种意义上的渊源是多种的，并且随着社会的发展而不断地演变和发展，不同的国家在这方面也有不同的规定。国际私法的渊源是指国际私法的表现形式。它主要包括国内法渊源和国际法渊源两个方面。一般法律原则和法律学说也将在奉书中提及。任何国家都在不同程度上把调整国际民商事法律关系的规范规定在国内法中，因此，国内法成为国际私法的一个主要渊源。国内法渊源主要包括国内立法、国内判例等。

在成文法国家，国际私法规范的大部分的规定在国内立法中。即使在普通法系国家，国际私法规范在其国内立法中也有许多反映。国际私法所包括的外国人的民商事法律地位规范、冲突规范、国际民事诉讼程序规范和国际商事仲裁规范，均可见于国内立法中。

如果我们说关于外国人的民商事法律地位规范的话，有的国家把一些规定集中在外国人法律地位法中，有的国家分别在宪法、民法、商法、民事诉讼法、仲裁法以及其他单行法规中加以规定。到目前为止，世界上很多国家主要以如下的四种不同的立法方式在国内法中规定冲突规范：

- (1) 在民法典的不同编章中分别列入相关的冲突规范，如《法国民法典》；
- (2) 在民法典中列入专章或专编比较系统地对冲突规范加以规定，如1966年《葡萄牙民法典》；
- (3) 在单行法规中就该法规所涉问题规定冲突规范，如英国《1882年汇票法》；
- (4) 以专门法典或单行法规的形式制定系统的冲突规范，如1978年《奥地利联邦国际私法法规》。在各国民事诉讼法中我们能得出关于国际民事诉讼程序规范，如日本《民事诉讼法典》第51、200、514、515条。而且也有把这些规范与国际私法的其他规范规定在一起的，如1982年《土耳其国际私法和国际诉讼程序法》。

A COMPARATIVE AOUTLOOK TO THE WESTERN AND ASIAN SHAMANISM

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ABSTRACT

Regarding to the results of searches on the History of religions, any religion whether universal or local or national, differs from each other even it is based on same system, placed at close or same places. Because, when it is formed as a religion, it is affected from geography, milieu or environment where in it. Shamanism as the most ancient natural and spiritual system of humanity, too, displays very different cultural or geographical forms within some morphological phenomena in its own formalisation process. Works had been done on the Shamanism in 19th and 20th centuries shows plenty of differences on its techniques and objects of phenomena although they have same aims, from culture to culture, from place to place. You can see some discussions even on its descriptions done by the Russian, European and American field researchers or theologians in the 19th and 20th centuries, such as describing the shamans as “reactionary”, “insane”, “vagabond medium”, “schizophrenia”, etc. However, in recent years, American anthropologists, psychologists and cultural strategists have changed their own earlier approaches adversely to slightly affirmative in order to support “native religious movements” from the point of pragmatism of their cultural benefit, such as shaman is even more “traditional healer” of psychological illnesses seen in crowded and developed countries, and shamanism, too, is introduced as new technique of psychotherapy. Shaman is also different from the point of its own character and morphology. For instance, while the western shamans use drugs in order to go into ecstasy, Siberian and Central Asian shamans ascent by the spirit of a bird. While the western shamans regard any spirit of an animal as a partner on the way of his ecstatic journey, the Siberian or Central Asian go into ecstatic state with an ancestor’s spirit by learning from his master.

Keywords: Shaman, initiation, spirit, ascension, healing.

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION OF POLITICAL DISCOURSE

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses political discourse and its principles and ways to influence it. At present, the domestic and foreign linguistic schools are aimed to identifying the strategic communication in the political discourse, which is a linguist of the national language, in the national consciousness of the people. It also focuses on identifying the research framework of modern political linguistics. The system of political communications influences public consciousness to achieve certain political goals. Today, the public should be a good strategist besides the speaker. In this regard, the article clarified five types of strategic directions, examples are given. It must enter not only one person but a whole society. Since the middle of the last century, political discourse has had its influence in shaping and enhancing the state's image at the international level in various fields. In the conditions of changing the economic situation, the formation of a positive image of the country certainly affects the improvement of economic partnership and economic situation. In this case, of course, a special role is played by political discourse. Discourse is closely related to theory, divided into political and social positions. And in some studies, discourse is a distinctive feature of a political agent. Based on a study in the future, discourse will have a single meaning, regardless of whether it is spoken or visual. A person who writes political texts expresses his political views on these political opinions. Nowadays the speech and actions of political figures in various fields of political linguistics are studied scientifically. And also aims at identifying a range of studies of modern political linguistics.

Keywords: Discourse, politics, political discourse, political linguistics, strategy, PR (public relations) political communication.

LINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF NATIONAL-CULTURAL PHYTOSTEREOTYPES

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to some aspects of the study of stereotypes in linguistics. At present, the word stereotype is used both in everyday speech and in the scientific sphere, and even with its terminological interpretation there are discrepancies: "philosophical", "psychological", "sociological" and "linguistic" stereotypes - each has its own characteristics. Modern linguistics is characterized by the study of language in relation to man, his consciousness, thinking and practical activity. In this regard, the scientific interest in the national and cultural aspect of the study of language, in the study of units of language and speech, reflecting the phenomena typical of a particular linguistic culture, is growing. The development of anthropocentric approach in linguistics served as a new source of knowledge of the system of communication, linguistic mentality, stereotypes of communication and behavior, and also contributed to the emergence and development of new interdisciplinary scientific directions, such as psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, linguoculturology, linguistics. This article offers the analysis of the «Phytostereotypes» in the Kazakh, Russian and English language picture of the world. We analysis direct and figurative meaning of the Kazakh, Russian and English words and set expression, free combination of words of given thematic group. We analysis polysemy, metaphors, connotation of the Kazakh, Russian and English words of given thematic group, phraseology and settled similes in the Russian and English languages. Considerable place take the analysis of the Kazakh, Russian and English folklore. The Kazakh, Russian and English words of given thematic group are a part of the language picture of the world of Kazakh, Russian and English ethnic group. The analysis uncognate languages makes a certain contribution to the reconstruction of the integrated language world picture of Kazakh, Russian and English ethnic group and also helps to find out some peculiarities of national comprehension.

Keywords: linguistics, stereotype, phytosteresis, national image of the world, national identity, linguistic-cultural unity, national-cultural semantic code, national character, national mentality.

DETECTION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS POINTS OF ECG SIGNALS

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ABSTRACT

Electrocardiogram (*ECG*) has been play an important role in the diagnosis of heart disorders. The *ECG* signal has its unique characteristic points. These are defined as P, Q, S, T points. The automatic analysis of *ECG* signal and delineation of P, QRS and T waves are widely studied in the worldwide. This research is motivated by several reasons: The *ECG* signals are used by physician to diagnose many cardiac diseases and also as part of diagnostic of many non-cardiac pathologies, such as autonomic malfunction, and changes appear in many vascular, respiratory and even psychological dysfunctions. Automated *ECG* analysis has presently become an important area of biomedical research due to its rapid, accurate and reliable diagnostic ability. The works of Pan Tompkins greatly influence the QRS detection as compared to others. A survey of literatures signifies this approach as one of important algorithm in detecting QRS peak. Pan-Tompkins algorithm using a moving window and some self-adaptive thresholds, is a classical low-complexity one that can be easily implemented in a real-time monitoring system. Firstly in this study, R-peaks of *ECG* signals consisting of 30-minute MIT-BIH arrhythmia records in the Physionet database were determined by the Pan-Tompkins algorithm. After the determination of R peaks, P, Q, S, T points of the *ECG* signal were easily determined. The Pan-Tompkins R peak detector is validated using the *ECG* records of the MIT-BIH arrhythmia, and achieves with detection accuracy of 98.46%, sensitivity of 98.47% and positive predictivity of 99.99%.

Keywords - *ECG*, Pan-Tompkins Algorithm, MIT-BIH, P, Q, S, T.

INVESTIGATION OF CULTURALLY AND RELIGIOUSLY SENSITIVE APPROACHES IN APPROACH TO IMMIGRATION TRAUMAS

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ABSTRACT

The changes in the political structure of the Middle East over the last 10 years have caused a huge increase in the number of immigrants and refugees. These new migration-settlement-adaptation processes affect them and their countries in a multidimensional way. A culturally sensitive approach is shown in education through assigning teachers from their own countries to educational activities for immigrants in our country. The traumas that immigrants have experienced are handled in related institutions and rehabilitation studies are being carried out. In the psychosocial rehabilitation process, western centered posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) approaches are mostly used. Trauma and especially war - migration trauma are rarely studied in the culturally sensitive psychology. The culturally sensitive approaches that started in the USA and Canada started spreading in Europe later on. The Western countries, which had difficulties in understanding different cultures with their own values and interacting with them, conducted pioneering studies in this field. Studies in trauma after the terrorist attacks (such as 9/11 - European terrorist attacks) have been increasingly directed towards terrorism, however not much attention has been paid to the trauma studies related with the migrant. Moreover, cultural and religious differences are seen as a factor affecting the rarity of these studies. Nowadays, mental health workers in our country have been trained primarily in the way that the western-centered individualism is at the front and the existential dynamics are different (the phenomena of religion and the family are kept back). Unfortunately, we need a culturally sensitive approach in order to make sense of societies, such as Syria, which have similar origins as ours due to the western-centered scientific approaches we learn. The purpose of this study is to demonstrate the existing situation and deficiencies through discussing trauma approaches along with the culturally and religiously sensitive counseling approaches. In the study which will be carried out in the survey model, the current trauma approaches and interventions will be examined first and then evaluated in the context of culturally and religiously sensitive interventions of mental health. Suggestions will be made within the scope of the findings.

Keywords: Trauma, PTSD, Migrant, Culturally Sensitive, Religiously Sensitive

PARCELING IN THE MODERN KAZAKH LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses a new phenomenon in the modern Kazakh literary language - partcellation, its features, functions and types of partcellators. Until now, when parsing, sentences were dismembered into phrases, sentence members, detached parts and appositives, i.e. were limited only to a recognition of different syntactic categories. However, in the works of Kazakh writers there are many examples that can not be analyzed using the abovementioned method. Leave the horses away from the leash. There. (G.Musrepov) My heart started beating. But I was not scared. (G.Mustafin) This song of Beishen seems to be dedicated to me. It pours out its heart only to me. I'm drawn towards this song! I long for it! (I.Zhakanov). From the point of view of traditional syntax, such sentences are analyzed in the following way: each sentence consists of two independent sentences, the first of which can be classified according to the types, dismembered into phrases and sentence members. Still, the phrases and individual words that follow the main sentence represent a special type of sentences. Single words, phrases and sentences following the first part of the sentence can not be regarded as components of a complex sentence. In fact, they perform the function of appositives to the main sentence. However, these syntactic elements are different from appositives: firstly, by isolated use with respect to the main sentence; secondly, by the syntactic function; and thirdly by the form. Nonetheless, these elements can not be considered as ordinary, incomplete or elliptical sentences, since the latter are characterized by the absence of one of the main sentence members, but they have an independent predicative value. The sentences under consideration are isolated elements that follow a complete sentence and have no signs of an independent sentence. In the Kazakh language, this phenomenon of parceling as an emotionally expressive tool became the object of study only in the late 1990s, while in other languages it has been widely viewed since the 1960s. In the modern Kazakh language, parceling is often used as a means of expressiveness. This article describes the phenomenon of parceling in the modern literary Kazakh language, its potential, functions and types of parcels.

Keywords: partcellation, sentence division, basic sentence, partcellator, actualization, emotional expressiveness.

AN INVESTIGATION ON SELF-EFFICACY PERCEPTIONS OF PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS RELATED TO VALUES EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research, which is designed according to the qualitative research design, is to examine the opinions of the prospective teachers about the teaching of values and self-efficacy perceptions. As a working group, teacher candidates who are studying in their last at spring semester 2016-2017 academic year in Çukurova University Faculty of Education Classroom Training Department and Department of Social Studies Education, were included in the survey. In order to collect the data, a questionnaire prepared by the researchers was applied to the teacher candidates. In the questionnaire, there are open-ended questions about teacher candidates' views on values education and self-efficacy perceptions as well as personal information on gender and departmental variables. During the survey development process, it is provided to submit questions prepared by researchers to expert opinions and make the necessary corrections according to the feedbacks. The draft survey form, in order to trial a sufficient number of teacher candidates have been tested for intelligibility. After this application, the questionnaire was prepared for the actual application. By analyzing the data obtained through the questionnaire by content analysis method, the categories and codes about teacher candidates' self-efficacy perceptions will be reached the findings which will be analyzed according to sex and department variables will be discussed with literature support.

Keywords: Candidate Teacher, Value Education, Self-efficacy Perception

MODERN DICTIONARY MAKING IN JAPAN

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ABSTRACT

The history of Japanese lexicography has a long tradition. It is possible to trace up to 7th century, if you take “Niina (新字)” – the first dictionary mentioned in Nihonshoki (日本書紀) – into account. However like many lexicographers it is better to consider “Tenreibanshōmeigi (篆隷万象名義)” – the dictionary compiled by Kūkai in the first half of the 9th century in Japan – as the oldest one, for Niina (新字) does not physically exist. Since the first dictionaries created in Classical Period for the purpose of reading and understanding Chinese characters, Japan has covered a great distance. Yet, it is possible today to consider it among the most advanced lexicographic powers. Japan has now more than a hundred types of monolingual dictionaries, and more than a hundred different types of bilingual dictionaries (see. Nakao: 1998). In this paper, we will discuss and see how Japan could manage becoming one of the most Lexicographic Powers on earth, and how Japanese could develop a different style of lexicography own their own, by making a simple review of traditions of Japanese dictionary making starting from the early periods of Japan.

Keywords: Lexicography, monolingual dictionaries, modern dictionary making, headword, traditions.



GRAPHIC DESIGN ANALYSIS OF STAMP DESIGNS IN ANTALYA

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ABSTRACT

Communication has become one of the important necessities in the continuation of individual and institutional relations in the time period from the existence of mankind to the day-to-day. The people and the societies that they bring to the fountain have met their communication needs through different communication methods in the historical process. One of the methods used in the communication sector communicates with a letter. The stamps showing the payment of the mailing fee were first used in England in 1840. In the same year, the Ottoman Empire founded the Post Office and started stamp printing. In the design of the stamps, the crescent masters, crescent and star were mostly included. In 1923, with the declaration of the Republic of Turkey, the use of thematic stamps increased and diversified. Nowadays, postage stamps are more of a publication medium than promotional labels that show the payment of the mailing cost, rather than the promotion of cultural riches. As a theme, the theme is usually cultural and tourism assets, animals, plants, architectural works, environmental issues, sporting events, historical events, international relations, fine arts and so on. Within this scope, many stamps were printed for the promotion of historical and touristic places in various cities in Turkey. In this research; The images on the pull-down of Antalya which was printed daily from the announcement of the Republic of Turkey were analyzed in terms of graphic design. It was determined that a total of 38 stamp series were printed in 13 different emission programs from 1955 to 2017, when the first stamp designs on Antalya were published. In a large majority of these stamps printed, the same images were always included and the result was that the composition was created by writing on photographs without any special work in terms of graphic design. Suggestions have been made that more natural designs, cultural assets and touristic richness should be brought to the forefront and more careful designs should be made in the stamp designs of Antalya which will be done afterwards.

Keywords: Graphic Design, Stamp Design, Analysis, Antalya

COMPONENT COMPOSITION OF ESSENTIAL OIL (FLOWER, LEAF, STEM) OF CICHORIUM

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the essential oil of the Cichorium plant (flower, stalk, leaf) have been isolated. The object of the research was floral, leaf, leaf of the sprouting plant (Cichorium), grown in Medeo Mountain area in Almaty city of the years 2017-2018. The analysis was carried out on the mass spectrometric gas chromatograph Agilent 6890A / 5973N (USA). Chromatography state: moving phase - helium, evaporator temperature 2500 ° C, flow control (Split) 1000: 1, temperature of the column thermostat, start at 400 ° C (1 min), temperature rise up to 50 ° C at the end, 2000 ° C at the same temperature is kept for 1 minute, min Ionization mode of mass detector electron impact method: HP-5MS chromatographic column, stationary phase - dimethylpolysiloxane, length 30 m, inner diameter 0.25 mm, solid phase thickness of 0.25 µm. Chromatographic agents were identified by mass spectra, and mass spectra were interpreted according to the NIST08 database. Studying the composition of essential oils derived from Cichorium plant flowers research gas-chromatography-mass spectrometry 103, by investigating the composition of essential oils derived from Cichorium plant stems identified gas-chromatography-mass spectrometry 123, by the method of chromatographic mass spectrometry, derived from Cichorium plant leaf 135 components have been. As a result, for the first time was determined from flow of essential oil the spray plant was 0.98% in the flower, 0.64% in the class, and 0.58% in the leaf.

Keywords: chicory, phytomedicine, essential oil, terpenoids.

DETERMINATION OF COMPONENT COMPOSITION OF CHICORIUM PLANT

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the composition of the Cichorium plant (flower, leaf, leaf). The pH value of Cichorium plant (flower, leaf, leaf) was determined at pH value of the mark «I-160 MI». Extracted water was 80% ethyl alcohol and 2 hours in water. The moisture content of the Cichorium plant by gravimetric method, acidity, ascorbic acid, pectinic substances by tectimetric method, the size of macro-micro elements in the AAnalyst 400 by atomic-emission semiconductor spectral analysis and spectrophotometer at atomic absorbing method Shimadzu on the «AA 7000», Cichorium plant The photocalorimetry method was determined by photocalorimeter KFK-2 and KFK-3, protein Kvelald, by the method of photocororimetry, anthocyanes, flavonoids, polyphenols, carotene and sugar. Kleachatka AE By Ermakov's modification, using weight method, the crude fat content was determined by the Weight Method by Soxle Apparatus. The elemental size of the Cichorium plant (flower, stalk, leaf) was determined. As a result, it has been shown that copper, zinc, manganese, iron, cobalt, cadmium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium are present. Also, according to the study, Cichorium plant contains flavonoids, proteins, pectinic substances, antibodies, anthocyanins, phenolic acids, carotene, polyphenols, and gumers.

Keywords: Cichorium, polyphenol, extraction, anthocyanin, coumarin, carotene.

ANCESTORS CULT AT TRADITIONAL TURKISH RELIGION AND SHINTOISM

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ABSTRACT

The cult, which is a French word, means worship, religion and religious ceremony. Ancestors cult express that people respect and fear towards the members of the family who have died. Respect originates from interest and closeness to the elders and old persons, especially to the father and the ancestors when they are alive. Fear originates from the belief and apprehension concerning ancestral spirits can return to life, regardless of space and time, and they can harm to the people. In both cases, there is a belief that the ancestral spirits continue to be connected with living people. In this study, the place and importance of ancestors cult as a projection of animism and naturism in both Traditional Turkish Religion and Shintoism will be discussed.

