

VOLUME 1



# KAZGUU LIBERAL ARTS DIGEST

JUNE 2021



---

# KAZGUU LIBERAL ARTS DIGEST

---

Information about the journal



**"K L A D" IS A STUDENT JOURNAL FIRST PUBLISHED AT M. NARIKBAYEV KAZGUU UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LIBERAL ARTS. THIS JOURNAL IS AIMED AT ENHANCING STUDENTS' INVOLVEMENT INTO SCIENCE AND RESEARCH.**

**"K L A D" JOURNAL ADMITS FOR PUBLICATION VARIOUS TYPES OF ARTICLES: ORIGINAL RESEARCH, REVIEW ARTICLES, SHORT REPORTS OR ESSAYS, REFLECTIONS, CASE STUDIES, METHODOLOGIES AND CASES IN ENGLISH; CONTAINING THE RESULTS OF FUNDAMENTAL AND APPLIED RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF PHILOSOPHY AND IDENTITY, HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN, PEDAGOGY, LINGUISTICS AND METHODS OF TEACHING LANGUAGES, TRANSLATION, AND TOURISM.**

JUNE 2021

M. NARIKBAYEV KAZGUU UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF LIBERAL ARTS

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### RESEARCH ARTICLES

“TERMINOLOGY SOLUTIONS FOR KAZAKH TRANSLATORS IN THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY” <i>V. Sidorenko</i>	4
“FEATURES OF HOUSEHOLD REALIA TRANSLATION IN LITERARY TEXTS” <i>Zh.A.Kunayeva</i>	11
“WHAT FACTORS THE RESEARCH METHODS I STUDENTS CONSIDERED WHILE CHOOSING THEIR FIELD OF STUDY?” <i>Russalina Akhmerova, Rakhat Eslyan, Aiarys Nursapa</i>	19
“WHAT DIFFICULTIES DID KAZGUU UNIVERSITY’S SECOND YEAR STUDENTS ENCOUNTER DURING ONLINE LEARNING?” <i>Kuatova K., Makartseva A., Uraztayeva A.</i>	27
DO BILINGUAL PEOPLE THINK IN TWO LANGUAGES? <i>Malika Zhandarbek</i>	34
“KAZGUU STUDENTS’ PERCEPTIONS OF BILINGUALISM IN THE PROBLEM- SOLVING EXPERIENCE” <i>Rakhmetova Aidana, Nagornyyak Natalya, Shakhmarova Tomiris</i>	38
WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF LANGUAGE ON PEOPLE’S IDENTITIES? <i>Russalina Akhmerova</i>	41
“FACTORS AFFECTING THE FINAL DECISION OF SPECIALTY CHOOSING: CASE OF KAZGUU UNIVERSITY” <i>Vesselskaya Kristina, Nikolayev Aziz, Saduakas Tursynzhan</i>	45
“THE IMPACT OF A FAILED ACADEMIC COURSE ON STUDENTS’ OVERALL WELL- BEING, FURTHER MOTIVATION, AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE” <i>Yergaliyev Akbar, Aubakirova Zhibek, Nuranova Ayazhan</i>	56
“KAZGUU UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS’ EXPERIENCES OF GENDER STEREOTYPES” <i>Yermekkyzy Assem, Zhamantayeva Assiya, Khamzin Aslan</i>	67
“PECULIARITIES OF POLITICAL DISCOURSE IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE” <i>Beysembekov Yerzhan</i>	74
“FUNCTIONS OF INTERJECTIONS IN THE MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE” <i>Vesselskaya K. V.</i>	84
“THE IMPACT OF ACADEMIC-RELATED STRESS ON STUDENTS” <i>Dilyara Temirbulatova, Tomiris Lee, Bayan Rymkhan</i>	96
“ONLINE EDUCATION AND THE EFFECT ON STUDENTS’ STRESS LEVEL” <i>Bazarbekov Timur, Kabzhanova Karina, Ondassynova Gulnur</i>	106
“THE PROBLEM OF BRAIN DRAIN IN KAZAKHSTAN” <i>Kuldin D. Pavlovich, Abdilmanov Abilmansur, Akbarov Nursultan</i>	114
“THE NEED OF SEX EDUCATION IN KAZAKHSTAN” <i>Aruzhan A. Nurtaza, Gulsezim Zh. Nagi, Perizat A. Mazhitova</i>	119