Keywords: Traditional Turkish Religion, Shintoism, Animism, Naturism, Ancestors Cult



ETNOPEDAGOGICS ROLE TRAINING OF FUTURE EXPERTS IN DEVELOPMENT PROFESSIONAL PERSONAL

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ABSTRACT

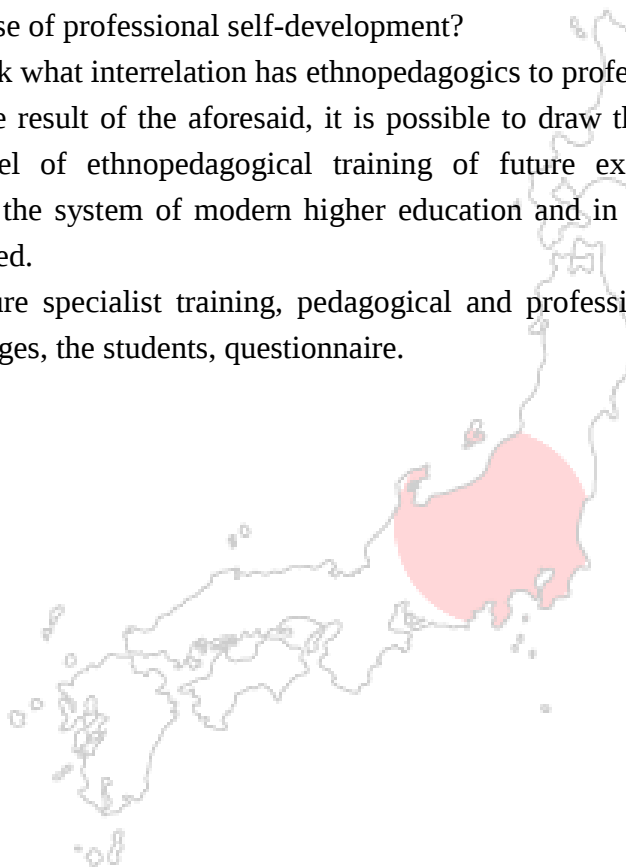
In the modernization of modern education, fluent in the basics of their profession, pedagogical, competitive and competent professionals in the labor market is particularly important concerning the training and pedagogical approach. The younger generation of future professionals, parents, teaching staff to work together in the traditional pedagogical culture, ethnic pedagogy skills, as well as their own professional development to a high level of ambition must differ. In the conditions of modernization of modern education, especially an important problem is the problem of ethnopedagogical and vocational training of competitive and competent experts in labor market, masterfully using the profession and fundamentals of ethnopedagogics. An important factor of implementation of the called requirements, the orientation of future experts to professional self-development by means of ethnopedagogics is considered. Educational process of the higher school defines living and world outlooks of professional experts therefore at the higher school formation of interest in traditional pedagogical culture, ethnic pedagogics is necessary, that is implementation of training of the real teacher of the country and the people without ethnopedagogical education is impossible. In a stage of vocational training in a higher educational institution, training of future experts for professional self-development because during this period motivational and valuable, cognitive and reflexive and activity sonova of professional self-development of the personality have been put is of particular importance. Ethnopedagogical preparation is an important part of vocational training of future expert, it is the continuous and operated process of formation of preparation for ethnopedagogical activity of future expert. The purpose of ethnopedagogical training of future experts for professional self-development, involvement of students to ethnocultural and pedagogical heritage of the Kazakh people, formation of readiness of use of heritages in own professional activity is. Ethnopedagogical training of future experts for professional self-development, speaks as vocational training on development of ethnopedagogical knowledge, the skills representing tselenpravleny activity of future experts in continuous management of own ethnopedagogical development, in the choice of the purposes, ways and the funds of professional self-improvement allocated for

formation of ethnopedagogical activity and promoting understanding of the future professional activity. For definition of ethnopedagogical training of future experts for professional self-development, it is possible to conduct the questionnaire or survey among students. It is possible to offer the following questions of the questionnaire to future experts:

1. How do you understand the term "ethnopedagogics"?
2. As you will be able to explain the following concepts: "development", "self-development", "is professional self-development"?
3. How you think what value has professional self-development in professional formation of future experts?
4. You feel or whether you realize requirement to professional self-development? Whether you seek for some actions for professional self-development? What difficulties and barriers arise in the course of professional self-development?
5. How you think what interrelation has ethnopedagogics to professional self-development?

Summing up the result of the aforesaid, it is possible to draw the following conclusion: not really high level of ethnopedagogical training of future experts for professional self-development in the system of modern higher education and in the conditions of the higher school is allocated.

Keywords: future specialist training, pedagogical and professional self-development, self-development stages, the students, questionnaire.



MODERN AKMEOLOGIJI «DISCIPLINE» OF THE METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES AND PLATFORMS

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ABSTRACT

Education aimed at personal development. Contradictions arising from the development of science is solved by means of the creation of a new science. Similarly, there was a Akmeologija. The main participants in the educational process: managers, teachers, students re-forming activity of knowledge, technologies and methods for measuring the performance of theories on the development of education in the country and around the world, experts armed with the knowledge of education, is the real fundamental education. The main contradictions - in education, modernization of education training and an increase in the volume of scientific information and that the increase in the contradiction between the reduction in the time needed for the development of scientific and technological progress has created. Studying of modern approaches of psychology and pedagogical problems, are considered as the potential of innovative higher education, increase efficiency and effectiveness of professional activity of participants of educational process, on the relation own the strategy of professional formation also consider the reflexive possibilities. The Akmeologic science has long-term history as society. Human culture - creative result of the developed persons. Development of akmeologichesky knowledge and its educational potential considered from the point of view of the sovrmennykh of approaches of education demands contents changes, the characteristic and orientation of vocational training, process of development of professional knowledge, speaks by means of personal, valuable and motivational spheres of subjects of educational process in a higher educational institution. Akmeology develops as science about values, their improvement and abilities of highly effective realization of professional activity of the person, also she develops as science about dynamic self-development and self-realization, full activity of the personality. In akmeology education is considered as the self-organizing system subordinating to laws of self-realization of natural potential of the person in culture products, providing spiritual products – primary new education. Knowledge, competence, skill is "spiritual production", the created in the course of education or mental, physical and akmeologichesky new growths in properties of participants of educational process. In communication by development of

akmeology as sciences, the next periods and new tasks are defined. First, judgment of achievement of specific acme result in philosophico-historical approach, allocation of acme elements of the past of human activity in the historical periods, their introduction in the future and creation of methodology of profound akmeologichesky knowledge. Secondly, development of the concrete directions of akmeology – political science, economy, management, pedagogics and others, then a problem of achievement of the person of the highest results isn't considered relevant, also the problem of achievement of results by the person in spheres of policy, economy, the welfare sphere is a current problem. The highest stage of development, his peak - "acme" is the many-sided state covering formation of the person as persons and certain periods of his development, characterizing him as experts. As akmeology object, the developing personality in a development stage is. In broad understanding, his subject of studying are the objective and subjektivny factors contributing or interfering the progressive development of the personality that is the conditions promoting the adult in development, the relations, creativity, in the professional activity. Akmeology – new science, but she is considered world outlook science in development and a samosovershestvovaniye, full improvement of the person, and in activity and creativity his contents is considered akmeologichesky science. Search of ways of self-realization of the personality, disclosure of his potential is always carried out continuously. Akmeology as science is capable to opposition to negative conditions intesivno to the changing social conditions of modern society, she has arisen as the requirement necessary for competent experts, highly qualified specialists. Also, akmeology can have negative effect on increase in concepts about improvement opportunities of formation of the person as professional and personality. For the decision modern social, personnel, professional, educational and other problems, akmeology has proved the practical importance, has been defined as independent science. Scientific interest in akmeology will never disappear. Sources of akmeology originate from pedagogics and psychology and as the new science a problem of improvement of quality of education is actively studied. The Mezhdistsilinary characteristic of akmeology allows search of new opportunities, also creation of model the akmeologicheskikh of schools and to search of new opportunities of his approbation.

Keywords: Akmeologija. acme, discipline, teaching, Acmeology, foothold.

CUSTOMS AND CEREMONIES RELATED TO THE UZBEK FOLK CRAFTS

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ABSTRACT

In modern Ethnology the theme of the research deeply focuses on studying the biggest ethos and the smallest nations as well and the role of customs and ceremonies in their lifestyle. In the last decades the globalism throughout the world has caused to put forward the problem of maintaining the ethnic characteristics and researching the national ceremonies as an urgent problem in daily schedule. A ceremony is a form of celebration of important events in the life of a person, a group of people or a society, historically it appeared in the religious systems. Any kind of ceremony appears and lives combining the main characters which show the level of socio-economic, political and cultural development in a certain stage of a nation's historical development. In other words, a ceremony is a vital event which has universally accepted and has a symbolic character. In addition, a custom includes all the spheres of people's life, and the concept of ceremony is only related to a certain spheres of life. A custom is a rule that must be done by a single person or the majority at the same time, and a ceremony is an action that should be implemented by certain people. Uzbek folk crafts includes weaving, pottery, embroidery, carpet weaving, dyeing, copper-smithing, jewelry making, blacksmithing, wood carving. One of the peculiarities of traditional crafts of central Asian people is that a certain group craftsmen have a certain social organization. These organizations have been established in order to protect the interests of their colleague, depending on the techniques of crafts and producing characters and joining the special unions which rely on the particular public traditions. According to the historical sources, in Central Asia the craft unions were established in the X century. According to the specialists' opinion, such kind of unions fully appeared in XIV-XV centuries. These unions existed in all the types of craft, they were called "kasaba (professional organization)" among the native. These unions had their own local chiefs, they were run by a special document or brochure. In the brochures the types and quality of the goods, tools, different customs and ceremonies related to this field are reported in detail.

RELATIONS WITH AFRICA IN THE 20TH CENTURY IN TURKEY CHANGING PARADIGMS BETWEEN AFRICA AND TURKEY, THERE ARE VERY DEEP AND STRONG HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL TIES

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ABSTRACT

The entry of Turks in Africa corresponds to quite ancient times. Leaving traces of the continent's east and west important with North Africa and the longest reigns in this region has been the Ottoman Turkish government. The Ottoman Empire of the 16th century mainly by the end of the First World War from the first quarter Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Sudan, including Ethiopia, Africa while under partial or complete control of certain areas, especially to dominate the coastal areas he worked. In the 19th century within the borders of the Ottoman Empire stretching over three continents, it was an important place to keep the African continent. Afterwards, in one by one it is occupied. In 1830 Algeria and Tunisia by France in 1881, while Egypt occupied by Britain in 1882, in 1911 it was left to Tripoli Italian. Therefore, it has a place in the Ottoman Empire lost its last territory in Africa until the 1912 Treaty of Ushi historical memory of 400 years in Africa as a force that keeps people from colonialism during the period. Since the beginning of the 20th century after the colonial relationship with Afrika'il war activities and results to be interrupted, the Republican era began to be repeated political relations plant. In this context, the first diplomatic mission of the Republic of Turkey, the only independent country in the continent was opened in 1926 in Ethiopia's capital, Addis Ababa. all of Africa mentioned period if the European colonial states. The international environment created in the aftermath of the Second World War, led to the start of the process to end colonialism for which he won the independence of African countries. Initially supporting African countries gained their independence from colonialism rid Ankara II. Because of the threat of Soviet alliance in which he felt at the end of World War II alliance seeking or extreme understanding will enter into a joint position with Western countries. Besides, the Government of the Republic in the program, starting from 1955, has included the substance that gives importance to developing relations with Africa. Ankara in various sizes up to 53 African countries have recently made several attempts to improve relations with the civil war prevailing in many parts of Africa, it has not given any results due to a variety of unrest and instability. This situation and prevented the printing of the priorities of Turkish foreign policy in Africa show the necessary attention for a long time has been left to its own Turkish-African relations. However, Turkey's policy towards Africa, since 1998 has shown a significant transformation and the Foreign Ministry on this date " Africa initiative " policy has been enforced. Adopted in 1998, Turkey's Opening to Africa Action Plan in all areas over time, predict the development of relations between the African Continent with Turkey it led to the development of Turkey-Africa relations .. As a result, essential in a statement on the subject "20. Changing Paradigms in Relations With Turkey century Africa "on the subject of archival documents on relations between Turkey and Africa will be examined in the light and tried to put forward their activities.

Keywords: Africa, Turkey, International Relations, Foreign Policy.

ELASTIC NUMBERS

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ABSTRACT

In this study, it has been determined that the on the basis of the power of numbers; in the direction of a certain discipline sum of the numbers forming the force obtained is equal to the number from the forces of the numbers.

$x, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ and $x > 1$ to be, $x^n = abcde \dots$ Get a number that can be expressed in the form of.

if $a + b + c + d + e + \dots = x$

if the obtained x numbers are called Elastic Numbers.

Examples:

$$92 = 81$$

$$9 = 8 + 1$$

$$83 = 512$$

$$8 = 5 + 1 + 2$$

$$173 = 4913$$

$$17 = 4 + 9 + 1 + 3$$

$$183 = 5832$$

$$18 = 5 + 8 + 3 + 2$$

$$263 = 17576$$

$$26 = 1 + 7 + 5 + 7 + 6$$

$$273 = 19863$$

$$27 = 1 + 9 + 8 + 6 + 3$$

$$74 = 2401$$

$$7 = 2 + 4 + 0 + 1$$

$$224 = 234256$$

$$22 = 2 + 3 + 4 + 2 + 5 + 6$$

$$254 = 390625$$

$$25 = 3 + 9 + 0 + 6 + 2 + 5$$

$$284 = 614656$$

$$28 = 6 + 1 + 4 + 6 + 5 + 6$$

$$364 = 1679616$$

$$36 = 1 + 6 + 7 + 9 + 6 + 1 + 6$$

$$285 = 1720368$$

$$28 = 1 + 7 + 2 + 0 + 3 + 6 + 8$$

$$355 = 52521875$$

$$35 = 5 + 2 + 5 + 2 + 1 + 8 + 7 + 5$$

$$365 = 60466176$$

$$36 = 6 + 0 + 4 + 6 + 6 + 1 + 7 + 6$$

$$465 = 205962976$$

$$46 = 2 + 0 + 5 + 9 + 6 + 2 + 9 + 7 + 6$$

$$186 = 34012224$$

$$18 = 3 + 4 + 0 + 1 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 4$$

$$456 = 8303765625$$

$$45 = 8 + 3 + 0 + 3 + 7 + 6 + 5 + 6 + 2 + 5$$

$$187 = 612220032$$

$$18 = 6 + 1 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 0 + 0 + 3 + 2$$

$$277 = 10460353203$$

$$27 = 1 + 0 + 4 + 6 + 0 + 3 + 5 + 3 + 2 + 0 + 3$$

$$317 = 27512614111$$

$$31 = 2 + 7 + 5 + 1 + 2 + 6 + 1 + 4 + 1 + 1 + 1$$

$$347 = 52523350144$$

$$34 = 5 + 2 + 5 + 2 + 3 + 3 + 5 + 0 + 1 + 4 + 4$$

$$437 = 271818611107$$

$$43 = 2 + 7 + 1 + 8 + 1 + 8 + 6 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 0 + 7$$

$$468 = 20047612231936$$

$$46 = 2 + 0 + 0 + 4 + 7 + 6 + 1 + 2 + 2 + 3 + 1 + 9 + 3 + 6$$

Keywords:Elastic Numbers, Cengiz Topdemir , Turkish Numbers, New Numbers

EVALUATION OF TEXTILE AND READY MADE CLOTHING SECTORS IN THE CONTEXT OF PRODUCTION AND COMPETITION (THE CASE OF TURKEY AND JAPAN)

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ABSTRACT

Textile and ready made clothing production, as being one of the main elements that made the industrial revolution happen in the 18th century, plays an important role in the industrialization of countries today as it has been in the past. Textile and ready made clothing industry played a key role in the industrialization, and the formation and settlement of industrialization cultures of many countries including particularly Japan in the mid-20th century, countries such as Turkey, China, and South Korea since the second half of the 20th century, and the Asian countries such as Indonesia, Uzbekistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia and Sri Lanka since 1980. The Turkish textile and ready made clothing sector is an industry branch that plays an important role in the economic development process due to its weight in international trade, its high share in export revenues, the added value it creates during the production process and employment opportunities. In this sense, the role of the sector in the economic development of the country is indisputable. The Japanese textile and ready made clothing sector still continues to be one of the world's largest textile and ready made clothing markets, and this market is expected to grow 1.6% on average between 2014 and 2019. The current state of the textile and ready made clothing sector, which plays an important role for both countries, has been set forth and its competitive power has been evaluated especially in accordance with the production processes and import-export ratios. Additionally, the problems of the Turkish and Japanese textile and ready made clothing sector were evaluated, and a SWOT analysis was done. In this context, in order to keep up with and compete in the global market sector in the context of changing conditions in the globalization process, an effort has been made to define strategies to be followed and suggestions have been introduced in terms of establishing strategies for the future.

Keywords: Turkish textile and ready made clothing sector, Japanese textile and ready made clothing sector, production, competition

CLASSIFICATION OF CUSTOMER NEEDS WITH KANO MODEL: AN APPLICATION OF SHOPPING MALLS

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ABSTRACT

Within the rapidly growing organize retail sector, like any business that is in strategic battles to achieve success under the conditions of economic growth, technological progress, rapid population increase, increasing urbanization and intense competition, it is a necessity for the shopping malls to accurately analyze their visitor's demands and needs in this direction, to measure these demands and needs, and take some steps necessary. For this purpose, one of the most frequently used techniques to make this measurement is Kano Model. In this study, it was aimed to determine and classify the requirements of the shopping mall customers, to determine the relationship between shopping mall's satisfaction level and customer satisfaction using Kano Model. The study covers consumers in Turkey. From this point, consumers who visit shopping malls targeted and selected randomly in Ankara, Istanbul, İzmir, Aydın and Kütahya cities. The data were obtained through questionnaires. Surveys were completed by face to face interviews. 360 surveys were included into study. The data were analyzed using the SPSS 21 program. As a result of the analysis, from 34 different needs, 11 must- be, 2 one- dimensional, 12 attractive and 9 make indifferent needs were emerged. The results obtained in this study are as follows: to detect customer perceptions in terms of shopping malls, to reveal customer requirements, to determine the relation between requirements and satisfaction, to determine what requirements will be more important for satisfaction and finally to give an idea to take necessary strategic steps for shopping malls.

Keywords: Kano Model, Quality, Classification, Shopping Malls

NEW TRENDS IN EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, THE ESSENCE AND VALUE OF THE USE

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses innovation in the education system, the importance and necessity of introduction in educational process of new educational technologies and trends education and its importance in teaching science. Innovative processes in science and education pedagogy in the works of researchers addresses the issues of: innovation and pedagogical thought in the actual; on the implementation of pedagogical innovations; life cycle of innovations in the field of education; tradition and renewal. In the news support from the public ahead of time sometimes not appearing, and then, depending on the circumstances of maturing, improving, and meets the needs of society. The news very early when I was born, has become a necessity, everyday, death is not off, then the opposite is developing, several times transformed, yet a new kind of communication is used. Trends in education is the process of education, changes. For the past ten years and his teaching methods and pedagogical innovations in the educational system to improve the quality of education, actively implemented computer results. Only the requirement of the modern education system not only provides the necessary education society, social values, strengthening, increase, extension relevant the question is, citizenship and humanism. This process occurs continuously, at all stages of implementation, is the socialization of the person. Applicable laws the basis of innovative technologies on the modern stage are: physical and individual characteristics of each student; taking into account the abilities and raising creative potential of students; self-work of students, formation of skills search. The types of innovative technologies: pedagogy of cooperation; humane education; technology problem-based learning; technology of learning with the help of reference signals; technology advanced education technology controls interpretation; the technology level of differentiation of training; technology of multi-level differentiated instruction based on the result, definitely; technology of modular training; project-based learning technology. Skills for future innovative technologies in the field of education, competently, comprehensively qualified specialist can't be.

Keywords: education, educational technology, new trends in education, innovation, the educational process.

**EFFECT ON THE FIRM FINANCE LIQUIDATOR,
ANALYSIS OF ECONOMETRIC APPROACH TO THE BALANCE THEORY:
MANUFACTURING SECTOR 2004-2016**

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ABSTRACT

It refers to the long term debt and equity ratio of the capital structure enterprises. According to the activity of the companies, the target debt ratios can change. It is also important to increase the value of the firms as well as increase the profit for the enterprises due to the current economic competition. Therefore, the firms have to make the best financial analysis of the value and capacity of their firms. The balancing theory can be explained as the optimal tax advantage arising from the use of debt taking into account the tax and consequently the reduction of the cost of representation. When we investigate literature on finance and capital structures, two theories are generally used. These are funding hierarchy theory and balancing theory. In our study, the effect of capital structure on firms' financing lever age was investigated and the effect of balancing theory on this effect was demonstrated by econometric analysis method. The validity of the balancing theory on the variable sand the purpose for which the independent variables react to the dependent variables are our objectives. In this context, the data for the years 2004-2016 of the 50 manufacturing companies registered in the KAP are considered. The panel data analysis was used to test the compatibility of the interaction between dependent and independent variables. 1 dependent and 6 independent variables were used. Lever age ratio as a dependent variable, liquidity ratio as an independent variable, asset profitability, net sales, tangible fixed assets, growth opportunities and equity profitability has been discussed. As a result of this analysis, there was a positive relationship between the company's capital structure and profitability, unlike the previous studies. At the same time, there was a negative relationship between active profitability, equity return, growth opportunities and net sales variable sand the firm's financing lever age.