## LITERATURE REVIEWS

“WELL-BUILT CORPORATE ENVIRONMENT AS A SOLUTION FOR THE DIVERSITY OF CULTURES AMONG EMPLOYEES IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS” <i>Nazira Dauletova</i>	136
“RE-EDUCATION CAMPS IN CHINA: HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS” <i>Ayupov Dinmukhamed</i>	138
“BINGE-WATCHING: ADDICTION OR ENTERTAINMENT” <i>Mukhitova G. Mukhitkyzy</i>	141
“CAUSES OF MISMATCH BETWEEN JOB CHOICES IN KAZAKHSTAN” <i>Nagi Gulsezim</i>	144
“MENTAL EFFECTS OF DIVORCE ON CHILDREN” <i>Otesh Tomiris</i>	147

## STUDENTS' ESSAYS

“SHOULD WE CONTINUE READING E-BOOKS INSTEAD OF PAPERBACKS?” <i>Karina Kabzhanova</i>	152
“WHAT ARE THE VARIOUS ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF GLOBALIZATION?” <i>Kazhgaliyev S. T.</i>	154
“SHOULD FAMOUS PEOPLE IN THE SOCIETY GET INVOLVED IN POLITICS?” <i>Manapova G.</i>	156
“WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF GROWING UP IN POVERTY?” <i>Perizat A. Mazhitova</i>	158
“WHAT ARE THE VARIOUS ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF GLOBALISATION?” <i>Ormantayeva A.</i>	160
WHO AM I? <i>Berikkara A.B.</i>	161



# Research Articles

KAZGUU Liberal Arts Digest

June 2021

M. NARIKBAYEV KAZGUU UNIVERSITY

**“THE PROBLEM OF BRAIN DRAIN IN KAZAKHSTAN”**

*Kuldin D. Pavlovich, Abdilmanov Abilmansur, Akbarov Nursultan*

**Introduction.**

Brain drain is a growing issue in our country. Technicians, economists and teachers are leaving. The term brain drain has become one of the most important problems in the 21st century. Recently, the issue of brain drain has been developing not only in Kazakhstan but also around the world. From fifteen to twenty percent of University graduates leave the country in search of opportunity for self-realization somewhere abroad. The problem of "brain drain" impedes national development. Our research question is “What are the causes of Brain Drain and what are the possible solutions?”. In our research we are going to try and answer this question and to find possible solutions for this issue based on the results that we acquire. Countries are making serious political, social and valid efforts. It must be admitted as a problem and comprehensive measures should be taken. “The formation of Kazakhstan is the way based on the experience of different countries to solve this problem” (A.Zhatkanbaeva).

Trained people leave their countries to work, and usually not come back. If talented people had opportunities to develop their projects here, we would have less percentage of people who left. Loss of minds is one of the most significant resources in modern society, that is why it is a very relevant and prevalent problem in today’s world and especially in Kazakhstan.

**Methodology.**

The main source of data for our research is the survey conducted among KAZGUU university students regarding the issue of Brain drain. Students were given questions with multiple answers regarding the issues of Brain drain and we have examined the responses and have drawn the conclusions based upon them. Additionally, we have used the Google search engine to look up similar research and surveys about Brain drain in other countries to make comprehensive and effective questions for our survey and have come to expect certain answers.

**Main part**

What is a brain drain? The brain drain is the departure of highly qualified specialists for foreign countries, to look for better or even greater opportunities, standards, and conditions (such as salary, freedom of speech, and other social aspects) of life, and based on this definition, it is easily can answer on one of the lists of our research paper questions. What are the causes of brain drain problems, particularly in Kazakhstan? As it has been stated so far, one of the main reasons for departing highly educated people and specialists is that they usually look for good opportunities, chances to get a higher salary, better living conditions.