Keywords: Capital structure, Balancing theory

THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE IS THE WEALTH OF THE PEOPLE

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ABSTRACT

The history of the Kazakh language reflects the entire history of the people. All actions, events and wise thoughts about the khans and biys that lived in different epochs, poets, speakers, heroes, all the wealth of people were preserved in the language of the nation. Wise words, the source of national wealth, from ancient times to modern poets and writers, reached the people through the national language. Creativity, reflecting the spiritual wealth of people, history and traditions, the language and life of the masters of words, are popular among people. Creativity, reflecting the spiritual wealth of people, history and traditions, the language and life of the masters of words, are popular among people. In Asankaya's works we know deeply the riches of the people and the land, various aspects of the government and politics of the rulers, the value of the Motherland and family. In the works of Bukhara and Kaztugan, Dulat and Abay, Magzhan and Mukagali, who live in the following centuries, all the possibilities and artistic aspirations of people are revealed. Sources of the national language are widely reflected in traditional genres, poetry, prose and drama, various artistic methods, fiction, satire, etc. In this respect, in poems and words of Abai's comprehension, highly artistic and aesthetically valuable lyrics of Magzhan, Kasim's spiritual lyrics, the life truth and the spirit of the times in Mukagali's texts reflect the possibilities of the national language. Verbal art is the basis of all kinds of art, therefore, from Abai to Musrepov, from Baytursynov to A. Kaidari, he studied the wealth, its content, both quality and development trends. For example, in the scientific works of A. Baytersunov in the methodical works of F. Orazbaev, the grammatical and lexical foundations of the language are systematized. In our time, the main task of society is the introduction into science of a widespread national language. The scientific text, the system of words, the problems of thinking fully reflect the national language. The verbal composition and grammatical structure, methodologies and methods in the use of individual words express the possibilities of a scientific language. Kazakh educators left a lot of work on the national language and its application in life. Namely in his scientific works A. Baytursynov's "Тіл құрал", K. Kemengerov's "Оқу құралы", H. Dosmukhamedov "Қазақ-қырғыз тілдеріндегі сингармонизм заңы" the spheres of language application, signs of linguistic meaning, peculiarities of sound consonance are considered. E. Omarov's article analyzes language systems and language norms. E. Omarov's article analyzes language systems and language norms. In the book "Specificity of word-terms" K. Zhubanov wrote about the concepts of words of terms, defines the basis of

terminology and forms theoretical rules of terminology, and also considers the comparison of Kazakh and international terms. Formation and development of the national language covers all spheres of life. Language and people's history develops in unity and reflects the socio-historical, political and social level of nations.

Keywords: National language, whealth culture

THE HUMANISTIC ASPECT OF THE KAZAKH RELIGIOUS WORLDVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The peculiarity of the Kazakh worldview is the absence of atheistic consciousness. Kazakhs have always believed in the all-pervading God. This is reflected in words and phrases, the language unit. The phraseology "Watching God" means knowing the creator. According to the Greek thinker Pratoigor, man is only a measurement of the whole being not to the earth. The meanings of this axiom, man is the line between being and non-being, known and unknown. Therefore He confirms the existing, denying non-existence. In the Kazakh worldview, this basic axiom reflects the proverb "You know nine, but you do not know ninety-nine." In connection with this thought, the Kazakh about the unspeakable says: "One God knows." This fundamental concept protects the Kazakh people from arrogance, tyranny, sternness, which adheres to the idea "it is called, it is solved, cut off", helps to resist the limits of its capabilities. And it is for this reason that an authoritarian state in the Kazakh society does not exist on the basis of totalitarian thinking. Secondly, for the Kazakh religious worldview for the Creator all nations and nations are equal, they do not differ from each other by a special position or status. At the heart of this principle is the notion that all mankind belongs to Adam and Eve. Kazakh thinker Mashur Yusup believes that this concept is one of the basic conditions for being a Muslim. This opinion is confirmed by the hadith: "All people are born Muslims, and then their parents turn one of these children into Christians, and the other - Jews and others - into pagans. If the religious personality of people is determined for religious reasons, then his religion is not righteous. In our time, many conflicts arise because of religious, racist and linguistic differences. Many warring people can not correctly interpret the foundations and principles of different religions. In his works, the great thinker Abai is based on the hadeeth: "Every reasonable person should believe, and every believer has his own worship." According to Abai, a person must find faith with a clear mind, which is the basis of religion. The main condition of faith is the mind. If a person is not intelligent or mentally retarded from birth, he does not have to be a believer. If a person who does not understand the reason for the faith of his worship is not considered complete. The role of the mind in the knowledge of God, in the existence of man is defined in the Kazakh proverb: "If God punishes a person, deprives him of his mind." The most important feature of understanding the religion of the Kazakh people is their internal content, and not an external form.

Keywords: Kazakh religious, humanistic religious

THE LITERARY ATLAS OF THE XVII-XIXTH CENTURIES: TURKIC DERVISH-POETS

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ABSTRACT

There are four basic points for creation of trajectories and for make a Literary Map of big territory from Eastern Turkestan to Bukhara, from Bukhara to India and to Anatolia. These points are a Mesnevi-i Manavi by Mevlana Rumi, Dictums by Ahmad Yassaviy, also poems by Alisher Nevai and Muhammad Fuzuli. Though, the first Turkic commentary to Mesnevi-i Rumi was written in the Ottoman Empire, but after the XV Ages the role and influence of the Bukhara Literary Society was so great: such as the sherhs by Muhammad Kharabatiy and Mir Maksudkhodzha, who was from East Turkestan, also an imitation comment to Masnevi by Babarakhim Mashrab, who was from Namangan, was written in this period. Also, an appearing of the works of Indian poets as Musallam Kashmiri and Ayyub Lahuri, proved a greatest distribution of Mesneviy Rumi. In addition to this, in this epoch Ahmad Yassaviy's couplets were also very popular, not only the poets of Mawarounahr as Sufi Allayar and other, so Indian poets as Giyashi, Shems Asiy stylized their poems to Ahmad Yassaviy. Especially, in book which named Great History by Abdushukur Sadr Ziya, there are very interesting stories about Indian poets. For example, Shems Asiy, who is in origin from India, was a great admirer and follower of Alisher Nevai, therefore in the XVIIth century he came to Bukhara, studied the Turkic language and wrote a comments on the Nevais' ghazals, also there are too many Turkic poems by Shems Asiy, which was written following Ahmad Yassaviy. At this period a poems of Nevai and Fuzuliy were even nobler in East Turkestan and in Kharezm. Among all which listed above, the verses by Babarakhim Mashrab, will be well to estimate as a fifth source of inspiration of the Turkic literature in the XVII-XVIII century, his couplets related all the poets in this geography. Verses of Mashrab have a very simple recitation, but a very profound meaning. Due to the fact, that they have a lot of lyricism and musicality, metaphors and spiritualities are rather subtle, for what was loved and imitated in East Turkistan, in Indian and Afghanistan. In this article will studied, a swap of books between the Ottoman Sultans and Bukhara Khans. Also, will explore the creativity of dervish-poets who studied, disseminated and followed the above mentioned Turkic poets. A travel map of dervish-poets will clearly drawn, to find out which literary community was led others, will used the manuscript and sources related to the theme.

Keywords: Dervish poet, literary atlas, Turkic poets

DETERMINING AMINO ACIDS IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE FLOWER HELIANTHUS TUBEROSUSE

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ABSTRACT

Helianthus tuberosus - rich to biologically active substances. Helianthus tuberosu is effective source of raw materials and is very popular in agriculture, medicine, pharmacy, dietology, and food industries. Currently, a comprehensive study of a variety of pharmacological, biological, and physical activity of Jerusalem artichokes is undergoing. However, Jerusalem artichokes are one of the essential issues of quality of biologically active substances stock, researching quality, contents of have not identified structures of plants. Biologically active substances are recovery of pathological changed functions in human and animals organisms, source of possibilities of taking medicines, substances taking by different ways, the main part of biological active substance - amino acids. Therefore, in this article amino acids found in the structure of plant Helianthus tuberosus. Protein molecules are vital compound which consist from amino acids remains, very important for life. There are more than 150 types og amino acids in nature. About 20 monomer unit subgroups play a vital role in proteins' structure. Amino acid participates in metabolism of all organisms. People and all animals can not create the amino acids themselves, therefore they get it from the products that they eat and drink. Nowadays, the amino acid that added to the feeding of the animals and people are developing with biotechnological synthesis methods (chemical and microbiological). At the same time, the industrial polyamide products are used regularly in the manufacture of paints and medicines.

Keywords: amino acids, biologically active substances, topinambour (Jerusalem artichokes)

A SURVEY STUDY ON THE STUDENTS' PARENTS CONCERNING THE USE AND ACCEPTANCE OF E-SCHOOL APPLICATION OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Educational institutions are to follow the developments in information technology closely, and incorporate the new and recent technological applications into its body. E-school is an information system that keeps all the information of a student such as the course grades, attendance information, dates of the exams, books read, general behaviors, diploma and the end-of-year points, and transfer situation and also facilitates and accelerates the access to this information by the parents. The e-School Parent Notification System put into service by the Ministry of Education in the school year of 2006-2007 in order for the students' parents, one of the essential parts of success in the education to utilize this technology has been used for more than 10 years. The purpose of this study is to analyze and investigate the opinions of the parents of the students concerning the use of e-school parent information system within the framework of technology acceptance model. For this purpose, a survey was carried out to select parents of the primary school, secondary school and high school students in the province of Aydın. In accordance with the data of 400 surveys obtained through convenience sampling, a great majority of the participants stated that they were satisfied with the Parent Information System, they found the system beneficial and useful and it was an extremely useful and efficient application for the parents not having the chance to go to school to talk to the teacher of their children about the student grade or attendance due to work load in particular.

Keywords: E-School Application, Technology Acceptance Model, Parent Notification System

THE EFFECT OF SALT ON THE GROWTH OF PLANTS

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ABSTRACT

One of the most common cultural heritages in the world is rice cultivation. The rice is very valuable crops, which is cultivated in about 150 million hectare in 110 countries around the world, among them 90% are cultivated in Asia, 4% in America, 2% in Africa, and 4% in other islands. Rice (Latin: *Oryza*) is a single or perennial plant that belongs to the seed. Rice started growing by people in the years 2000-3000b.c. In Central Asia, the earliest records of early rice cultivation are found in Strabo and Herodotus. The famous "The Silk Road", originally started from China in the 1st century, came to the largest cultural and trade center in Syrdarya - Otyrar in Kazakhstan. At that time people near the village of Otyrar were engaged in agriculture and livestock farming. These data indicate that the rice has been picked up very early in the past. The most important food crops in Kazakhstan is rice (*sativa*) was cultivated in the valleys of Syrdarya, Ili and Karatal rivers in Kyzylorda, South Kazakhstan and Almaty regions. Rice is the second largest crop after wheat and the first by crop. If it is used for feed, it is used in perfumery, alcohol, starch and perfume. Paper, cardboard, yarn, bag, cap, mattresses and other items of the highest quality are made of straw. At the same time, rice has an agro-meliorative value for salinization, improvement of wetlands and introduction to agriculture. Rice growth in Kazakhstan, especially Kyzylorda, Almaty and South Kazakhstan regions increased to 130,000 hectares in the 1990s, total production was 519,000 tons. In the growth of rice the pests, diseases and weeds significantly reduce its productivity. At the world level, the rice harvest decreased by 14% from pests, and in Kyzylorda region this indicator increased from 8 to 10% in 1970-1985, and in recent years - to 16-18%. Kyzylorda region of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the most promising rice growing region. In 2006, the sown area was more than 70,000 hectares, which was explained by the rice potential of sowing, favorable climatic conditions, and sufficient water resources. However the growth of rice, wheat, clover and other agricultural crops decreases under the influence of pests, diseases and weeds. This article discusses the effect of salt on plant growth and biological characteristics.

Keywords: alcohol, starch, perfume, glue, cardboard, agromeliorative, tons, perspective, hectare, biomass, halophyte, anatomy, concentration, vacuum, cell, ions, exoderm, mesoderm, vegetable, microscope, diameter, cylinder, xylem, plasma, mesophilic chloroplast, assimilation, photosynthesis, substrate, correction, profession, energy, organic, carbon, nuclei, homeostasis, toxins, biopolymer, strategy.

IMPROVEMENT OF ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN ALMATY

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ABSTRACT

Located in the Zailiysky Alatau Reservoir, Almaty is interested in national symbols and attracts with new architectural buildings. There are magnificent nature reserves which takes 90 thousand hectares. Meanwhile, Medeo Ice Arena is known all over the world. The region was established in 1972 and located in an altitude of 1691.2 meters. In the Ice arena (10.5 thousand square meter), there are different types of sports such as skating, ice hockey, and others made a great contributions to the development of sports in the "Medeo". More than 120 skateboarding records were created. Chimbulak near Almaty attracted tourists, mountaineers, skiers. The length of down road line is 3500 m. Technical equipments of Shymbulak is not bad than the best ports in Europe. In general, Almaty has a number of ecologically favorable geographical places. This allows thousands of cars in the city to pollute the airspace of the city with toxic smoke. This is an important factor in the development of lung diseases in the city. It is difficult to rest in the city without windy days, and the fight against such difficulties is now one of the main tasks of the city authorities. One of the main sources of air pollution in Almaty are cars. About 570 thousand cars were registered in Almaty, and 170 thousand cars come to the city every day, among them, an average of 10,500 vehicles operates 24 hours a day, and their engine runs for 5250 hours. During this period, 13,125 liters of fuel were burned and among them 39,375 liters of oxygen, which people would breathe about 882-885 years with oxygen. In the process of photosynthesis of mature oak 40-45 people with oxygen can breathe during the year, and 20-25 people with respiratory oxygen. At the same time, the oak will disinfect 30-40 tons, and juniper - 15-20 tons of dust. Therefore, these trees need to be grown in Almaty, where they can be grown in classrooms, at home, on the balcony, in offices, universities and schools.

Keywords: hectare, hockey, ice skating, sport, recordings, climbers, tourists, technology, geography, liter, engine, factor, photosynthesis, balcony, offices, universities, auditorium, biosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere, climate, transport, intensification, in strength, methane, sulfur, nitrogen oxides, gas, factories, power plants, pipes, fact, megalopolis, smog, swimming pool, microbes, acacia, spores.

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN CENTRAL ASIA AND TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

There are great historical continuity and political sequences among the national liberation movements in Central Asia and Turkey. Central Asian countries and Turkey have a common understanding of the dissatisfaction of national intelligentsia with the public administration system. The main requirements of this protest were also similar to the specific actions they chose, the objectives and directions of society modernization. For instance, the Turkistani Jadids and Young Turks steppes have sought to introduce a new educational system of general nature, propagation of new technologies in production, based on innovative principles of education and its implementation. Both movements have united the idea of a developed state, despite the peculiarities of its development. These movements can be called a movement of respect for their homeland, a commitment to human rights, the development of culture, the solution of the agrarian problem, entering the world arena, and economic cooperation with Europe and Asia. The social structure of Turkish Young Turks and Central Asian (Turkistan) national liberation movements was also similar. Both social movements were of a general nature. This situation also led to their political divergence and the worry of the common struggle. This similarity in the Jadids and Young Turks movements had the following reasons: First, in end of 19th century and in the 20th century a large part of the idea of Turkic and Muslim nationalism as a transnational movement against the economic, political and cultural invasion of the Western powers, the direction of colonialism. One of the main signs of two movements' similarity is the fact that the genuine movement influences Turkestan national liberation movements.

Keywords: Central Asia, Turkey, Turkistan, Young Turks, Jadids, National Liberation Movements.

PEDAGOGICAL POSITION OF YOUNG TURKS IN DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

In this article questions of national education mentioned in information documents after coming to power of “Unity and Development” party are offered for consideration. Thoughts of all-round development of national education are expressed in many newspaper articles and brochures and the reasons of extension of this idea among the people are specified. As the main weapon of all-round development the idea of national education had wide circulation among Turkic elite, materials that the government of Young Turks was engaged in development of elementary and incomplete high schools are given. In 1910 the committee was set up to revise the programs of this level. Idadie schools lacked qualified teachers as elementary schools. In other words, although the school programs in Turkey began to break through traditional Muslim schools, the staff shortage was obvious. Opening of lyceums on the basis of Idadie schools were put in hand in a number of major cities, in the provincial centers. One of the events that took place after the 1908 revolutionary was school work, the success of teaching girls. Bearing in mind that before the Revolution, Muslim girls were entitled to primary education, it would be clear that the reform of women was focused on a radical solution. Reforms of the Young Turks government in education also covered the university industry. After the revolution, a new program of universities faculties was developed and supplemented with new disciplines that would enhance the qualification of the curriculum. During the post-revolutionary period, universities began sending their students to study in Europe. Thus, after 1908, the staff of the school system began to pay more attention to staffing. Opening of a number of pedagogical educational institutions in Istanbul has considerably solved the problem of personnel deficit in schools of new type.

Keywords: Turkey, revolution of Young Turks, education, education system, idadiye schools, science, policy.

HUNGER, AGRO-FOOD POLICIES AND FOOD SECURITY

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ABSTRACT

The concept, food security, was started to be widely used in 1980s and there has been a growing academic interest ever since. The concept is defined by Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO) as “situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”. Food security involves all production, distribution and consumption relations and processes from field to dining table and related closely to agro-food policies. This paper aims at examining the literature concerning the relationship between the hunger emerging as a regional or global threat and agro-food policies from a sociological perspective. In this respect, answers to such following questions will be sought in the study: To what extent food security is related to individual responsibility? Is food security solely of the responsibility of States? To what extent food security is related with self-sufficient national development goals? Could hunger and malnutrition in the world including the developed countries be possibly explained by shortage in turnouts? When food turnout is compared with needed food in the world, one could see that more food is produced than what is needed. This clearly reveals that food security is not solely related to production. To understand and solve problems related to hunger and malnutrition, we have to reconsider agro-food systems and policies from local to global levels.

Keywords: Food security, Hunger, Agro-food policies, Globalisation

GEOGRAPHICAL APPROACHES TO THE RESEARCH OF PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE

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ABSTRACT

The article examines methodological approaches to the study of agriculture in agrarian geography - one of the directions of socio-economic geography. This important direction of geography studies the patterns, features and forms of territorial organization of agriculture, taking into account natural, production and economic factors that determine the specifics of location and the main direction of this industry. The study of territorial problems of the development of the industry from the point of view of geographers requires the application of a systematic approach to the study of the relationships between agriculture and the natural environment. With this approach, agriculture or a separate agricultural enterprise is viewed as a territorial natural-economic system consisting of two subsystems: natural and socio-economic. This approach allows to solve socio-economic and environmental problems of rural areas in order to make full use of natural potential and socio-economic prerequisites for the development of agricultural systems. The studies of geographers are based on the works of many specialists (agrarians, land surveyors, soil scientists, climatologists, ecologists, etc.) and are based on the application of economic, mathematical-statistical, cartographic and other methods. Along with traditional methods for data processing, geoinformation technologies are now widely used. The information base for geographers is statistical and cartographic data, carried out on a large-scale, medium-scale and small-scale level.

Keywords: geography of agriculture, rural areal, territorial organization of agriculture, land use, land mapping, typology, production types, agricultural areas, agro-industrial complex.

PROBLEMS OF RATIONAL USE OF ARABLE LAND MAKTARAL DISTRICT OF THE SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN REGION

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ABSTRACT

Maktaral district is one of the agrarian districts of the South Kazakhstan region. One of the topical issues of sustainable development of agriculture in the area, where most of the agricultural land is arable land. There are six different natural resources available today. They are: mineral, water, plants, crust, animal and air. Land resources (soil) are important components, and their value depends on the size of the humus. Therefore, its use on the basis of safe methods has always been one of the most important issues. It is necessary to adhere to the principle of the production of ecologization in meeting the needs of the society by increasing the production potential of agriculture. Ecologization of production is the organization of production through environmental technology that does not cause environmental damage, increasing environmental productivity. In our opinion, based on this principle, the following measures should be taken in the field of agriculture for the optimal use of land resources: reclamation, replacement of crop rotation, rational use of water. In the course of agriculture, along with other resources, work should be done to rationalize, restore and improve fertility. That is why we believe that we can only increase food production on a regular basis.

Keywords: arable land, rational use, natural resources, ecologization, melioration, crop rotation, rational use of water.

USE OF NANO ELECTROMAGNETIC TECHNOLOGY TO ELIMINATE FUNGAL METHODS

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ABSTRACT

"The Beet" (Latin Beta) is an annual, biennial or perennial plant belonging to Amaranth's relatives. The most popular species of beetroots are: traditional beet, sugar beet and agricultural beetroots. It can be met on all continents, with the exception of Antarctica. All beet cultures are obtained from natural beet grown in eastern India. It is known that Beet is the first to be used as food in the Mediterranean region. However, the leaf was used only for food in ancient times, and now the roots are used for medicinal purposes. The ancient Greeks gave beets to the god Apollo. Beet cattle began to be produced in Germany in the XVI century. Its full-fledged form was adopted in the 16th-17th centuries, and in the 18th century the beet spread rapidly throughout Europe. Although other beets differ slightly in appearance, their roots are well developed. As a result of the work of breeders in 1747, sugar beet appeared. It was found that sugar cane is also found in beets. Meanwhile, that time about 1.3% of beet sugar was obtained; currently it is more than 20%. Today sugar beet takes the second place in the production of sugar after sugar beet. In the XIX and XX centuries, beets were distributed throughout the world, except Antarctica. In the article Beet (Beta vulgaris) is one of biennial valuable beet crops. In the first year, roots and leaf buds are grown with its nutrients. Besides, since 1991, Kazakhstan has been breeding and sowing new varieties of beets. Mixtures, replacing beetroot in the field for a long time, malicious just a worm and root growth of the bark, and improve the performance of various diseases and pests, breeding methods improved by the production of nanotechnology. to eliminate harmful insects. That's why agricultural beet contains carbohydrates, vitamins, salts and substances that do not contain nitrogen which is in a high quality. It is said that beet seeds will be correctly solved when growing without seeds.

Keywords: amaranth, Greeks, Apollo, breeder, simple worm, electro-technology, high quality, nanoelectromagnetic technology, carbohydrates, vitamins, salts, nitrogen extract, plant, practice, root crops, elements, agricultural complex, mass, reproduction, agro, innovation, saprobes, extract, organic, nano, metal, macro, electromagnetic, variant, ha, bacterial de, diamagnetic, cybernetics, institute, laboratory.

STUDY OF CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF SNOW WATER IN ALMATY

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ABSTRACT

Based on monitoring results of Kazhydromet in 2014, Almaty is on the first place with a high level of air pollution in the cities of Kazakhstan. Today Almaty is on the list of 25 contaminated cities in the world. Our city is the dirtiest city in Kazakhstan because of the air pollution, and the main sources of air pollution are cars. It is estimated that more than 540,000 cars are registered in the city by police. Their number is raises up to 40 thousand per year. Every day more than 250 000 cars come to the city. The location did not have pollutants, its concentration, the nature of things, the nature of the damage vary depending on the influence of the human body is very diverse: they accelerate the corrosion of various metals, creamy layers of the skin, the airways of animal and man also suffers from pollution of air, the toxic effect is also is one of the reasons for the emergence of various disease s in the shortest possible time. If the effect of such a large amount of toxic substances on the human body, people can even die because of the toxic emissions. Such kind of emissions gathered in cities on windless days of black smoke or toxic substances into the atmosphere through the smoke from the pipes of large industrial enterprises in a large amount of air pollution gathered on the human body. These substances react with fresh sunlight and form new toxic compounds. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) is the result of the pulp and paper industry under the influence of moisture in the air. Sulfuric acid contains sulfuric acid mist which cause harmful reactions on wet layers of creamy skin of animals, respiratory tract of people and animals and plants. Hydrogen sulfide does not enter the human body, and people are prone to nervous diseases. One talks about current environmental problems and talks about toxic wastes.

Keywords: ethylene, benzene, ethane, methane, toluene, benzene), pyrite, oxide, vehicle, atmosphere, trunk, tachymetry, pH-methylation, oxygen (CO₂) and monohydrate (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂) benzopyrene, aldehydes , refractometry, vacuum electron microscope, pyrometer, polyphosphate, MRC (maximum concentration concentration), civilization, flora and fauna, below the brand JSM-6510LA.

SIMILARITIES IN TURKISH AND NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURE

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ABSTRACT

Turkish culture has a history of thousands of years, from Central Asia to Anatolia and has continued to exist in different geographies and continents. The culture and art of the first American settlers continue to exist in a large geographical area that is not underestimated. When we speak of Native American culture, only the culture of natives living on American soil should not be understood. It is possible to see the traces of Native American culture and art on a large part of the American continent, from Canada to Argentina, Peru, Chile and Brazilian territory. This study was conducted to look for similarities and common points in the Turkish and Native American cultures by starting from the thesis that the Native Americans passed from the Bering Strait to the Asian descent. Many researchers and scientists revealed their studies about this subject. In this study, it is aimed to reveal the similarities in Native American culture with migrants of Anatolia called “Yörük” which is an important Turkish cultural element. There are considerable similarities between the two cultures in terms of language-grammar, genetics, beliefs and handicrafts. In this study, the similarities between the Navajo tribe in Navajo reservation between Arizona and New Mexico provinces and Sarıkeçili Yörük’s lives were revealed. The fact that tent life is widespread, natural elements become sacred and part of life (birds, animals and plants), tribal chieftain or leadership are clear indications of the common points of Yörük and Native American cultures. Especially the similarities of symbols on the Navajo rugs and the motifs on the Yörük weavings are almost the same. It is possible to see the motifs in Navajo rugs with different names known as koçboynuzu, bereket, elibeline in Anatolian weaving culture. It is obvious that this similarity cannot be a coincidence. These similarities are an indication of the fact that both cultures are of Central Asian geography.

Keywords: Native American, Navajo, Symbol, Motif, Yörük, Anatolia

ETHNOEDUCATIONAL BASE OF “KAZAKH ARU” SPECIAL COURSE TEACHING IN THE KAZAKH STATE WOMEN’S TEACHER TRAINING UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

In the article author takes stand for necessity of promulgating the historical individuals – aru displays and morals and also socialization possibilities of it during the special course education “Kazakh aru” in the Kazakh state women’s teacher training university in Kazakhstan. The article discusses the rationale and definitions of the concepts concerning women's education, the basic components that make up the content of a special course, covering it issues. The program «Great kazakh steppe historical individual women» (Uly Kazak dalasynda otken tarihi dara tulga-arular) daughters of the great history of the Kazakh steppe: think about the future generation of women leaders and patriotic heroes headed by mothers and grandmothers genius, love, feeling proud of precious lives and properties of the individual who are learning, promoting, based on imitating life. In this program will be consider the educational-knowledge attains of kazakh women which are listed below. Educational attains: will get acquainted with life of individual historical figure of kazakh steppe; will absorb the knowledge of everyone's peculiarities and features; will know how to make the model of human honorable peculiarities. Knowledge attains: acquired glorifying of image of individual historical figures; adopted the honorable peculiarities of mothers and women; command, govern a country, activity, power which cheer up heroism and aura of patriotism are appreciated; women's good qualities and human peculiarities would know to appraise. "Traditional family education" (Dasturli otbasy tarbiesy) through this program family education in the context of the present and future pedagogical knowledge and experience in order to deduce that the family is the main source of education for girls-students of the relevant factors and explain the role of the daughter of Kazakh, and national education will focus on topical issues. During the study of the special program educational and knowledge attains will build up. Educational attains: get knowledge in the context of theoretical-scientific in family pedagogy, pedagogy of the mother, pedagogy of the father; study the laws related to family and marriage, national peculiarities of history essence, and aspects for future generation's education; from kazakh standard level to social level's education types: education of daughter-in-law, abdominal education, girl's education, boy's education, generation's education etc. teaching; as a future teacher find out ways and methods to work with parents, ethno-social roles in family, and know legal capability.

Keywords: girl, beauty, girl education, course "Kazakh aruy", traditional family education, national education standards

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ASIAN SHAMANISM AND WESTERN SHAMANISM

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ABSTRACT

Regarding to the results of searches on the History of religions, any religion whether universal or local or national, differs from each other even it is based on same system, placed at close or same places. Because, when it is formed as a religion, it is affected from geography, milieu or environment where in it. Shamanism as the most ancient natural and spiritual system of humanity, too, displays very different cultural or geographical forms within some morphological phenomena in its own formalisation process. Works had been done on the Shamanism in 19th and 20th centuries shows plenty of differences on its techniques and objects of phenomena although they have same aims, from culture to culture, from place to place. You can see some discussions even on its descriptions done by the Russian, European and American field researchers or the scholars in the 19th and 20th centuries, such as describing the shamans as “reactionary”, “insane”, “vagabond medium”, “schizophrenia”, etc. However, in recent years, American anthropologists, psychologists and cultural strategists have changed their own earlier approaches adversely to slightly affirmative in order to support “native religious movements” from the point of pragmatism of their cultural benefit, such as shaman is even more “traditional healer” of psychological illnesses seen in crowded and developed countries, and shamanism, too, is introduced as new technique of psychotherapy. Shaman is also different from the point of its own character and morphology. For instance, while the western shamans use drugs in order to go into ecstasy, Siberian and Central Asian shamans are centred by the spirit of a bird. While the western shamans regard any spirit of an animal as a partner on the way of his ecstatic journey, the Siberian or Central Asian go into ecstatic state with an ancestor’s spirit by learning from his master.

Keywords: Shaman, initiation, spirit, ascension, healing.

GEOPOLITICAL PROBLEMS OF CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS

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ABSTRACT

The article depicted the Central Asian countries and their main geopolitical problems. As well as the prospects and the place of Central Asia in the system of international relations. It is also important to note the following factors, which are important today for the Central Asian states. They are large in size, abundant in their population, rich in natural resources, especially oil and gas, ways of transporting them to the world market, etc. A huge contribution was made by the diplomacy of our country in the establishment of foreign policy and the strengthening of the international status of our country. To date, Kazakhstan has established foreign policy with many countries, and has become part of many international communities. The development of Central Asian countries at this stage is due to their desire to be a participant in world political and economic processes. To date, the question of the future place occupied by the countries of Central Asia in the system of world relations is very important and relevant. Because its prospects and the development of priorities depend on the stability of the world, including the Asian region. To be an equal state in regional and international politics, Central Asian countries should choose the most effective ways to build partnerships, associations and cooperation. The choice of the Central Asian states for the transition to a market economy and integration in the context of globalization is considered the first event in world history. economic factors and low living standards of the population can not be the main reason for the self-sufficiency of extremism. However, the worsening socio-economic situation and low living standards, unemployment, corruption and unfavorable demographic conditions have a great influence on the wider dissemination of ideas, including radical ideas, despite strict control over intelligence agencies. Since they are Islamic movements in the countries of the region, their ranks are constantly supplemented by socially disadvantaged citizens.

Keywords: geographical problems

ANALYSIS OF THE MODERN STATE OF THE TOURIST AND RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

K.N.MAMIROVA, SH.M.NADIROV

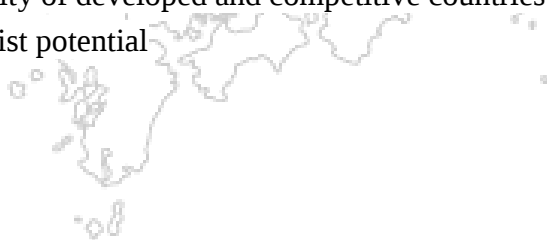
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ABSTRACT

Tourism was developed in a long way and today it is one of the most successfully developing industries in the world economy. To date, the tourism industry in profitability came in third place in the world after oil industry and automobile industry. Like any other economic activity, tourism industry is a very complex system, development of which depends on its capacity and the efficiency of its use. The article reveals the essence of the tourist potential and methodological approaches to its evaluation. Kazakhstan has all opportunities to create a competitive and profitable tourism industry: a favorable geopolitical position of the country, political stability, the uniqueness of the tourism and recreational resources diversity of recreational zones, natural landscapes, flora and fauna. Tourist potential of Kazakhstan has a good position to develop almost all types of tourism. The article conducted the analysis shows that, despite a rich tourist and recreational potential of Kazakhstan is characterized by insufficient level of development of tourism. The problem lies in the creation of a tourist cluster. Through the cluster initiative, and Kazakhstan has a real possibility of integration into the world tourist community, and, considering that the development of tourism gives impetus to the development of other related industries, Kazakhstan will be able to take its rightful place in the comity of developed and competitive countries of the world.

Keywords: tourist potential



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR AND WORK PERFORMANCE: A CASE STUDY ON BLUE- AND WHITE-COLLAR EMPLOYEES

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ABSTRACT

With globalization blurring the boundaries between nations, businesses will need to survive in a much more competitive market. It is a fact that technological developments play a role in the evolution of the economy. Under current conditions, it is only possible for businesses to survive and maximize their profits with developing new strategies. Literature offers a number of studies reporting a positive correlation between employee performance and the efficiency of a business. Therefore, employee performance is of utmost importance when it comes to coping with global competition. Similarly, business profitability is closely related to employee performance. Business managers and academicians alike who are aware of this fact have been analyzing the factors playing a positive role in the employee performance. Organizational citizenship behavior is recognized as one of the factors affecting the employee performance. Referring to informal, extra-role behavior of the employee in a business setting covering the voluntary behaviors with an aim to reach business targets, organizational citizenship behavior is very important if a business is to be efficient. An employee can be said to display organizational citizenship behavior if one is volunteering, without any expectations, for duties which are not one's responsibility and if one believes there is a deep connection between one's organization and oneself, in addition to fulfilling all the duties assigned to oneself within that organization. Organizational citizenship also makes it possible for employees to improve their capabilities, while fostering a sense of responsibility in the employee and greatly contributing to the employee's job satisfaction. This study analyzes the relationship between organizational citizenship behavior of the employee and his/her job performance with respect to blue- and white-collar personnel. In this context, employees of a SME operating in the city of Ankara will be surveyed and the results will be assessed.

Keywords: Organizational citizenship behavior, job performance, blue-collar employee, white-collar employee.

URAL ALTIC AND RELATIONSHIP WITH JAPANESE

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ABSTRACT

Much ink has been consumed about when the life has started for humanity, about which nation has origin association with other nations and so about language families. From now on, it seems to be continued to be discussed. Europe, Asia and Africa are seem to be the main continents for humanity. In other words, humanity was born and improved on these three continents. It is a common opinion that America and Australia continents have been migrated afterwards. The subject of Africa continent is much complicated and out of our interest. Language or nation relations are one of the curious subjects. Turkish is counted among Ural-Altic languages. It is almost certain that it has come from the same origin with Mongolian, Hungarian, Finnish, Samoyedic and Tungusic. Over the last century, more detailed studies about languages and origin of languages have been started. As it descends, the subjects of Turkish and languages in relation with Turkish have been started to be enlivened. With recent researches, it has been substantially started to discuss that Korean and Japanese might have relations with Turkish. Scientists like H. Winkler, A. Boller, Grunzel and Pröhle have defended the subject that Japanese is one of the languages from Altic languages. This subject has started to occupy the agendas of both European and Japanese-Korean researchers. In our paper, we will review the ever made studies about Turkish-Japanese origin association and conclusions. Then, with reference to prior studies we will share our opinion about language relation between Turkish and Japanese with science world.

Keywords: Altic Languages, Turkish, Japanese.

PROSPECTS FOR THE MEDIA KAZAKHSTAN IN THE PRESERVATION OF NATIONAL IDENTITY

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ABSTRACT

The article reflects the role of the Russian mass media in the information space of Kazakhstan, and gives statistics on the number of Russian media in the Republic over the past five years. The author conducted sociological studies, interviewing political scientists on the impact of Russian media on the citizens' public consciousness. The results of the study revealed the prevalence of Russian media in the territory of Kazakhstan and the level of their influence on public consciousness. The author also identified the trends in the Kazakh media evolution, the prospects for their activities in preserving the national identity of the people of Kazakhstan.

Keywords: mass media, Kazakhstan, Russian, national identity, Internet, global information space.



PERIODIZATION EXAMPLES OF THE HISTORY OF KAZAKH AND TURKMEN LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

The issue of periodization of the history of the Turkic peoples' literature has been widely studied in recent years. The given linguistic issue has been a subject for a number of studies in various countries all over the world. In this context, it is important to analyze and understand the ancient background of the Turkic-speaking peoples' oral literature, its history, the tendencies and trends of its development. The current work deals with the implementation of this task. For this purpose it is necessary to differentiate the spiritual values of a certain country within the history of the common literature of the Turkic peoples. In addition, it is crucial to take into account the peculiarities of the national literature development. This position is the most important in the periodization of history of the Kazakh and Turkmen literature, which plays a significant role in the Turkic world. There are a lot of common features in the history of Kazakh and Turkmen literature and this phenomenon can be explained by common roots, similar languages of the Turkic peoples. In this regard, the study describes literary monuments, which originated from the ancient times, spread both in the two countries and became the heritage of the Kazakh and Turkmen people. The bond between long literary processes and literary traditions that lasted for centuries is mentioned as well. The best examples and peculiarities of the oral and written literature of the Turkic peoples seeking their origin in the history of development are given. These information about significant periods in the history of literature, researchers dealing with periodization, their own principles and methods is offered. Issues related to the parallel development of spiritual values, culture and art of the country with the history of the same nation were considered as well. The article under consideration deals with the periodization of the history of Kazakh and Turkmen literature. The comprehensive analysis of literature development of the two countries is carried out. The common features in the history of development of Turkic peoples are taken into account during research. Specific features of Kazakh and Turkmen literature and national samples are mentioned. The author reminds us about the need of taking into account the historical, genetic and typological factors, including the traditional methodology in periodization the history of literature. He calls attention to the issues of gnosiological and regional importance in the study of literary processes' development. The sufficient information on the common figures and popular works of fiction of Kazakh and Turkmen literature was provided as well.

Keywords: kazakh and turkmen, periodization of history of literature, literature of Turkic nations, spiritual values, common figures, common works of fiction, periodization methods, typology.

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF MODERNIZATION OF PUBLIC CONSCIOUSNESS

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ABSTRACT

In the article of analytical analysis. The development of spiritual freedom, raising the awareness of every Kazakhstani through a sense of high responsibility, a deep sense of reality. Progressive development at any stage begins with a qualitative change in consciousness. A person who understands this pattern of evolutionary development will deeply feel, clearly know that in society, as in nature, everything is interconnected. Such knowledge is well thought out, formulated and its usefulness is unlimited: a person armed with it will never be mistaken, will take the path of progressive development; will be far from evil, ready to give his kindness to everyone around him. One of the most important modern technologies is purification from pretense. If we consider it as a worm, eating the core of society, then this will lead to getting rid of most negatives. The real idea in the article is confirmed through the "Treatise on the inhabitants of the virtuous city" Al-Farabi. The existence of a prosperous society aimed at good relations depends on the purity of the intentions of the people living in it. The basis of the policy of the Kazakh society aimed at modernizing the national consciousness is "competitiveness". From this it follows that a citizen of Kazakhstan should have high professionalism and become a good specialist. Striving for the peak of professionalism is characterized by diligence to be a master of one's own business, meeting high standards. Leadership qualities are inherent in human being. The present paradigm of development in the article is explained through the application of the mechanism in the process of fertilization in the birth of man. Responsible attitude to his work forms responsibility to his life. A man armed with such principles will not blame others for his failures; will work on their mistakes and strive to correct them; to learn from your mistakes. And for the successes achieved, the feeling of gratitude will grow, confidence in oneself will increase; a person will become a kind, gentle character. The society will be illuminated by such sunny people. Consequently, concepts such as "the transformation of consciousness" or "the alchemy of the soul" are not mysticism unquestionably these are opportunities that can be fully realized. The modern education system based on the principle of "education in the course of life" is not only a powerful resource laying the foundation for the future of the nation, but also a potential for social modernization of society. From this it follows that in the age of information-forced development, an updated content of education is needed: knowledge that indicates the path to spiritual development and the power of man. The psychological tool in the development of public consciousness is the effective use of modern psychotechnics, responsibility for the development of awareness, responsibility, creativity.

Keywords: public consciousness, freedom of spirit, modernization of consciousness, pure intention, reason, cognitive activity, national consciousness, national values, awareness, responsibility, psychotechnics, a man of a new era.

MODERN PSYCHOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTATION OF MODERNIZATION OF CONSCIOUSNESS

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ABSTRACT

A modern person should be motivated to succeed, to realize his actions, to be responsible for each of his steps (thought forms) and to predict the expected result. Because they are the conditions for success in a changing world. And the possibility of achieving them is in the process of exteriorization, that is, the embodiment of the internal plan for concrete actions. Purity of thoughts is the naive path to awareness. A person with pure intent can achieve illumination. A conscious person is able to awaken a multitude of other consciousnesses. And behind this lies the desire, the choice. All the blessings of mankind are realized directly through intentions. Group intention has a powerful flow of influence. There are a lot of examples in the traditions and customs of the Kazakh people that testify to this. For example - the distribution of seven ritual cakes, a rite of sacrifice on the occasion of drought, etc. The presence of a single information field of the universe helps to increase the potential of intent and accelerates its implementation. An example of this can be the Friday prayers in Islam, the rite of the Hajj in Mecca, the channeling of the Kryon, correspondence health-improving sessions of Dr. S. Konovalov, etc. The fulfillment of the desire largely depends on the degree of the person's faith. Therefore, in addition to the potential and time, it is necessary and unshakable faith in the fulfillment of the desire. You need to be able to correctly guess the desire. To do this, first of all, you need to refine the query. It must be accessible, specific and measurable. Secondly, you need to determine the time and time of execution. Third, one should adhere to ethics and tact. Your wishes should not harm anyone, and do not contradict the laws of the universe. Otherwise, they can adversely affect the situation. The desire should be aimed at good, growth, prosperity, development. Do not use the adverb "only", since it has a restrictive character. Fourth, avoid the use of a "not" particle. Forming a desire, it is necessary to build a sentence so that it does not contain a negative particle. As a result of mastering the correct algorithm of guessing the desire, responsibility, conscious control of one's action is increased; self-regulation and a positive influence on a close environment. With the process of enlightening each individual consciousness, public consciousness is being perfected. Thus, as modern psychological tools for the modernization of the consciousness of the person, intentions, desires, responsibility, faith, awareness are made. Each of them is closely related to each other, and are perfect personality traits leading to success, prosperity and harmony.