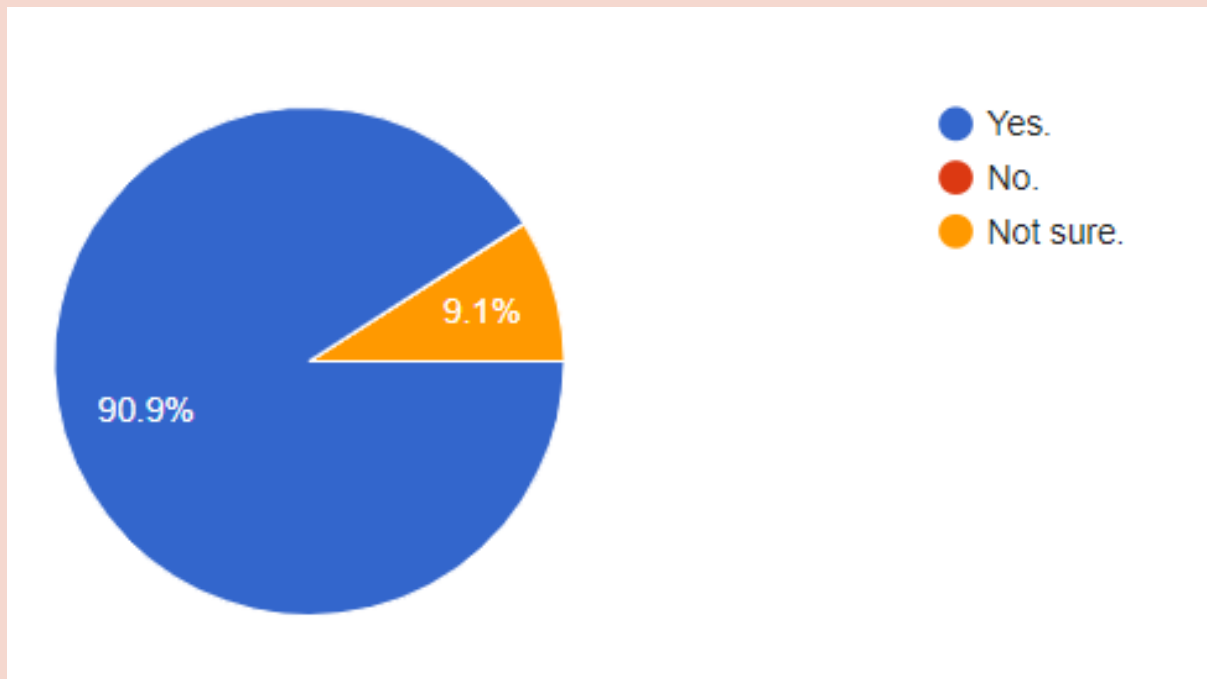
The main causes of this problem are extremely low salary in comparison with European countries, the USA, or even post-Soviet Union countries and respectively it leads to decreasing the level of living standards, which is fully connected with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita. According to the research world level economy scientists, IMF in 2021 the GDP per capita of Kazakhstan equals approximately 27 560 U.S. dollars, and because of this Kazakhstan takes only fifty-second place in this rating among 180 countries. In comparison with Malaysian, which is 1 place above Kazakhstan, which is much smaller, the economic level is lower, which means that standards of living in Malaysia exceed living standards of Kazakhstan.

Another possible reason is freedom of speech. Nowadays young specialists have to have speech freedom in order to develop in various directions. However, without speech freedom, they can not do their researches, works, and paper well, if they have definite frameworks, which they can not step over, nevertheless, according to the “Liter” edition and their research paper,

Kazakhstan takes only 157 places, which is even lower than Uzbekistan's (156) ("Liter" edition, 2020). It easily can be stated that Kazakhstan interferes and disturbs young specialists working, Kazakhstan is not giving enough space and permission for people, that they try to departure the country.