Keywords: consciousness, spirit, intention, desire, cognition, responsibility, awareness, tact, culture, energy, potential, faith, power, dignity, purification.

INFLUENCE OF TOURISM ON DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY OF NORTH KAZAKHSTAN REGION

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ABSTRACT

Economic zoning is a grouping of the territorial division of labor into general, interconnected economic zones. Economic region - formed because of the territorial division of labor, specialization and integrated development of the economy of each other part of the country. Economic zoning played an important role in planning the economy of individual parts of the country and the prospects for their development. In Kazakhstan, the territorial division of labor, transport, the industry of specialization of the productive forces in the country, parts of the country that are effective in developing domestic economic and geographical developments and influenced the growth of the country's economic regions. The well-known scientist N.N. Baransky divided territories of Kazakhstan into five economic zones depending on economic geographic characteristics: Central Kazakhstan, Eastern Kazakhstan, Western Kazakhstan, Northern Kazakhstan, Southern Kazakhstan. The economic zone of North-Kazakhstan is in a favorable economic and geographical position. In the north it borders on the Urals and Western Siberia. On the territory of the district pass the railway Big Siberia, Middle Siberia, Southern Siberia and Trans-Kazakhstan. These roads connect North Kazakhstan with Central Kazakhstan and the Urals, Kuzbass, and will allow them to travel to the regions of Europe, Asia and Southern Kazakhstan. Through the Irtysh River, they can contact the non-ferrous metallurgy of Altai and the Russian oil and gas-bearing field in Western Siberia. North Kazakhstan is the main grain, meat, and dairy cattle breeding complex in the country. Along with the agro-industrial complex in North Kazakhstan, iron ore, bauxite, coal, asbestos, gold, etc., and the metallurgical industry associated with the melting of aluminum, ferroalloy, mining and ore enrichment are developed. The transition to a real market economy, the resettlement of the capital, the tourist and recreational zone of the concentration of the North Kazakhstan regions, the economic, recreational, industrial and agricultural development of the tourism industry with the development of efficient use of resources to improve the socio-economic status of the population, to identify opportunities for improving the economy of the region today.

Keywords: economy, economical region, recreation, tourism, ecology, natural resources, industry, spheres of agricultural services, social and economic spheres.

家庭教育基于民族内涵的职责和其改进途径

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总教育学教研室，哈萨克国立女子师范大学
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結

在筆者的文章中，哈薩克族家庭教育的哈薩克斯坦內容得到澄清，並提供了對改善哈薩克族家庭教育方法的概述，為預期成果提供了教學預測。

關鍵詞：家庭，家庭類型，家庭教育，家庭準備，國家精神誠信

家庭由亲人关系组成。相互的沟通，相互的道德责任而结合成的亲属生活组织。当今教育和科学技术迅速发达的时代，我们把哈萨克家庭的主要职责综合为如下几点：

- 新生儿诞生;
- 教育和社会化;
- 沟通和心理调节;
- 经济和商业化;
- 社会地位化;
- 休闲组织化；
- 性亲化。

家庭的这些职责是相互相关，相得益彰的。

新生儿诞生是家庭的主要责任

任何国家机构或其它社会机构都将无法代替它。夫妻的主要职责为执行人体生物的可能性，通过合法的婚姻关系才称之为正常。而这需要很大的责任与精神关系支撑。从夫妻的恩爱到修成正果在到成长，取代父母到持续下一代，夫妻的自由裁量权取决他们的人数。一方面，因为这是政治人口的问题，所以需求爱国主义和道德。

教育和社会化主要职责为准备和培养新生命的适应性。这不光限制于家庭中父母的榜样教育，此外，还需要通过教育来进行。通过家庭教育从而全面培养和发展孩子。然而家庭教育也有自身的原则和条件，要求和程序，方法和途径。

家庭教育的潜力是家庭类型结构、传统、声誉、物质、民族、心理、教育、精神的影响力总和。

家庭教育基于儿童的尊严和尊爱，同时也需考虑到他们在社会和家庭的价值，然而培养个人品性也需心理和教育的支持，同时也是家长和孩子行动的共同利益。

家庭教育的特点：

- 孩子所有行动自然化。
- 影响力的持续性和连续性。
- 公共场所和教育机构有关孩子目标性。
- 教育的矛盾化和重复化。
- 亲情，爱情，信任，相互的责任，自然性和多样性。
- 保守秘密。
- 与不同年龄段，职业，技能和兴趣的人交流。
- 促进相互的定位。

不利于家庭教育的因素：

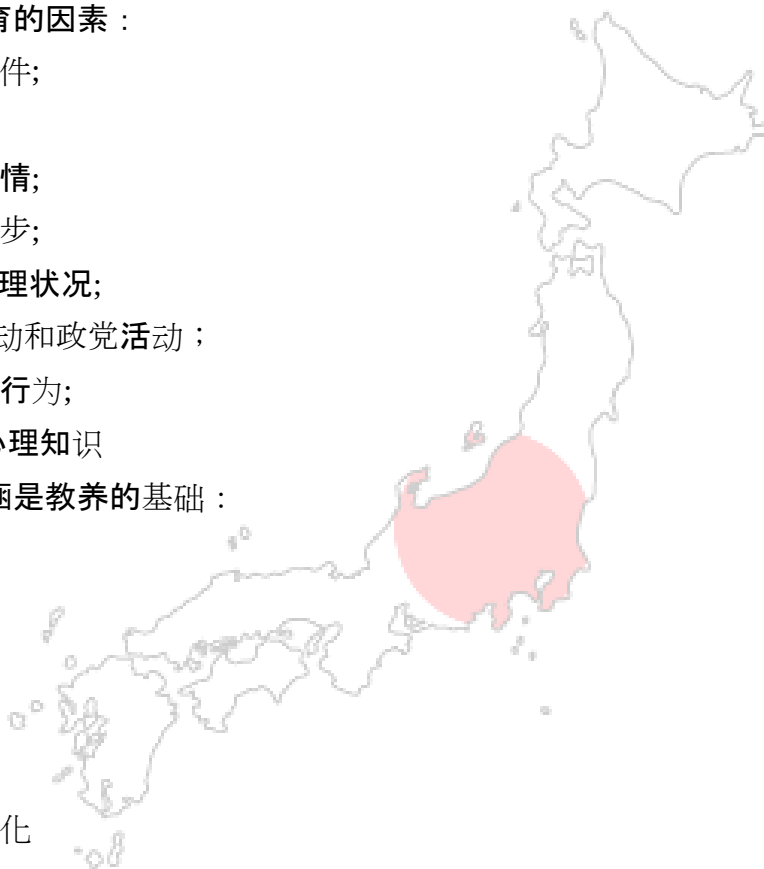
- 丰富的物质条件；
- 家长的无知；
- 缺乏父母的感情；
- 命令或过度让步；
- 缺乏正常的心理状况；
- 盲目于宗教运动和政党活动；
- 成年人的非法行为；
- 缺乏教学和心理知识

家庭教育的内涵是教养的基础：

- 民族文化
- 自我认知
- 智力
- 良性
- 美学
- 健康和劳动文化
- 性交文化

家庭教育的原则：

- 建立目标；
- 保持文化的优先；
- 尊重民族教育和文化；
- 良好的道德；
- 链接生活和教育；
- 家庭教育和社会教育的统一；
- 个人的发展特点和可能性；



- 教育要求和定位的统一性;
- 让孩子参与家庭活动和相互教育;

家庭教育执行于父母的指导。要求是父母要有自己的权威。父母的权威影响到教育者和受教者之间的互相尊重，信任和服从，愿望和达成协议的意志。执行家庭中社会化可能性时家长权威的真实性，避免暴力从而达到教育要求欧的高度的高度。然而，同时也需父母方面的民主和控制关系的平等性。

教师对家庭教育的援助为社会化教育，信息，方法。培养学生家庭生活的主要部分是：培训和教育，在父母教育儿女时的主要需求之一。

家庭的职责取决于男人和女人的经济，知识和生活环境。根据经济情况被分为几种类型：农村家庭哈萨克族，城市家庭哈萨克族和工人家庭，知识分子家庭，国际化的家庭（半哈萨克族）家庭。

农村哈萨克族因生活范围小从而能让全村人感觉到自己的责任性，（因为熟悉而问好村里人，帮助，报告等）培养高等人才的可能性。农村家庭的年轻人被测试在社会的适应能力。为此家庭成员，爷爷奶奶，邻居，农村长辈都可作辅导工作。

对于在城市的哈萨克家庭的孩子只有学校和环境能影响他们。城市家庭的孩子有全面受教育，磨练能力和适应能力的可能性。尽管如此，未来的家庭生活问题只有家庭和学校考虑，并且更要考虑到孩子自己意愿中的生活环境。在大多数情况下，城市的哈萨克族家庭的主要问题是：孩只需被父母和学校而关注。

与此同时，工人阶级家庭的孩子也有自己的社交特点，因为父母的社交环境也能影响孩子的成长。根据孩子的年龄心理，有些行为不能被认为是最佳的方式。交流，明智的帮助都需要以正确的教学和心理方向为目。

知识分子家庭中抚养孩子需要各方面的责任。民族教育和民族文化范围需高等的盘整，同时知识分子父母要以自己的文化环境为榜样。

国际化的家庭（半哈萨克族）家庭占二十一世纪哈萨克家庭的很大比例。2007年4月9日总统在电视接受记者采访时提到：“九百万哈萨克族当中的四百五十万不会用自己的母语读和写。对于不会说自己的母语的人谈论民族教育和未来民族的目标，甚至让其深刻理解国家的利益都是多余的。”这些家庭比起哈萨克的文化更加向往俄罗斯或西方的生活方式。国际化家庭也包括混合婚姻和同居婚姻，由于国家的历史阶段，市场和经济变化而导致到了国际化的家庭的出现。

过去的10

20年里开始出现了焯得温家庭。在市场经济化、无业化、以出国的自由性而结婚或分居的家庭对当今的哈萨克族并不陌生。虽能达到养家糊口的目的，但未能全面尽到家庭教育的职责。

俗称“家庭是一个小国”，所以在时代和社会的影响下，它会不断地发展与改变，其价值观也会随着时代的改变而变化。然而能体现民族特点和文化的价值不应该被遗忘。

在全球化的背景下更因保存哈萨克家庭的民族化和传统化。

哈萨克群体的主要插槽来自于父权家庭为源泉得家族先辈或家庭，由其组成的部落比他们大好几倍。哈萨克部落的习俗体现于他们不同的亲情关系中。首先，以七名长辈以上为基础的婚姻关系，保证了哈萨克族民族精神完整性，民族生物性，民族文化性，民族教育性和民族社会性。

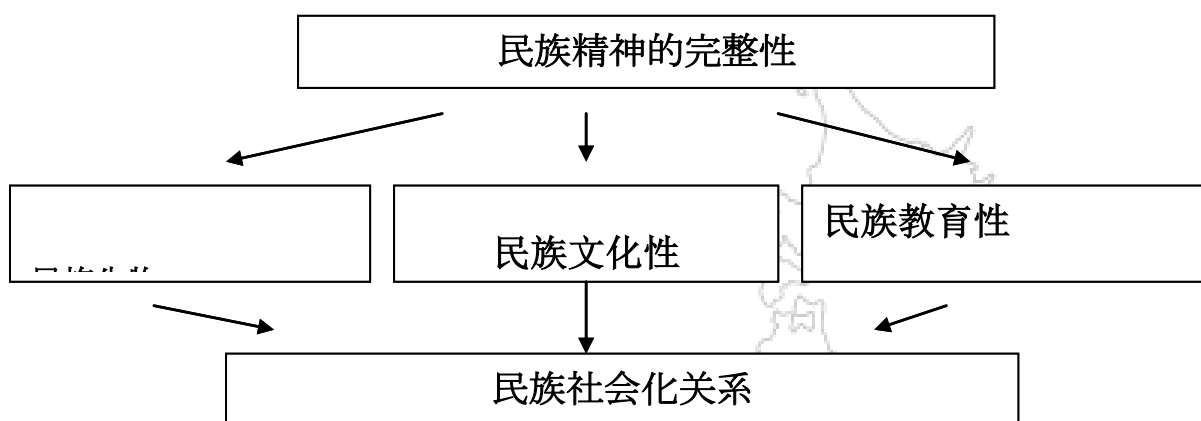


图1- 民族精神的完整性和民族社会化的关系

科学家克.霍加合減托瓦引入了“哈萨克家庭的民族社会角色”概念。这对我们民族教育立场是有特殊意义的主题。国家在诸多世纪以来的习俗和传统，教育内的发展虽随时代的需求而改变了，但也保存了维护民族利益的伟大传统。

其主要之一是《三个亲属》。《三个亲属》

体现了亲情保存的民族社会化关系。以“男儿有三个亲属关系”而建立的父权解释为言，无论是男性还是女性，只要有婚姻，亲情关系只能围绕于三个亲属家庭。

男孩在自家对父母而言是儿子，对爷爷奶奶而言是孙子，对社会而言是少年，虔诚岁以后是男人，对长辈而言是晚辈，对叔叔而言是侄子，对比妻子长岁的所有亲人而言是女婿，对比妻子小岁的所有亲人而言是姐夫，对妻子所有的女婿而言是妹夫，对妻子而言是丈夫，有了孩子之后是父亲，若儿女结婚后是岳父，有孙子（孙女）之后是爷爷，有曾孙之后是祖父，以诸类来扮演社会和民族社会的角色。

女孩在自家对父母而言是女儿，对爷爷奶奶而言是孙女，对社会而言是少女，虔诚岁以后是女人，对小辈而言是姐姐，对女婿而言是妹夫，对叔父而言是侄女，对姐夫而言是妹婿，对媳妇是弟妹，对女婿是妹夫，对于嫂子是媳妇，对亲家而言是亲家女，出嫁之前是新娘，娶进家门并被掀起头盖之后是媳妇，对丈夫的小辈而言是嫂子，有

了孩子之后是母亲，比自己小的媳妇是嫂嫂，对丈夫而言是妻子，若儿女结婚后是岳母，对亲家而言是亲家母，有孙子之后是奶奶，有孙女之后是姥姥，等有曾孙之后是祖母。

因此，男孩和女孩在家庭生活中不包括孙子（女）的关系，还应该掌握二十多个角色。

兹民族社会角色在《三个亲属》范围内将全面展开，俗话说“自家亲戚爱嫉妒，岳家亲戚爱评论，叔父亲戚爱批评。”这一方面虽体现了社会心理描述，但就社会教育方向而言是三个亲属关系的教育原则问题。因此，哈萨克男孩或女孩想要更好的融洽于三个亲属关系，需保持一定的定位原则。

如果深一步的研究兹民族社会角色，就会发现他们是在《三个亲属》范围内实行的。如果考虑到男孩和女孩的三个亲属关系并加起来共会是六个亲属关系。成对的两个青年的亲属关系同时会减少到四个。哈萨克世界观里“不怕虎生三张嘴，就怕大家心不齐。”里充分的体现了亲属之间的团结性，其也代表了哈萨克民族社会角色的重要性。哈萨克亲属关系之间的民族社会角色也随时代的变化而改进着。以不遗忘自己的民族特点和价值观，来增强教育的含义。

父母在家庭中给予教育的主要目标—

以考虑孩子的年龄，个体和心理特点来培养有教养的后代。想要达到此标准还需解决如下问题：

- 保障孩子的命运，生理成长和健康；
- 所有的教育方法和原则，要求和意愿中需体现出对孩子的呵护；
- 以孩子自己的想法为目，培养成真正的社会成员；
- 培养热爱劳动的习惯；
- 培养正确的未来婚姻生活；
- 培养家庭成员之间的相互沟通，倾听和尊重；
- 培养良好的品性；
- 以孩子自身的能力为其指点正确的职业方向；
-

培养对文学，艺术，文化，科学（以其年龄特点选择文艺书籍，游戏，戏剧，博物馆，展览）的渴望；

- 监督并辅助孩子自己能力范围内的家庭作业；
- 培养自律，认真，仔细的习性；
- 培养独立和自学的能力；
- 培养孩子在家庭中的重要性；

科学家们正在进一步研究如何在哈萨克家庭中执行以上的一系列问题。然而，每个哈萨克家庭有自己的民族教育特点和原则。

考虑到现代社会的特点，当今哈萨克斯坦家庭的规则如下：

- 1.为孩子起字好名字；
- 2.培养孩子的思想和言语；
- 3.关心孩子的身体健康；
- 4.在家庭中庆祝所有的儿童节日；
- 5.培养正确的家庭价值观；
- 6.根据性别教育孩子；
- 7.为孩子受教育制造机会；
- 8.培养责任感；
- 9.培养正确的世界观；
- 10.培养个人为人处世能力；
- 11.为孩子创造自己的空间；
- 12.避免家庭争执；
- 13.以他人为榜样；
- 14.培养尊重亲戚的习惯；
- 15.和平与邻居相处；
- 16.注重孩子的穿着；
- 17.培养倾听他人的习惯；
- 18.培养热爱劳动的习惯；
- 19.掌握接客和赴宴的礼节；
- 20.保存家庭中的传统礼节；
- 21.给予专业领取的帮助；
- 22.培养正确的未来婚姻生活；
- 23.建立家庭中的社会角色；
- 24.培养积极生活的能力；
- 25.培养爱国主义精神；

兹规则的全面内容版本是以《家庭：孩子和家长》为命题的指南文件。实施兹规则的方法：倾听，学习，解释，交谈，沟通，要求，夸奖，惩罚，关心。

以上方法的进一步解释如下：

- 母语为基础的教育；
- 收集并使用关于孩子的报纸和杂志；

-为孩子购买感兴趣的书籍，**并一起阅读和讨论**;

-**关注口头民间艺术**;

- 规定了儿童的回答你的问题，时间旅行写作;

- **耐心聆听和回答孩子的每个问题**;

- 时刻让孩子感受到**父母的爱**;

- **以自己的行动为榜样**;

- 经常与孩子沟通;

- **保守孩子的秘密**

- **要求需不过分**;

- 经常性的**夸奖**和鼓励孩子;

- 为不正确的行为惩罚孩子;

- **家庭作业上给予帮助**;

-经常性的观看和讨论记录和故事片;

其目的为培养提高哈萨克文化、语言，艺术、科学和经济的后代，让国家不断前进，发达与辉煌。

培养正确的未来婚姻生活需考虑到学生的性别，**其中女孩教育以成为当今社会关键问题之一。哈萨克族教育的主要指为女孩的过去和现在，以民族传统模式为基础的教育，“美丽”，“贞洁”，“气质”，“柔美”为目标的正确教养。**

男孩的教育。为男孩的教育做一个指南总结，战胜自卑，胆小，懒惰的习性，以充分的准备面对社会的挑战。**在教育家庭责任的问题上应让男孩隔离于女孩，才能达到影响的效果。对于哈萨克族而言男儿更应«勤劳»。深刻的掌握民族的价值观将为其添加光彩。**

培养未来婚姻生活观如下：

- 民族传统文化;

- 社会环境的影响;

- **注重身体健康**;

- 知道自己的**母语**，习俗和传统;

- 知道自己的部族和**前七辈**，;

- **掌握族裔社会角色**;

- 责任感;

- **一定的交际关系**;

- **树立正确的人生目标**;

全面培养和教育在校高中学生的家庭生活观，当今信息发达的年代学生不应该限制于一方面的教育，而是要与家长和老师共同参与家庭教育中。民族教育被限制的苏联时代的后代，应更加注重民族教育的重要性。

所以在取得独立国家的荣耀上该更加珍惜民族教育。社会教育学就家庭教育上列出如下建议：

学校以培养学生未来家庭生活为目的：

- 班主任组织以民族教育为目的家庭生活课程培训班；
- 为高中学生准备《家庭生活是民族文化的基础》的课程；
- 男孩专制节目；
- 为女孩准备特殊的课程，让其作为选修课；
- 组织《母亲学校》、《父亲学校》等，并和父母进行研讨；
- 建立《家庭生活是后代的延续》为名的父母学院，并推广全面的教育活动。

培养高等教育学院学生的家庭生活和社会化教育的类型：

培养高中学生在未来的家庭生活和社会化为目的的培训如下：

- 未来的父母学学院；
- 组织《母亲学校》和《父亲学校》；
- 根据班主任组织在宿舍俱乐部举行女子论坛；
- 《你应该知道》的大学医学讲座；
- 组织《女人为民族之母》、《男人在家庭面前的责任》命名的高校学生专题讲座；
- 《新婚家庭》大赛；
- 组织《爱祖国始于家庭》的会议，演出等。
- 组织与模范夫妻的“见面会等等。
- 阅读并讨论K.莫尔扎克勒德的《人格基础》，N.克林别托的《写给儿子的信》，努尔沙伊何夫的《儿子的信》。

幸福家庭的榜样之一泽恩普·阿合莫托瓦的《阳光灿烂的日子》、《前辈的遗属》；迪丽达·马泰的《教育的使命》、《我亲爱的》等文集；

关于胡阿尼西·塔扎别克的，克林别托夫的《不想失去希望》、《悲痛酝酿的幸福》文集；关于哈利玛·卡力阿克巴尔达的，努尔沙伊何夫的《哈利玛》、《永恒的情歌》等作品，需阅读并研讨其教育可能性。

以民族教育为主的哈萨克家庭的引导下，恢复传统化爷爷和奶奶制教育由当地政府或清真寺组织：

- 综合«长老学校»；
- 综合«母亲学校»；
- 在当地民事登记处**组织**“家庭文化”教程；
- 组织民族艺术俱乐部。

预期结果：

- 心灵和身体健康；
- 在任何环境知道自己的地位；
- **掌握交流**文化知识；
- 自我鉴定；
- 民族价值观知识；
- 尊重其他异性；
- **掌握**家庭社会角色和民族社会角色；
- 在生活中会运用自己所学的知识；
- 尊重婚姻和家庭生活；
- 热爱家庭价值观和民族价值观；
- 替代父母的位置；
- 继续雄性后代；
- 作为未来父母能感到重大责任；
- 符合民族传统和民族教育的要求；
- **作为**自己国家的公民而感到骄傲；
- 尊重自己的民族；
- **在**家长和祖国面前**感觉**到义务和责任。

因此，在**当今**全球化发达的的背景下**想要**保存民族的**完整性**，在二十一世纪提高国民的素质，做到竞争力强有的国家，是现代青年人肩上的重担，而这同时**基于**家庭教育的**顽固**和**重要性**。

THREATENS OF SOCIAL RESOLUTION IN TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

It is called that social resolution is a way of cultural erosion in a sociological context. Culture is defined life style of a nation and it is described the constituted environment of human by humanity at the same time. In addition to culture tells us that it is learned attitudes. Culture is a specific of a nation or society and discriminates one nation or society from others with this dimension. For that reason cultural values are also specific and discriminates one nation from others. These play an important role for society and they have integrative character in the social structure. When a society get lost its features, social resolution appears. After this time, collapse starts. Erosion in social values creates problem about social integration. Because of the fact that social values have a function of integration in the society. There are values that they have role of stability in the society for example religious values, national feelings, flag and motherland loves, rules of good manners, neighbourhood rights, relationship rights, adults respect, protection of small people feelings, environmental respects, tolerance, to be prompter, to be responsible person. Due to the fact that all these play an important role in human solidarity, these values affects positive a society. However, when these type values have lost, societies are affected mostly. Our society is called Turkish society is affected like that. Our society has got a lot of social threatens in it. There are social resolutions elements in our Turkish culture and they wait an serious intervention. Unless we have politics about cultural erosion, it will be inevitable final collapse. Our state must interest seriously about cultural politics because our social problems are very serious.

Keywords: Resolution, collapse, cultural collapse, social resolution

TOPDEMİR DIVISORS

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ABSTRACT

At least any two digit numbers, at least any two digit numbers, to learn the divisible or not divisible; divisor's units with divided tens digit be multiplied and also divisor's tens digit with divided units digit be multiplied. then these consisted two numbers subtraction, If give "0" or "divisor numbers" occurs dividing without any remainder. If numbers are more than two digits; In this situation, excluding divided's units digit, all other digits with divisor's units multiply. Same operation be implemented for divisor. If difference "0" or multiples of divisor's numbers; dividing happens without any remainder.

$$xyz : ct = (t.xy) - (c.z)$$

$$xyzqw : abc = (c.xyzq) - (ab.w)$$

$$xyzqw : abcd = (d.xyzq) - (bcd.w)$$

Examples:

$$26 : 13 \Rightarrow (2.3) - (1.6) = 0$$

$$104 : 13 \Rightarrow (10.3) - (4.1) = 30 - 4 = 26 \Rightarrow (2.3) - (6.1) = 0$$

$$455 : 13 \Rightarrow (45.3) - (5.1) = 135 - 5 = 130 \Rightarrow (13.1) - 0 = 13$$

$$1248 : 13 \Rightarrow (124.3) - (8.1) = 372 - 8 = 364 \Rightarrow (36.3) - (4.1) = 108 - 4 = 104$$

$$124735 : 13 \Rightarrow (12473.3) - (5.1) = 37419 - 5 = 37414$$

$$(3741.3) - (4.1) = 11223 - 4 = 11219$$

$$(1121.3) - (9.1) = 3363 - 9 = 3354$$

$$(335.3) - (4.1) = 1005 - 4 = 1001$$

$$(100.3) - (1.1) = 300 - 1 = 299$$

$$(29.3) - (9.1) = 87 - 9 = 78$$

$$(7.3) - (8.1) = 21 - 8 = 13$$

$$34 : 17 \Rightarrow (3.7) - (1.4) = 21 - 4 = 17$$

$$119 : 17 \Rightarrow (11.7) - (1.9) = 77 - 9 = 68 \Rightarrow (6.7) - (1.8) = 42 - 8 = 34$$

$$306 : 17 \Rightarrow (30.7) - (1.6) = 210 - 6 = 204$$

$$\Rightarrow (20.7) - (1.4) = 140 - 4 = 136$$

$$\Rightarrow (13.7) - (1.6) = 91 - 6 = 85$$

$$\Rightarrow (8.7) - (1.5) = 56 - 5 = 51$$

$$\Rightarrow (5.7) - (1.1) = 35 - 1 = 34$$

$$\Rightarrow (3.7) - (1.4) = 21 - 4 = 17$$

Keywords: Topdemir divisors, The only rule dividing, New divider, Easy divider

THE THEORY OF TOPDEMİR'S NUMBERS

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ABSTRACT

In addition to the numbers of Fermat, Smith, Kaprekar, Harshad, ... etc, which have been obtained with different disciplines, Topdemir Numbers were found in the result of the multiplication process of some numbers in the direction of a certain discipline.

Topdemir Numbers: Numbers of at least two digits are replaced by the first and last numbers (numbers) of the new number formed as a result of multiplication by itself, and if the sum of the numbers constituting this number is the sum of any number, these numbers are called "Topdemir Numbers".

$$ab.ba = cdc \Rightarrow c + d + c = x^2$$

$$ab.ba = cdec d \Rightarrow c + d + e + c + d = x^2$$

$$abc.cba = cdefg...cd \Rightarrow c + d + e + f + g + + c + d = x^2$$

Examples:

$$11 \cdot 11 = 121 \Rightarrow 1 + 2 + 1 = 4 = 2^2$$

$$12 \cdot 21 = 252 \Rightarrow 2 + 5 + 2 = 9 = 3^2$$

$$22 \cdot 22 = 484 \Rightarrow 4 + 8 + 4 = 16 = 4^2$$

$$59 \cdot 95 = 565 \Rightarrow 5 + 6 + 5 = 16 = 4^2$$

$$101 \cdot 101 = 10201 \Rightarrow 1 + 2 + 1 = 4 = 2^2$$

$$102 \cdot 201 = 20502 \Rightarrow 2 + 5 + 2 = 9 = 3^2$$

Resolved in the form of; 11, 12, 22, 59, 101, 102, 104, 111, 112, 113, 121, 122, 131, 202, 203, 212, 405, ... are the number of Topdemir.

This study aims to make mathematics loveable, easy to understand and functional, while supporting causal relation to learning by contrasting techniques.

Keywords:Topdemir's Numbers, The Theory of Numbers , New Discoveries

CONTRIBUTION OF TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION TO ECONOMIC GROWTH

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to reveal the contribution of technological developments and innovations to the economic growth. The effects based on technological developments have been researched by separating into economic cycles. The industrial revolution has been taken as the beginning of the technological advance. After the industrial revolution, World countries have been separate into two categories: developed countries and developing countries. Before the industrial revolution, nations level of wealth used to base on productivity of their sail and armaments rather than their economies. The countries which have realised industrial revolution by themselves have left behind other countries with economic growth and thanks to this changing they have achieved passing in the new World order where information and technology is the biggest power. Along with technology, the importance of innovation and its benefit to the level of economic development has been examined. The percentage being allocated for research development expenses of the countries which have taken part in this study (USA, TURKEY, ENGLAND, ROMANIA) has been compared. According to the results, Turkey's deficiency in research development expenses has been commentated. As a result, it is seen that Turkey's research development expenses are insufficient and in order to strengthen the economy, Turkey has to raise research development expenses.

Keywords: Technology, Innovation, Economic Growth, Research development expenses

OPPORTUNITIES AND PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGICAL TOURISM IN KAZAKHSTAN

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ABSTRACT

Now eco-tourism is a priority sector and contribute to the sustainable development of the economy. Natural potential of Kazakhstan provides great opportunities for the development of ecotourism, as it has a large variety of unique landscapes, not yet covered by urbanization. Now eco-tourism is a priority sector and contribute to the sustainable development of the economy. Natural potential of Kazakhstan provides great opportunities for the development of ecotourism, as it has a large variety of unique landscapes, not yet covered by urbanization. The development of tourism is an actual problem. Mass tourism in case of non-observance of ecological balance can spoil the attraction of the locality. One of the reasons for the degradation of recreational areas is a small demand for tourism services. Ecological tourism was organized for sustainable conservation of nature. According to the international rating, Kazakhstan's tourism is ranked 88th. Ecotourism is a journey into the world of wild nature, a walk to places where the human foot rarely steps, it is a view of the world through the eyes of a primitive being. Adherents of this type of recreation acquire eco-tours to the most remote corners of the earth, visit real nature reserves and national parks. Tourism is one of the factors of world integration processes, and tourism business is now becoming a significant sector of the economy. The development of tourism in the world is influenced by scientific and technological progress, improving the quality of life of the population, increasing the length of free time, vacations, economic and political stability, and a number of other factors.

Keywords: tourism, ecotourism, ecosystems, ecological effectiveness, recreation, recreational resources, infrastructure, WTO, Eurasia , tourism potential, tourist cluster, environment

ATATÜRK PERIOD RELIGION APPLICATIONS (1923-1938) (Comments, Critics, Reviews)

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ABSTRACT

Atatürk's understanding of religion innovation, superstition, religion is against the interests and political interests to be part of. The truth of the religion of the Turkish people wanted to live and learn correctly. In this manner a proper and adequate religious education of the people wanted to get in and considered to be made in the school of education as the only means of achieving it. Even elementary schools “The Lessons of The Religion of The Child of The Republic” the book was given. Wanted to guarantee freedom of conscience and religion and secularism. Based on this, in the Caliphate, madrasas, Tashi and interdicted, fortune telling, necromancy, concepts have been removed. Atatürk wanted to prevent the abuse of religion. Religion has not permitted any time with the politics of perception and he wanted to continue as the State policy in this situation. Atatürk, Turkey and in the Islamic world by opening a way out of bondage and despair has done the greatest service to Islam and the Islamic World. At the same time, pioneered the struggle for independence in other Muslim countries. Atatürk ignorance, innovation, superstition and religion is the opposite of the abuser. This has tried to create a perception in some circles in the form of religious hostility. In fact, Atatürk, in the time of Hz. Muhammad Islam has been on the side of true. Established the Department of Religious Affairs of the Republic, the first Turkish translation and exegesis of the Quran, hadith books was printed. Elmalılı Hamdi Yazır's interpretation and translation and the hadith of Bukhari were distributed free all over Turkey. By understanding the religion of the Muslim Turkish people can perform mosques Turkish Quarn, Turkish sermons and Turkish azan. The conduct of Religious Affairs and the Directorate of Religious Affairs was also established in order to end the abuse of religion. These studies were important for understanding the main sources of learning and religion there have been proper and effective steps accurately. Learn from the real sources of these steps of the Turkish nation made great contributions to the religion. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the Turkish largest Quran commentaries, to prepare the pulpit in the mosque found the only address to the nation by a statesman. Religion, according to Atatürk, the Turkish nation is one of the values that sustains and needs to be understood and correctly implemented by the community. Atatürk is a leader who has shown a huge effort for this.

Keywords: Atatürk period, religion, secularism.

ACCORDING TO ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS IN ATATÜRK PERIOD TURKISH-JAPANESE RELATIONS (1923-1938)

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ABSTRACT

Japan, which was allied with Great Britain in the First World War in the Far East China and in the Pacific Ocean, taking over their territory, their dominion was able to expand German colonial territory, the British navy in the Mediterranean, the Middle East and providing help and support did not show much activity except to send a small fleet of. The Treaty of Lausanne negotiations, under the leadership of Baron Hayashi, joined the side of the Allies, the Japanese Delegation did not play a more prominent role in Lausanne. Lord Curzon will help in a statement, were found. For example, Ismet Pasha to insist on the removal of the capitulations has opposed the Baron Hayashi. Hayashi, by giving examples from Japanese history, the Meiji administration at their own Treaty, however, can change in twenty years, has stated that the Turks must show patience until you have completed their own legal developments. Ismet Pasha of the Ottoman period some of the legal reforms and law reform has continued for half a century on the subject of real jobs, as well as the spoken word is much more important than stressing that the opinion of Baron Hayashi has given a short and precise answer. However, with the signing of the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923, provided for the establishment of bilateral relations between Japan and Turkey. Thus, the principle of the equality of Japan and Turkey are loyal to the fundamentals of official diplomatic and commercial relations began with the establishment in 1923 of the Turkish Republic. Japan, which was declared on 29 October 1923 the Republic of Turkey recognized on August 6, 1924. Then on March 1925, the Embassy of Japan to Turkey was opened in Istanbul. In 1925, in Tokyo, the Japanese-Turkish friendship Association was founded, has been appointed to Tokyo as Fuat Togay d'affaires. Consular representative of Turkey in established at the level of. Later, in 1936, has been assigned to Tokyo as ambassador Hüsrev Gerece. In this period, Turkish-Japanese relations, the subject that most interests between Turkey and Japan has been maintaining friendly relations and the development of trade. As a result of this coming to Turkey in 1926 Izumu Battleship, Admiral Yamamoto and his delegation visited Mustafa Kemal Atatürk in Ankara. Again in 1931, Prince Takamatsu visited Turkey and met with Atatürk. So close and friendly relations developed. Turkey-Japan trade agreement was signed in 1934. However, in 1933, the Japanese nationalists who lives in exile in Damascus upon the invitation of Prince Abdülkerim, and a visit to Tokyo, Japan for over a year and remain between Turkey and Japan has been causing trouble. According to the report on the subject of Japanese Foreign Affairs, Republic of Turkey Turkish Embassy officials will be hostile to such an attitude, since Princes in exile from Japan stated a moment ago that it would be right to go. However, the Turkish-Tatar refugees, Ayaz İshaki, Abdurresid İbrahim, Ali

Muhammad Abdulhayhak Kurban Ali like political personalities, has come to Japan in 1920s and 1930s, and some activities were found in. For example, in 1927, Kurban Ali has established the Islamic Press Tokyo in Tokyo and has a magazine. In 1934 Ali İshaki, joined the Kobe Islamic Community Congress and also Ali İshaki founded the League of Idil-Ural in Manchuria. The Tokyo mosque was opened in 1938. As the Tokyo Mosque Imam Abdurresid Ibrahim has served. In 1936 Japan, Turkey participated in the conference in Montreux, which is important for dominance in the Straits and has been one of the countries that signed the Montreux Straits Convention. As a result, emerges on the other side of the First World War, Turkey and Japan, bilateral relations with the signing of the Treaty of Lausanne has developed. Both sides have made efforts in this regard.

Keywords: Turkey, Japan, in the period of Atatürk, foreign policy, Turkish-Japanese relations



EXCHANGE RATE, EXPORT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIP: TURKEY EXAMPLE

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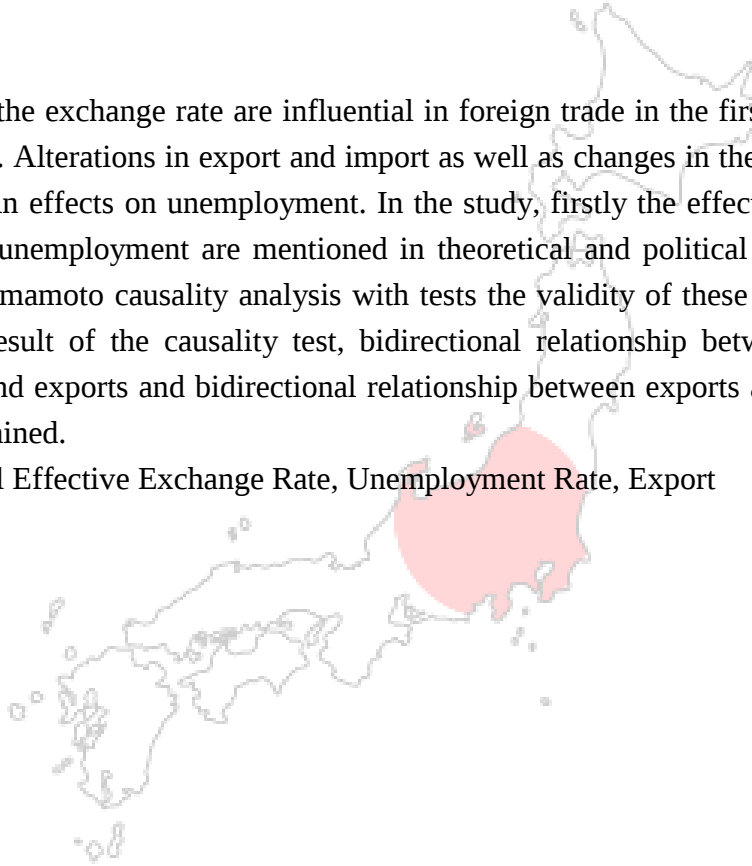
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ABSTRACT

The changes in the exchange rate are influential in foreign trade in the first stage in terms of open economies. Alterations in export and import as well as changes in the exchange rate can also cause certain effects on unemployment. In the study, firstly the effects of exchange rate on exports and unemployment are mentioned in theoretical and political terms. In the later stages, Toda-Yamamoto causality analysis with tests the validity of these effects in terms of Turkey. As a result of the causality test, bidirectional relationship between real effective exchange rate and exports and bidirectional relationship between exports and unemployment rate were determined.

Keywords: Real Effective Exchange Rate, Unemployment Rate, Export



DUNGAN DIASPORA IN CENTRAL ASIA: PROBLEMS OF THE PRESERVING THE ETHNIC LANGUAGE IN MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

A native language serves as an indicator of an ethnic identity and its losing directly affects spiritual and moral value of an ethnic community and hinders the development of its culture and tradition. During the Soviet Union the writing system of the Dungan language was developed in 1954 on the base of the Cyrillic alphabet. Two years later the Dungan language and literature were widely taught at the primary schools of the Dungan zones of living in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. However, after the disintegration of the USSR it has been threatened to disappear since the teaching and learning of the mother tongue became a big problem for the secondary schools with prevailing number of the Dungan children in their communities due to the insufficient support from the government, the lack of the text books, institutions for preparing teachers of the Dungan language and literature, assimilation process among Dungan and etc. Recently there have been many debates around the usage of the Dungan language in the scientific circle and among Dungan themselves. Some small groups of the enthusiastic Dungan scholars, school teachers and volunteers struggle to maintain the developing and the functioning of the Dungan language while the others tend to replace it by Chinese (Mandarin) since it is more popular in these countries. Dungan are Chinese speaking Muslims who migrated to the territory of the Russia Empire after the defeat of the revolt against Qing authorities in the North-Western part of China in the end of the XIX century. Currently, they live in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. Since their arrival in Central Asia they have today reached a population of nearly 140, 000 people.

The research objective is to find answers for the following questions:

Why is there a decline in the usage of the Dungan language?

Has it any prospect for the revitalization?

How and what should be done to revival it?

This research based on mostly primary sources, including oral interviews, personal experience and observations during several field trips, memoirs and analyses of published materials on Dungan Studies.

The critical discourse theory is used in considering the question of the real use of language in a particular social context, namely, in the formation of the ethnic identity.

Key words: the Dungan language, multicultural environment, ethnic identity.

CAN ORGANIZATIONAL ADHESIVE BEHAVIORS EMERGE IN GEN ORGANIZATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Gen organization is a large-scale organization organized by hierarchical relationship and formal rules based on specialization. Organizational adhesive is used in the sense that employees are required to direct all effort and power to a specific goal and to work towards that goal. In this study, it was determined as the main aim to determine whether organizational devotional behaviors could arise depending on general characteristics of gene organizations.