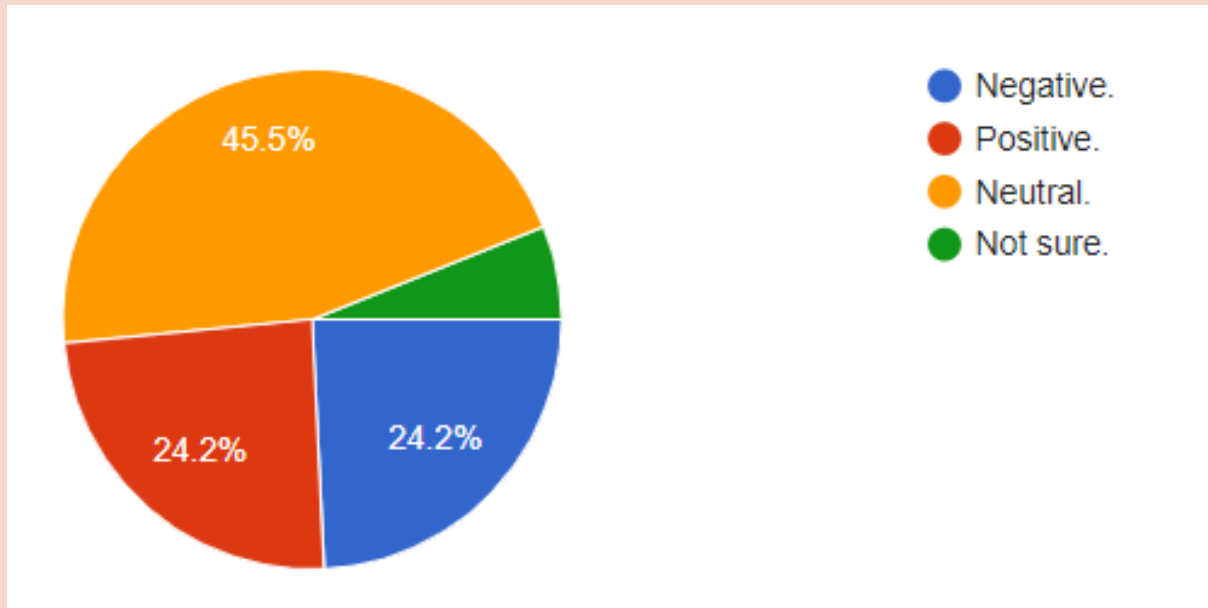
### **Survey Results.**

Our survey has revealed some interesting results. Overall, the results of the survey were expected and it reinforced already established theories about why people are leaving. As can be seen from Figure 1, over ninety percent of all participants have answered that they wish to move abroad to continue their education or work there. With only around nine percent being unsure and with not a single participant expressing their wish to stay in the country.



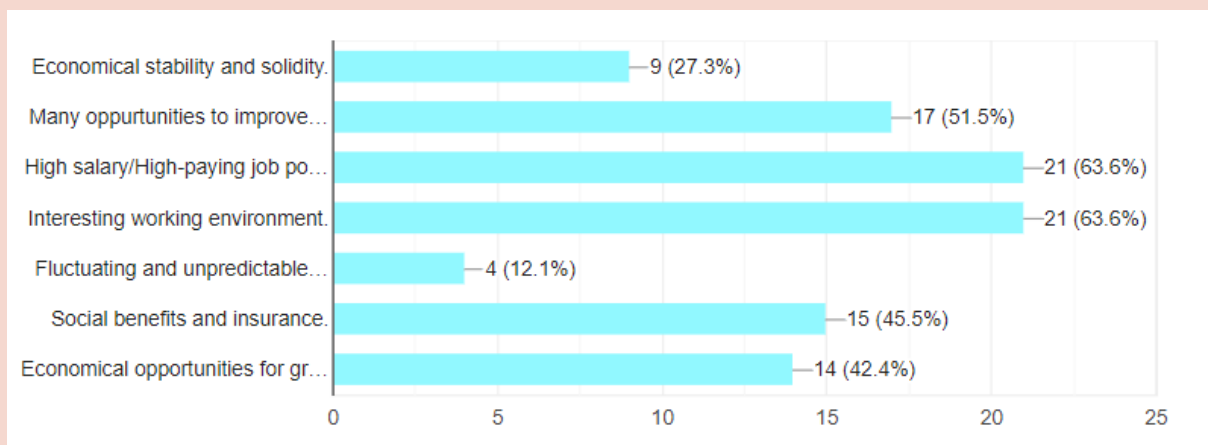
**Figure 1. Percentage of students who wish to move abroad.**

The results were a bit higher than we had expected but were not at all surprising considering the prevalence of the issue. When asked about the meaning of the term brain drain, the majority have answered that Brain drain can be described as immigration of talented and qualified personnel abroad, showing that students are well aware about this issue. When asked about how the respondents feel about the issues of brain drain we have got some mixed results. Nearly half of respondents feel neutral towards it while a quarter having negative feelings towards it and another quarter feeling positive about it, with the rest not being sure how to answer.