Within the scope of the research, it is devised that the interaction between gene organization structures and organizational devotional behaviors is a negative interaction model. For this purpose, basic characteristics of gene organization structures have been determined and the factors that cause the exhibiting of organizational devotion behaviors have been compared. The working group of the study constitutes a total of 650 employees working in textile enterprises and related businesses operating in the province of Adana. In order to obtain data, " Organizational Commitment Scale " developed by Meyer and Allen (1990) and adapted to Turkic by Karakuş (2005) was used. The scale consists of 21 questions. The main features of the gene organization structures were grouped according to the literature and matched with the devotional behaviors. SPSS 21.0 data analysis program was used in statistical analysis of collected data.

Findings suggest that, in general, gene organization structures are an obstacle to the emergence of organizational devotional behaviors. Along with this result, some basic features of gene organization structures may be effective in the emergence of organizational devotional behaviors.

Keywords: Gene Organizational Structure, Organizational Commitment

INFLUENCE OF FACEBOOK ON BODY IMAGE AND DISORDERED EATING IN KAZAKHSTAN AND USA

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ABSTRACT

Women in the United States of America (USA) are ranked fourth heaviest in the *world*, while women in Kazakhstan are generally thin. This difference in average female weight leads to interesting questions regarding perceptions of beauty. Is there less negative body image in Kazakhstan given that, on average, Kazakh women are slimmer compared to American women? The “thin ideal” is pervasive in all genres of mass media and has been linked to negative body image, which in turn is a risk factor for eating disorders, and a significant predictor of low self-esteem, depression, and obesity. Young women spend an increasing amount of time with social media both in Kazakhstan and the USA, but the relationship between this growing exposure and body image is not fully understood. This study uses objectification to examine the relationship between time spent on Facebook and body image among Kazakh and American college women. Time on Facebook predicted BSQ and EAT-26© scores in Kazakhstan but did not in the USA, suggesting Facebook may have a more subtle effect in the USA. Time on Facebook predicted attention to appearance and negative feelings in both countries. Practical and theoretical implications are detailed.

FORMATION OF MODELS OF ENTREPRENEURIAL UNIVERSITIES: ANALYSIS OF WORLD EXPERIENCE

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ABSTRACT

In the article, the example of some developed countries analyzes the problems of the formation of entrepreneurial universities as one of the elements of the new innovative development model. Particular attention is paid to Kazakhstan and Russia, where the process of establishing of entrepreneurial universities is at an early stage. The features of this process are shown, conditioned by specific socio-economic factors. This article gives the concept of the term "entrepreneurial university". The author also gives recommendations on how to change modern educational institutions of Kazakhstan into an entrepreneurial structure.

Keywords: HEIs, entrepreneurial university, business activity, higher education system, commercialization of scientific research.



THE IMPORTANCE OF USING THE COMMON CRITICAL APPROACH OF CONFUCIUS AND ABAI'S LEGACY IN PREPARATION OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to study the common points between thoughts of Confucius, the Chinese philosopher and ideologist, and Abai Qunanbayuli, the Kazakhstani great poet and philosopher, whose critical approach has been scientifically researched in terms of importance of preparation of future specialists. This approach using legacy of both Confucius and Abai has not been considered in the scientific world in the past. It is the first comparative research into thoughts of the two scholars. The connotations of the two scholars literature works have profound meanings and still make a big difference in the world in terms of writing techniques, Confucius is implicit and mild, while Abais is direct and forceful. It is necessary and of practical significance to perform this kind of research for world literature appreciation. This article is written based on materials during internship of author in China and the source from the research library of Xinjiang Pedagogical University in China.

Keywords: preparation of future specialists, professional specialist, critical thinking, intellectual values.

JAPANESE SYNONIMS

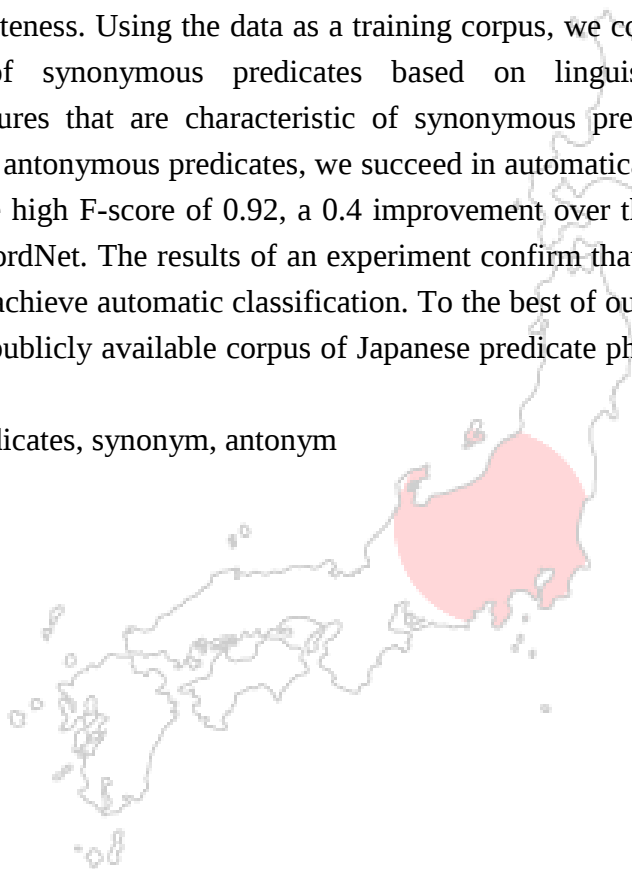
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ABSTRACT

We construct a large corpus of Japanese predicate phrases for synonym-antonym relations. The corpus consists of 7,278 pairs of predicates such as “receive-permission (ACC)” vs. “obtain-permission (ACC)”, in which each predicate pair is accompanied by a noun phrase and case information. The relations are categorized as synonyms, entailment, antonyms, or unrelated. Antonyms are further categorized into three different classes depending on their aspect of oppositeness. Using the data as a training corpus, we conduct the supervised binary classification of synonymous predicates based on linguistically-motivated features. Combining features that are characteristic of synonymous predicates with those that are characteristic of antonymous predicates, we succeed in automatically identifying synonymous predicates at the high F-score of 0.92, a 0.4 improvement over the baseline method of using the Japanese WordNet. The results of an experiment confirm that the quality of the corpus is high enough to achieve automatic classification. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first and the largest publicly available corpus of Japanese predicate phrases for synonym-antonym relations.

Keywords: predicates, synonym, antonym



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE-BASED SURVEY DEVELOPMENT STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The concept of governance has been started to be used since 1990's. Shortly we can define it a union of management + interaction + communication concepts. The main feature of corporate governance is the fact that businesses are completely transparent to shareholders and stakeholders, and that the business reflects its true position against all its stakeholders. In addition, elements such as protecting the rights of stakeholders, adhering to ethical principles and being responsible for each issue, in short, being a "good social citizen", must be front-line. In this study, it was aimed to develop a survey on the basic characteristics of corporate governance. Despite the fact that literature studies on this concept are concerned in domestic and foreign studies, it is important to study whether the study of corporate governance scale is not a matter of study. In the course of the scale development, domestic and foreign literature on corporate governance has been examined and basic characteristics of firms' corporate governance behavior have been listed. Taking into account these basic features listed, a pool of 35 questions was created. It is emphasized that under which names the sub-dimensions will be formed rather than whether the items are proportionally equal to each other. The candidate who was created was sent to 15 experts who were experts in the field of scale form and their opinions about question proposals were asked. A preliminary survey and a follow-up survey of participants were conducted and the 26-item corporate governance scale was developed. As a result of the study, the obtained data were analyzed by SPSS 21.0 data analysis program and it was determined that the findings obtained were supportive that they could be used in future studies.

Keywords: Governance, Corporate Corporate Governance, Scale Development

MICROWAVE ABSORBING PROPERTIES OF POLYANILINE-NiFe₂O₄: TB COMPOSITES

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ABSTRACT

Tb doped NiFe₂O₄ was produced using mixed oxide technique. Ni_{1-x}Tb_xFe₂O₄ composition was used for doping studies and x was selected as 0.025, 0.050 and 0.070. Single phase Ni ferrite ceramics were produced after sintering at 1500-1550°C for 2 h. X-Ray diffraction (XRD) analysis and Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) results indicated that no any second phases formed in Ni ferrite. Polyaniline-NiFe₂O₄:Tb composites were produced by hot pressing using Ni ferrite compositions of Ni_{0.975}Tb_{0.025}Fe₂O₄.018, Ni_{0.950}Tb_{0.050}Fe₂O₄.037 and Ni_{0.93}Tb_{0.070}Fe₂O₄.0525. Aniline/Ni ferrite weight ratio was changed as 1/1, 3/1 and epoxy resin was used to produce microwave absorber composites. Fabricated composites were characterized using XRD, SEM and FTIR. Microwave absorbing performances of Polyaniline-NiFe₂O₄:Tb composites were investigated by reflectivity in 0–8 GHz using Network Analyzer method.

Keywords: NiFe₂O₄, Polymer-matrix composites, Microwave absorber.



FORMAL FEATURES AND SYMBOLIC VALUES OF TRAIL APPLICATIONS IN CLOTHES

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ABSTRACT

Fashion has been influenced by many political, cultural and artistic factors throughout history, and these factors have led to fashion. Fashion, using clothes in various forms, reacting to the events surrounding it; Throughout history, the statues of the masses, ideas, reactions from time to time again reflected on their requests with clothes. So, clothing has become a form of communication. Examples of this are seen in every period of history. The identity and status determinants that are among the most important reasons for the use of clothes as a means of communication are reflected in their forms. This situation is seen in trail applications in clothing, it is also of particular importance from a symbolic point of view. Clothing is the most important element that informs people about their lifestyle and differentiates them. For centuries, fancy and fancy clothing means class privilege, not gender. Historically, exaggerated practices in clothing have been seen as a sign of aristocrats and discrimination and have been accepted as a symbolic means of dominating the other classes. It is known that human beings communicate with and give messages around with the formal characteristics of the clothes, the form of the clothes, the colors preferred and the ornaments. Subject of this study is the garments which is one of the formal features and the accompanying trail applications and the meanings loaded on them. In this study, it is aimed to evaluate the causes of trail applications and their adoption cases from formal and symbolic perspectives in period of fashion history.

Keywords: clothes, form, symbolic, trail, design, fashion



アリシエル・ナヴァイー名称言語・文学研究所博士課程（文献学修士）
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 ウズベキスタン科学アカデミー
 （翻訳：小野亮介）

本稿では、偉大な詩人、哲学者であるアリシエル・ナヴァイーのパーソナリティと彼の諸作品における主人公の性質との共通点という観点から分析が行われる。ナヴァイーの創作は世界の学者たちの関心の的となった。本稿ではナヴァイー研究についても、多少ではあるが触れることとする。

創作者を理解することは、非常に困難である。創作者のバイオグラフィーを、彼自身が創作した作品と有機的に結び付けた研究は、文芸学において我々が今日まで注意を払って来なかった問題の側面を理解するに際し、重要な媒介の役割を果たす。伝記的手法の確立者であるサント＝ブーヴが、「どのような芸術作品であれ、これは語っている人物である。個人あるいは人間を作品から分けて理解してはならない」

¹と述べたように、創作者の人生とその内的世界における悲嘆や体験が、彼の各作品に痕跡を残すのは明白である。実に芸術作品とは、この創作者の思索を移植したものである。本稿ではいくつかの研究手法が用いられる。伝記的、歴史・比較的、分析的手法を交え、ナヴァイーのパーソナリティに関わる情報が研究される。結論では、創作者個人と芸術的主人公との問題を諸意見が述べられる。

ナヴァイーとその時代

アリシエル・ナヴァイーの作品は、世界規模で非常に広範に普及している。彼の作品は数十の外国語、例えばペルシャ語、イタリア語、ドイツ語、フランス語、オランダ語、ハンガリー語、チェコ語、ルーマニア語、ポーランド語、ヒンドゥー語、トルコ語、英語、ロシア語、グルジア語、アゼルバイジャン語、トルクメン語、タタール語、ウクライナ語、ラトビア語などに翻訳され、幾度も幾度も出版されている。19世紀に東洋諸国を旅した西洋の学者たちや植民地国家行政で働いていた芸術愛好家たちは、可能な限りナヴァイー作品の写本を自身の国に持ち去るべく励んだ。結果、ナヴァイーの作品はイギリス、フランス、ドイツ、イタリアの美術館、図書館、個人コレクションで数多く集められた。イギリス人東洋学者Ch.

リュウは、1888年時点でのロンドン収蔵品のカタログの中でこのことについて述べている。²ヨーロッパの東洋学者たちのうちE. ブロシェ、M.[L.] ブーヴァ、E. ブラウンらも詩人[ナヴァイー]の諸マニュスクリプトを彼のパーソナリティと結び付け、詳細に研究した。

³かくして19世紀に、ヨーロッパ東洋学とロシアにおいて、偉大な詩人の創作とパーソナリティに関する諸問題の研究への関心が起こったのである。⁴

人々の視線を自身に向けさせうる真の芸術家は、世界文学の分野ではそれほど多く見られない。なぜならば、このような天才が芸術創作において名声を博すこととは

¹ Sen- Byov Sh.- O. Literaturnye portrety. M., 1970. S. 48.

² Rieu Ch. Catalogue of the Turkish Manuscripts in the British Museum. 1888. P. 273.

³ Browne E. Literary History of Persia. Vol. III. Cambridge. 1969. P. 505.

⁴ Bertel's E. Navoiy i Zhomiy. Moskva. 1965; Yakubovskiy A. Cherti obshestvennoy i kul'turnoy zhizni epokhi Alishera Navoiy. Moskva. 1946; Sal'e M. Kniga blagorodnikh kachestv i ee avtor. Toshkent. 1947; Köprülü M. Çağatay edebiyatı. İslam ansiklopedisi. 3 Cild. 24 cüz. İstanbul. 1945; Köprülü M. Türk dili ve edebiyatı hakkında araştırmalar. İstanbul 1934; Sa'diy A. Navoiy ijodiyoti va o'zbek klassik adabiyoti taraqqiyotining yuksak bosqichi sifatida. Toshkent. 1940.

、ひとえに文学のみならず、民族の精神的思索においても革新と向上との現出に貢献することに他ならないためである。このことは、全世界の東西諸民族の文学や生活においても数多見いだせる。アリシェル・ナヴァイーは550年以上、全世界の学者たちの視線を自身に惹きつけている。もちろん、ナヴァイーに似た天才的詩人は偶然に生を受けるわけではない。このためには取りも直さず、形成された社会・文明的環境および発展した政治・経済的諸条件が必須であった。ナヴァイーは15世紀の人であるにもかかわらず、人間性の永久なる宙の輝きやむことない星となった。彼の創造的なパーソナリティと世界観は、世界征服者アミール・ティムールが礎を築いた大ティムール帝国とそこでの比類なき教育・精神的向上とに強く関係している。

ところで、文学が完全な文学としてあるためには、社会的安定と経済的調和、そして政治的な側面で言えば自由が必須である。特に政治的不自由や思想的迫害は、天才的創作者が歩む道の障害となる。なぜなら、38年玉座にあったアミール・フサイン・バイカラは、ナヴァイーの親友、庇護者であり、彼の創作にあって重要な地位を占めたためである。アミール・ティムールが、学者王ミルザ・ウルグベクの命運においてどれほど重要な役割を果たしたとするならば、ティムール家のうちのフサイン・バイカラにも、ナヴァイーのこのような昇華にあって特別な位置がある。ティムールの時代に形作られた国家経営の手法は、ナヴァイーに常にインスピレーションを与えていた。

世界のいかなる宗教、宗派、いかなる教義あるいは哲学的潮流は、人間の名誉尊厳を地に叩き付けよ、侮辱せよとは教えない。残念なことだが、それにもかかわらず世界中で人権の蹂躪、人を人とも思わず奴隷のように使役するような醜悪が皆無ではない。圧制と暴力は、宗教、民族、人種のようなことなどを認めない。正にその圧政と暴力に抗し弁じ得ること、およびそれに対して闘うことこそ、創作者を成熟した天才へと転化させるのであり、彼の作品を天高く引き上げるのである。アリシェル・ナヴァイーも、全生涯を正にその闘争に費やした天才の一人に数えられる。王朝を公正でもって治めること、民を愛の眼差しをもって世話すること、常に彼らの利益を庇護すること、これらはナヴァイーの創作の主要なモチーフとみなされた。彼の各作品にあっては、圧制的な王を公正に誘い、民族の利益を庇護するよう求めることは、第一の理念と目された。歴史資料によると、ナヴァイーは沈着、非常に気前が良く、そして公正を好む性情であり、このことを自身の作品の核心に浸透させた。

⁵サマルカンドの『二つの幸運なる星座の昇り』、ミールホーンの『清浄の苑』、ホーンダミールの『気高き性格』などの史書には、このことについての例が数多ある。

アミール・ニザミッディン・アリシェル・ナヴァイー（1441－1501）は、テュルク世界全土の偉大なる詩人、思想家、哲学者として、世界の芸術思想史において自らの地位を有する創作者である。世界芸術の宝庫に加えられた彼の金字塔的作品が15世紀後半のティムール朝時代の学問・科学と芸術の発展に加えた絶大な貢献に敬意が払われている。

数千年に及ぶテュルク諸民族の国家統治の経験と豊かな精神的・文学的遺産は、モンゴルの侵略の結果、根絶された。そのため、ティムール朝期においてテュルク系

⁵ Abdullaev V. Navoiy Samarqandda. Toshkent. 1968; Hayitmetov A. Navoiy lirikasi. Toshkent. 1961; Ishoqov Yo. Alisher Navoiyning ilk lirikasi. Toshkent 1965; Bobur. Boburnoma. Toshkent. 1989.

諸民族の歴史的、思想的復興は、非常な困難を伴った。さらにアミール・ティムールの宮廷であっても、テュルク語を公用語の地位に向上させるのは、最後まで成し遂げられずに終わった。ナヴァイーは、フサイン・バイカラの時代にテュルク（ウズベク）語・文学の分野で旗幟を掲げた。ティムールが最後まで達成しえなかったことをアリシェル・ナヴォイーは完遂し、テュルク語を公用語の地位に高めることへと達したのである。

アリシェル・ナヴァイーの偉大さと民族史における貢献は、ひとえに彼が詩人であったということによってのみ示されるのではない。彼が芸術創作においてどれほど無類の存在であろうとも、学問においても、すなわち学者としてもそれほどにまで無比である。『二言語の裁定』、『諸韻律の天秤』、『友愛のそよ風』などの言語学、歴史学、神秘学に関する彼の学術作品は、今なお十分に分析されてはいない。アリシェル・ナヴァイーの偉大で強力なパーソナリティやスタイルは、彼に先立つ全ての人々、そして同時代の作家たちとは別格であった。彼の精神的な生活、人間の心の奥底にある神聖な力を呼び覚ます力を与えうる能力は、他の者たちから区別された。さてそうした違いこそ、ナヴァイーの偉大さを確かのものとしたと述べても、誇張にはなるまい。

いかなる芸術作品であれ、それは、創作者の内的世界、精神的な国家、遺産、独自に築いた国家である。この国家には自らの文明、法規、秩序、原則が存在する。芸術作品が独立した国家であるなら、それには自らの領域、境界、限度があつて然るべきである。作者が用いた比喩、象徴的表現、そして隠喩的手段は、この境界の、条件が定められた「ロック」の務めを果たす。読者が、作者の用いた「技法」を正しく理解し、条件が定められたロックに合致する鍵を見つけ出すことができるならば、その時初めて作品は自らの境界を越えさせるのである。

我々は大抵、芸術作品とその主人公について推量し、作品を分析、説明し、時にはそれを批判するのだが、何ゆえか創作者個人やその人生を眼中には置かない。創作者もまた、血の通った生命、生物学的、社会学的な存在である。我々がナヴァイーの諸作品の精神を研究する際、それらには著者の個人的経験が詳細に反映していることに気づく。とりわけ、『七人の旅人たち』という叙事詩におけるファッルフ王子のタイプをもって、詩人のパーソナリティとの類似性が眼前に飛び出す。この物語にまつわる恋愛詩における精神とは、詩人の精神性と非常に相互に近いことを

⁶ 学者たちは強調している。ファッルフは、自分の愛した乙女を最も親しい友人が愛していることを知って、自身の愛を諦め、結婚せずに独り身であることを決意する。勇敢にも自らの席を友のために空けてくれる。こうした彼の紳士的な在り方を友さえ気づきもしない。正にそのような細部こそ、ナヴォイー自身も未婚であったことにおけるいくつかの不明点を解明しうるのである。

フランスの学者P.

ヴァレリーは、「芸術的テクニクの価値は、各読者によって個別の解釈の可能性を与えうる」と述べた。「テクニクは著者によって築かれた二次的な言語システムである」

⁷ なぜならば、それぞれの言葉の背景にある著者の心理にも常に注意を払わねばならないためである。ナヴァイーの作品を正当に研究し、欠点を回避するために、彼を

⁶ Ishoqov Yo. Alisher Navoiyning ilk lirikasi. Toshkent. 1965. B. 71

⁷ Lotman Yu. Struktura khudozhestvennogo teksta. Moskva. 1989. S. 122.

彼自身が生きた時代と結び付けて研究する必要がある。芸術的テキストの根本的な支えは言葉だと目される。ナヴァイーは、芸術的な言葉を二つの様式に区分していた。それは、散文と韻文である。伝統に従い、彼は韻文（詩）に散文よりも重きを置いた。なぜならば散文が散らばったものである一方、韻文は秩序立てられた言葉なためである。それを鑑みるに、後者の影響も独特であった。この信念はニザーミーにも存在した。ナヴァイーはニザーミーの考えを強め、それをさらに発展させた。フスラウ・デフラヴィー[ナーセル・ホスロー]にあつては、言葉を芸術創作の範とする観点はない。そのため、散文と韻文に関して格段の見解は存在しない。ナヴァイーは『篤信家たちの驚嘆』において、言葉に関わるいくつかの命題を唱えた。1) 言葉が人間の本質を指し示すこと、2)

言葉が人間の道徳的な性質を示していること、3)

詩作品[に対する]散文の優越性を証明すること、である。ナヴァイーは散文独自の特徴を熟知していたため、また、その潜在的能力が詩作に比してより広大であることを理解していたため、ナヴァイーが明確な目的をもって幾度も幾度も散文に頼ったのはもちろんのことである。上述の作品においてナヴァイーは人について語り、「言語能力は人を獣から区別する特徴である、しかし、話をする人類誰しもが人であるとは言えまい。人間性の主な特徴は、信仰、すなわち良心である」という卓越した英知を述べている。ナヴァイーは、「言葉をただ善、善行に費やす必要がある、言葉が悪意をもって用いられるならば、災いをもたらすであろう、このような人間はムスリムではない」と見なしている。霊性、精神性、教養のような概念は、ナヴォイーの気質の主な特徴であり、そしてこのことは彼の創作において主原則だと見なされた。ナヴァイーは、以下のように述べている：「人間の多くに人間性の外面があろうとも、人間性の意味は[そこには]ない...このことに決して驚くなかれ。それぞれの都市には、肉体的にも精神的にも人間性の誉れに値する人は指を折って数えられるほどしかない。それ以外の者たちには外面しかなく、彼らには感覚が欠如しているのである」陰謀、誹謗、離間、これらの欠点全ては言葉を通じて生じるものである。人間は言葉を利用し、邪悪を増すあらゆる手段を利用する。言葉は人間を殺害し、逆に再生させる力を具えた神聖な力と見なされている。言葉は祖国と財産を発展させ、荒廃させる、言葉は大業を創り、醜悪な事件を生じさせる。そのため詩人は、言葉に関わる際に極めて慎重になり、思慮深くアプローチする必要があることを重要な条件の一つとして強調するのである。

ナヴァイーは、人の完全性は、まずその人本人にかかっていると見なしている。すなわち、人は事故に内在する負の特徴に基づいた欲望を自らの意志に従わせ得るならば、その時初めて完全性の道に入る、なぜならこのことには容易には達していないためである。そのためにもナヴォイーは、人にとって真の勇氣とは茂みの中にいるライオンを打ち負かすことではなく、自らの体軀の中に生きている欲望の犬を負かしうることにあり、と見なしている。

ナヴァイーの初期の散文作品のうち、『驚嘆の五部作』、『パフラヴォン・ムハンマド伝』、『サイイド・ハサン・アルダシール伝』という作品はトルコ語で編まれ、そこでは当代の著名な知識人であるジャーミー、パフラヴォン・ムハンマド、サイイド・ハサン・アルダシールのビオグラフィーを創作するとともに、散文の初期様式が生じた。ナヴァイーは人物描写の才能を鮮明に示してくれた。これらの作品で総じて結合させられた精神は、東洋的ルネッサンス様式での執筆である。『サイイド・ハサン・アルダシール伝』という作品に以下のような章句がある：「高い位

階主義は陶酔のようなものである。しかし、それは葡萄酒の酔いとは異なる。葡萄酒を飲んで酔っ払った人は、為すこと、[口にした]言葉を自制できない。ついには人々の心に不快をもたらし、一連の正しくない行動をとってしまうかもしれない。人は酔いから醒めると、自らの行いを悔やむ。しかし、このような酔いは、一日あるいは一瞬続くだけである。一方、権力への陶酔は、権力を手にするまで続くのだ。人が権力を得て、自制をすれば良いが、地に足がつかず、欲に囚われるならば、数多の過ちへと進むのである」ナヴァイーは、我が世の春が到来して強い権力を手中にし高官となっても、常に国家と民の利益を最優先していた。自身の務めを公正と誠実とでもって果たしていた。ナヴァイーの創作にあって、彼の全作品の間を[詩人として、そして政治家として両立させるべく両者を]線引く理念は、彼をして他の創作者たちと一線を画せしめることに貢献している。ナヴァイーは、創作によって民に貢献しただけでなく、一連の実行的行動によっても自身の偉大な務めを果たしたのである。

ナヴァイーが類まれなる才能の持ち主であったことが、世界の著名な詩人たちとの比較によって証明されるのは明白である。フィルダウスィーが『王書』を30年で、ニザーミーもアゼルバイジャン語での『五部作』を30年で、フスラウ・デフラヴィーが自身の『五部作』を6-

7年で脱稿したとすると、偉大な才能を具えるナヴァイーは、自らの『五部作』を2年も掛けずに創作した。フサイン・バイカラが与えた歴史的情報によると、ナヴァイーが壮大な作品の創作に直接費やした時間は、実際には6か月の期間であったという。

ナヴァイーは、ティムール家王族のフサイン・バイカラに仕え、大臣の地位にあった時は、正義と公正とをもって統治を行う際の王の助言者として貢献した。アストラバード市を治めた時期に、この街を発展させ、常に正義の規範をもって事を遂行した。ナヴァイーは慈愛と善行の点で、分け与え、物惜しみしない点で、そして謙虚さの点で比類なき性格の人であった。ホーンダミールの『気高き性格』という作品には、この事実を証明する事例が数多ある。ナヴァイーは、常に自身を「ちり芥と等しく」みなし、戦争で捕虜になった人々へ常に慈悲を示し、さらに、衣服に付いた蟻を巣まで持って行って置き[もどす]ような行状がホーンダミールの作品に記されている。ナヴァイーが王宮の高い地位[大臣]に任じられた際、押印の儀が執り行われた。正にその儀式において、彼が筆頭大臣の地位にありながらも、任官状の最下部、それより下には誰も押印できない箇所を押印したことこそ、彼の謙虚さと人間性を証明する重要な事実だと見なされるのである。

アリシェル・ナヴァイーは、莫大な土地・資産を有していた。彼は1481年に自身の全資産を放棄し、慈善施設、寄進財産を形成した。寄進財産、具体的にはヘラート境内における建造物、イフラスィーヤ神学校、24の店舗、3-

4の市場、大広場の中にある果樹園から得られた利益は、教育施設、宿泊施設、そして托鉢僧、神秘主義者、窮乏者たちのために、孤児や寡婦たちの必要を満たすために十分に向けられた。これらの主な部分は学問、科学、文学を発展させるために費やされていた。ナヴァイーの物心両面での支援によって数十人の学者たちが学問に従事したことが史料に記されている。歴史家たちは関心を湧き立てられ、絵画芸術の達人たちの作には格別の敬意が向けられた。ヘラートでは、ナヴァイーの個人的な企図と資金によって、ハラーズィーヤ、シファーイーヤ、ニザーミーヤのようないくつかの神学校と修道場が設立され、それらにおいて著名な学者たちが講義した

。ナヴァイーは全生涯を通じて、民の利益のために憂え、自身をそのことに捧げた創作者の一人に数えられている。民衆の飲用水のためにある需要を満たさせるために、20近くの特別な貯水池を開削させ、16の橋と洪水を防止する2つの堤防を建設し、これらの建築はすべて、まず何よりも一般民衆の利益に貢献したのである。

ハイダル・ムハンマドの作品『ラシード史』において、ナヴァイーが学芸の士に示した気前良さに関して、以下のように述べられている：「当時にあつて民の間から学識があり、比類ない知識人たちが輩出されたことは、ナヴァイーの活動に負うところが大きい。彼は[高い地位の]官吏として莫大な富を築き、それを民の需要のために少しも躊躇うことなく、『功德あらんことを』と望んで費やした。ナヴァイーは力の及ぶ限り、民に援助[が必要か]を尋ね、やって来た窮乏者たちや知識人・学者たちに庇護を与えた。自らの資産から得られた全ての収益を、民草の豊かさのための福祉事業に費やした[]ナヴァイーは、彼の人生の本来の目的について以下のように記している：「幾度も荷をけん引したが、義務よりも重い荷は見なかった」すなわち、人間の双肩にかかる最も重い荷物とは、義務、責任である、そのことを誰しも忘れてはならないのである。

アリシェル・ナヴァイーの創作を研究したカナダの学者ハリー・ディックは、まさに以下のように記す：「我々は、我々の民族を育成するための真の意味での芸術家たちを必要としている。真の発展とは外面にではなく、人の胸中にこそ起こるべきである。我々は、ナヴァイーのような詩人について我々の自言語でより多く語ること、そして彼らから多くのことを学んで教訓を得ることを要しており、そのことを望むのである」

A.

ナヴァイーはただ詩人であっただけでなく、自らの時代における偉大な政治家、哲学者でもあった。ナヴァイーは歴史学者として、『ペルシャ諸王史』と『諸預言者・諸賢者史』のような作品を著した。宗教的モチーフによって執筆された『友愛のそよ風』、『ワクフィーヤ』、『40のハディース』、『書簡集』などの作品においては、様々な分野について社会的・政治的諸問題が語り進められている。アリシェル・ナヴァイーは詩人伝『妙なるものたちの集い』において、芸術的文学に勤しんだ459人の様々な職人たちの創作について語り進め、彼らによって生み出された作品の成果と欠点とが分析された。ナヴァイーの『二言語の裁定』という作品は、詩人の創作と、国の文明的生活の歴史における彼の役割とに関する情報を与える事実として重要性を帯びている。それと同様に、前述の作品は、ナヴァイーの創作における学術的散文の美しい模範としても貴重なモニュメントである。『二言語の裁定』においてナヴァイーは、自らの諸作品を、古ウズベク語とペルシャ語で創作された諸文学における豊かな伝統の土壌のもとで世に送り出したことを幾度も幾度も強調している。

世界の文芸学において、創作者個人に格段の注意が払われずに来たためもあって、学問上のある問題が解決を見いだせずにより続けていることは、今日自明のことである。ヨーロッパの文芸学は、創作者個人の研究という問題を前世紀前半に着手したに過ぎない。[作者の]パーソナリティについて語られる以上、創造的パーソナリティと関わるある真実に言及がなされるのは、無益とはなるまい。なぜならば、創作者とは各人独自の特徴を具える者に他ならないからである。今日に至るまで、ナヴァイー研究では詩人の創作を人物[ナヴァイー]と一体として検討することが研究の中核[ではなく、そこ]からやや後退していた。あるいは、ナヴァイー研究における最重要課題のひとつは、他民族・他宗教の代表的人物たちが詩人の創作を研究する際に

、実際のところ、自らの尺度や世界観から出発してアプローチする点である。ロシア人の学者たちのうち、バルトリド、ベルテルスらがナヴァイーの創作を研究するにあたり、一方面からのアプローチを容認したこと、創作者と時代とを互いに別々に検討し、そうした在り方に合致する結論を導き出したことが、今日において明らかとなった。詩人たちが自身の考えを芸術テキストの力を借りて表現したことは明白である。つまり、著者と読者との間の架け橋の務めを芸術テキストこそが果たすのである。ナヴァイーの作品中のそれぞれの行間には、著者の状態、気分、社会状況のような重大な要素が控えているのであり、このことを注意をしないわけにはゆかない。その際、イギリス人学者R.

ニコルソンの『イスラーム神秘主義における神秘主義の理念』[邦訳

1981年]という研究を思い返せばよいだろう。その本のマンスール・ハッラージュ、イマーム・ガザーリー、そしてルーミーに割かれた章は、読者に論争的な意見を生じさせた。本の序文の筆を執ったムスリム知識人のアフイーフィーは、その本の中にあるデリケートな点を見出すことができ、「著者は、キリスト教神学より得られたペルソナ理解を普遍化させ、その対照物をイスラーム神秘主義より見出すことに全力を費やした。しかしキリスト教の観点とイスラームの観点との間には並外れた相違が存在する」ことを鋭敏に理解するに及び、この点を[上記の]作品の主な欠点として示した。忘れてはならないのは、アリシエル・ナヴォイーのパーソナリティと作品の主人公たちの世界観とにおいて相互に共通する側面が解明されるテキストを考慮から除外する状況が見られるということである。今日、ナヴォイー研究の前にある重要な課題のうちの一つとして認めることは妥当である。

芸術的形象とは、他者を通じ自己を反映させることである。創作者は、その気性、性質、性格、民族的特性、審美眼に基づき、形象と向き合う。創作者個人がどれほど多面的で、完全であったとしても、彼が創り出している形象もまた、それ程まで複雑な特質のある外観を獲得することは明白である。同様に、自身は自由であり、その内面は全くもって独立した個人にとって、真の特質の創造は運命的なものである。このように創作者には、人生や社会に対しての自己の理解の様式がある。自身が生きた時代に対しての反抗も独特なものとなる。内面は完全であり、個人として自由であり、精神は堅固であり、信仰は確固とした創作者こそが、完全な人間の形象を創出するのである。アリシエル・ナヴォイーは、自身の輝かしい才能によって、そのような偉大な諸作品を創作するのに成功していた。対して彼の作品における美麗で勇壮な主人公たちは、ある一定の意味において作者の飛散、散りばめられた「我」である。

完全な作品のテキストは性質と比較できる。テキスト分析を通じ、我々はこれまで学問、科学によって看過されてきたナヴァイーの諸問題を解明するのである。テキストの詩的研究で言えば、理念と本質について議論を進めること、韻律、脚韻、芸術について語ることが根本として理解される。なぜならば、真の分析と説明は、テキストにある全てのもの、文字の音価、旋律、色彩の輝きなどにも意味づけること、そして著者の個人的状況、精神的感覚との関連において解明することを要するのである。一体、時代の精神、時間の息遣い、社会の苦しみもまず初めに創作者個人に影響を及ぼし、彼から彼の作品に伝播することはバイタルな過程である。東洋の偉大な詩人たちは、欲望の世界を自身の作品の先導的な主人公たちの生涯を通じて表現する。ナヴァイーの創作における審美的で、理想的で、そして完全な人間の形

象とは、まず何よりも、作者が人生において自「我」を見出し、それにまい進することから成り立っている。

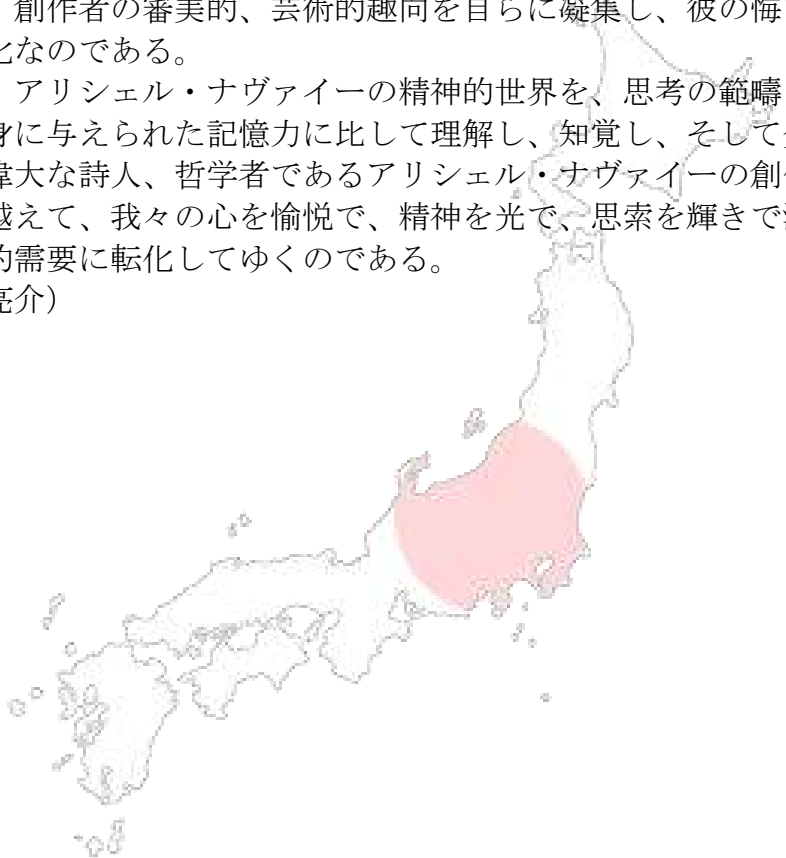
詩人は自身の思考様式から出でて、自身の芸術的意図と理念を、作品に登場する主人公たちに託す。作者の自「我」は、その理想的モデルであった形象に反映され、それらは作者の「我」の悔いや願望を携えている。創作者の「我」は、我々が思う以上に複雑な構造を具えている。一人の創作者個人をとっても、自身の属する民族の言語、宗教、命運、慣習などが具体化している。「浅薄な批評が、作者個人に内在する『人間』、彼の『我』に視線を向けえないためもあり、歴史は彼の創作的遺産のみを鑑みて評価を与える」と伝記作家たちは考慮している。

⁸その根底において、作品の本質を理解する際に創作者の人生と命運とが鍵の務めを果たす、⁹ということを我々は忘れてはならない。

審美的理想は歴史的なカテゴリーと見なされ、各時代には自身の理想が存在する。審美的理想は、創作者の審美的、芸術的趣向を自らに凝集し、彼の悔いや願望、希望などの総体化なのである。

各々の読者は、アリシエル・ナヴァイーの精神的世界を、思考の範疇と理解の程度に従って、自身に与えられた記憶力に比して理解し、知覚し、そして分析を加える。そのため、偉大な詩人、哲学者であるアリシエル・ナヴァイーの創作の比類なき点は幾世紀を越えて、我々の心を愉悦で、精神を光で、思索を輝きで満たし、聖なる驚嘆と精神的需要に転化してゆくのである。

(翻訳：小野亮介)



⁸ Sent-Byov. Sh.O. Literaturnye portrety. M., 1970. S. 48.

⁹ Borev Yi. Estetika. M., 1981. S.356

THE CULTURAL TOUCHES ON THE BODY Group Exhibition of Clothes Designs

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emine KOCA

KUTNU

“Kutnu”, which is an important kind of hand-woven and frequently used traditional clothing, was used on jacket design by interpreting with current fashion trends. Thus, it was reflected in different visual effects that consists of traditional elements on clothing design.



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma KOÇ**FELTING**

Felt is known one of the oldest and natural textile surfaces on the earth. The basic raw material of Felt is wool, hair and sometimes cotton. One of the earliest techniques developed as a part of our nomadic life style of our Central Asian traditions, "wet felt" has been moved to Anatolia along with the Turkic tribes heading to the west and then to the western World. There are so many different usage areas for Felt, which obtained in very hard conditions such as Wool scutching, wool throwing, "wool tepme", wool preparation, and wool chewing. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, the use of Felt has decreased and even it is in the edge of disappearing because of the industrialization. In many parts of the World, artists and designers push the limits of the Felts and they support the usage of felt in daily life. This technique, which has been living in many parts of the World in a very limited way, has also lost its value in our country. From this point of view, this exhibition which was prepared in order to prevent the disappearance of art of felt and to be able to register this art as a Turkish art, "RETURN TO FELT" can be used as a modern fashion design.



DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES IN KAZAKHSTAN

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The issue of creation the research universities is determined by the objective necessity of involving university research capacity in the process of modernizing the country's economy. The article reveals the essence of the concept of the research university as a modern form of integration of education and science. To solve the outlined tasks and control the initial suppositions an analysis of the performance, structure and features of world-class research universities was carried out. The analysis of international experience allowed to distinguish following characteristics inherent to most advanced research universities in the world: high quality of human resources; constant interaction with employers and consumers of scientific developments and consumer market; existence of own modern scientific research and experimental infrastructure on scientific research base and autonomous management model. The recommendations were given based upon analysis for the establishment of agricultural research universities.

Keywords: research university, education, innovative development