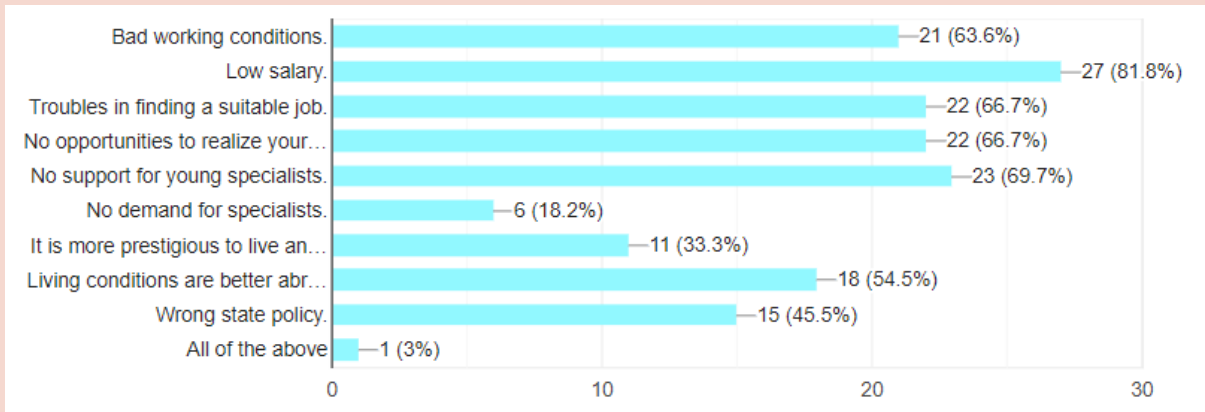
**Figure 2. How students feel towards immigration of specialists from Kazakhstan.**

This indicates that while many students plan to leave the country, they are not feeling particularly intrigued about it and some are perhaps even saddened by such state of affairs.

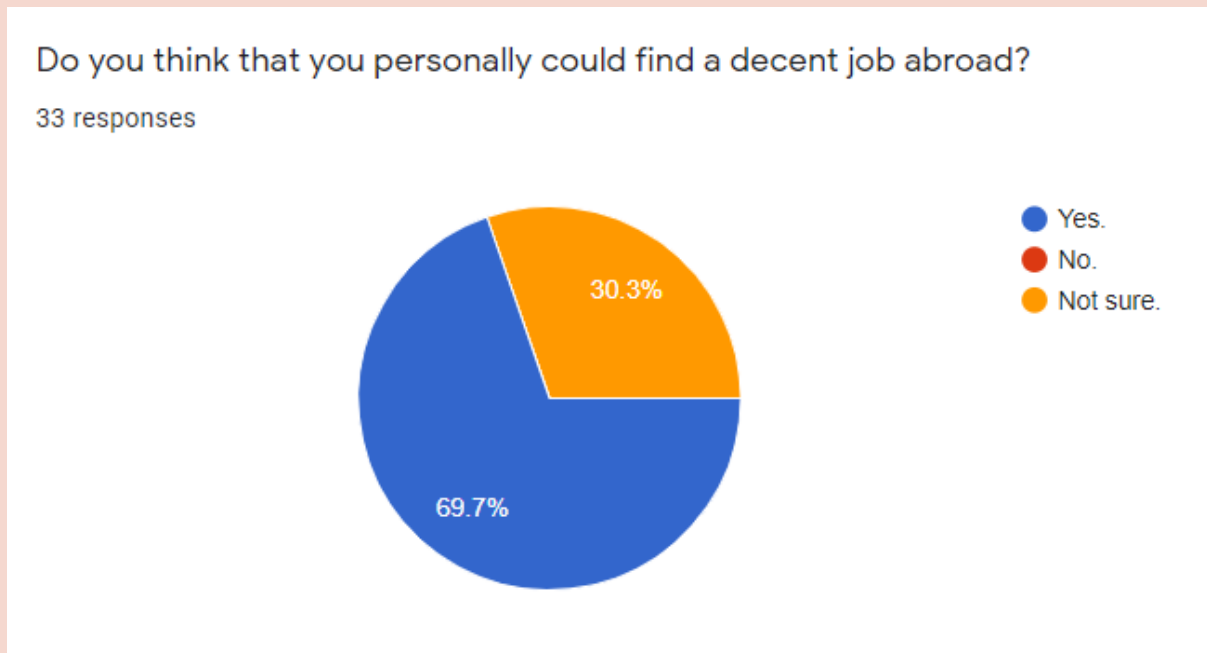


**Figure 3. Most important factors in respondents' future profession.**

Figure 3 shows what our respondents consider to be the most important factors in their future professions and as can be seen high salary and interesting working environment are both highly desired factors with more than sixty percent of respondents picking this factor. Another desirable factor is opportunity to improve oneself. It is then no surprise that the biggest reason for brain drain is considered to be low salary with a little under eighty two percent of people choosing it. Almost tying are the four reasons getting two thirds of people to agree that bad working conditions, troubles in finding a suitable job, no opportunities to realize yourself and no support for young specialist are also very major factors in contributing to brain drain.



**Figure 4. Reasons for brain drain according to participants.**



**Figure 5. Percentages of respondents who are sure in their abilities to work abroad.**

Lastly, Figure 5 shows that around seventy percent of participants think that they would be able to work abroad, with thirty percent being unsure. A thing to note here is that this survey's respondents consist of mostly people who know English quite well, so it can be assumed that to the average students would be slightly less sure in their abilities.

### Conclusion.

The issues of Brain drain in Kazakhstan is a very serious one and the tendencies of young specialists to leave only keep on increasing. People are not satisfied with working in Kazakhstan and instead choose to move abroad in search of better opportunities for self-growth, self-improvement and improvement of their living conditions. It is no secret that buying power of Kazakhstan's tenge is very low compared to the dollar and this coupled with relatively low average salary pushes people to immigrate to other more economically developed countries. Kazakhstan needs to establish and develop a good financial and trading center, allow for more independent entrepreneurs to open their businesses, and to open up a major industrial sector so that the country's merchandise would be no worse than foreign one. This is the long-term solution that we have come

up with. There may be other solutions such as putting up restrictions for immigration, trying to hire foreign experts, giving benefits to those that stay but those are only short-term solutions which won't really change anything in the long run. Therefore, the only possible solution is to develop the economy through industrial and financial sectors, to increase the living conditions and to make people want to stay in the country. It is a very daunting solution but with the right planning and resource allocation it could be done.

To conclude, the issue of brain drain is not one that can be easily solved. A lot of effort must be made by both the government and the young specialist to alleviate the problem that is deeply intertwined with other economic and social problems that Kazakhstan is currently facing, and trying to solve only one separate issue at a time is not going to work. To solve the problem of the brain drain we must solve the problem of economic growth and stability and only then our country may prosper.

### References

"Liter" edition. (2020, 04 24). *Позиция Казахстана в рейтинге свободы прессы не отражает реальности – Абаев*. Liter. <https://liter.kz/pozicziya-kazahstana-v-rejtinge-svobody-pressy-ne-otrazhaet-realnosti-abaev/>

The impact of Globalization on “Brain Drain” in Developing Countries (2012) <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877042812025840>

Утечка мозгов нарастает в Казахстане (2016) <http://finprom.kz/ru/article/utechka-mozgov-narastaet-kazahstan-aktivno-pokidayut-tehnari-ekonomisty-pedagogi-ottok-kvalificirovannyh-kadrov-za-poslednie-4-goda-uskorilsya-na-34-88>

Is the brain drain always negative? (24 March, 2017) <https://www.universityworldnews.com/post-mobile.php?story=20170321102746248>