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“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.

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M. NARIKBAYEV KAZGUU UNIVERSITY
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LITERATURE Reviews

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M. NARIKBAYEV KAZGUU UNIVETRSTY

RECOMMENDATIONS ON HOW WE CAN IMPROVE THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES IN KAZAKHSTAN

Kabyken A.

Nowadays preserving cultural heritage has become an urgent issue. Wars, natural disasters, pollution, the negative influence of human activities such as tourism or agriculture, looting of objects, logging, poverty, climate change, and many other factors which contribute to the loss or destruction of historical and cultural heritage sites around the globe. Recently, these types of threats raised enormous issues regarding safeguarding historical buildings and objects. For instance, Afghanistan was attractive to Chinese mining companies but led to the destruction of the ancient Buddhist site of Mes Aynak. In 2011 the ancient city of Ayutthaya located in Thailand was threatened by disastrous floods. In the Syria conflict, ISIS damaged up to 70% of the ancient city of Aleppo included in the UNESCO World Heritage Site (Bahrani, 2008). UNESCO tries to tackle the issues through international efforts. All heritage sites are carefully preserved not only to develop tourism, increase revenue from tourist flow but also as stated by UNESCO, because it encourages local people to enjoy their social and cultural life, showing the uniqueness and importance of the cultural and natural heritage (Bernard and Jokilehto, 1993). Heritage sites as well as UNESCO's sites in Kazakhstan play a big role in developing the tourism industry and attracting new tourists all over the world. However, there are problems concerning the preservation sites. The given report will provide comprehensive knowledge about the current situation with historical objects in Kazakhstan, recommendations, and strategies for preservation based on Thailand's best experience and the World Heritage Committee.

As was described in the previous work, Thailand also experiences problems in the preservation of cultural and natural properties such as the Historic City of Ayutthaya, Historic Town of Sukhothai, Thungyai-Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuaries, and others. The main issues the Ministry of Culture of Thailand, The Fine Arts Department of Bangkok, and local government face are organizational regarding the centralized administration, inappropriate selection of properties by its value, environmental problems like floods, human issues concerning qualified human resources with comprehensive knowledge and skills, technical issues about financial support from the government and related responsible bodies and lack of information about traditional building materials and their composition.

On UNESCO's 40th session that proceeded in Istanbul in 2016, the World Heritage Committee in Decision 41 COM 7B.98 gave the recommendations on the management and preservation measures with regard to the Ayutthaya city for The Fine Arts Department (FAD), Ministry of Culture of Thailand. According to the State of Conservation Report on the Historic City of Ayutthaya (2018), curriculum development and training on the basis of conservation guidelines and strategies and information about ancient materials used and skills have been implemented with capacity-building activities. In 2017 the project "Thai Traditional Building Craftsmanship for the Conservation of World Heritage Site" was launched by the collaboration of UNESCO Bangkok and the FAD that aims to increase qualified human resources. Initially, two workshops for the preservation of a long-term training program "School of Conservation" were created which targeted experts and professionals from architects, engineers, archaeologists, craftspeople to executives and stakeholders. The main advantage of this project is it can be applied to other heritage sites for improvement purposes both the site and in-house personnel.

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After that, at a pilot archaeological site Wat Krachee, on-site practical approaches were established. 104 practitioners including experts and professionals were trained for brick monuments conservation. In the training program participants used modern technologies like 3D scanning, penetration radar, chemical and physical analysis of age-old materials besides traditional materials like lime and brick. In addition, the FAD created a Master Plan for safeguarding and advancement of the Historic City of Ayutthaya. It is a board management framework that covers sub-topics such as 1) deep research of the area that has not been investigated yet; 2) management of the land and community agreement; 3) research on existing monuments and their conservation. Moreover, in Dong Phrayayen Kao Yai Forest Complex World Heritage site there is a problem of poaching of Siamese Rosewood. Since the forest complex is home to the tiger, the clouded leopard, the marbled cat, Asian elephants, and the Malayan sun bear, the Rapid Response Facility (RRF) assists to tackle the issue. The organization provided expert volunteers to figure out the potential impact and then granted \$30000 for the training of park rangers, for advanced equipment, to enhance the cooperation of the government agencies with the park administration, providing additional safeguards and the Royal Thai Army to control the situation.

Kazakhstan has 5 UNESCO Heritage Sites: 3 cultural namely Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi, Petroglyphs of the Archaeological Landscape of Tanbaly, Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor, and 2 natural namely Saryarka – Steppe and Lakes of Northern Kazakhstan and Western Tien-Shan (2016). Also, 14 more sites are on the Tentative List. In 2021 held the Extended [44th session of the World Heritage Committee](#) where the current issues regarding preservation of heritage sites in Kazakhstan were noted. In general, Kazakhstan has progressed with the research of the properties, involvement of stakeholders, monitoring the sites, responsible bodies participating in empowering laws and regulation, and creation of Management Plans. On the other hand, the heritage sites in Kazakhstan have several common threats from human activity. 1) most people violate the rules for safeguarding the sites established by the State parties; 2) violate the condition of objects when climbing on the monuments or drawing graffiti; 3) logging or illegal movement of artifacts and valuable objects; 4) lack of research has been done on cultural heritage; 5) infrastructure and tourism industry.

Tian Shan is located on the territory of three countries, such as Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. Each of the countries has its own system for monitoring and protecting the territory of the Tien Shan. Based on the IUCN reports, it became clear that the three countries do not pay due attention to the development of mutual mechanisms. In May 2016, representatives of all three countries expressed their readiness to create a joint management system, however even with a sufficient budget none of the countries has been allocated additional funding for the creation of a joint management system. Moreover, after communicating with employees working in the territory of Tien Shan, it became clear that almost no attention was paid to educational programs and awareness-raising in the direction of Outstanding Universal Value. A number of Tien Shan lands have suffered from intensive use, especially due to cattle grazing. For example, in the 1990s, cattle grazing and logging caused damage to the Karatau lands. Also, hay harvesting is allowed in some places, the exact division of the permitted zones is still not clear. According to the IUCN report, Siberian ibex, bear, wild boar, argali, porcupine and badger have become poached in Kazakhstan.

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In 2018 the Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi in Turkestan received \$47111 from the UNESCO/Netherlands Funds-in-Trust for technical provision purposes. But the issues of structure movement and water ingress are contemporary problems. The problem of moisture arises due to the frequent visits of people to the mausoleum, as the number of visitors increases every year, this problem will receive a huge amount of attention at the moment. In addition, since the area is developing near the Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi, new projects have begun to be built that in the future may negatively affect the mausoleum and its OUV itself. For example, the high-rise building of the amphitheater, which reaches almost 21 meters in height, when the height of the mausoleum reaches 26 meters, therefore, the building of the amphitheater moves the main attention of people from the sacred mausoleum of Khoja Ahmet Yassawi to itself and thereby negatively affects its appearance. Also, lack of national workshops results in ineffective management of human resources.

Three participating countries such as Kazakhstan, China, and Kyrgyzstan cooperate in order to work, preserve and protect the Silk Road. At the moment, work on updating the law on the use and protection of historical heritage sites has not yet been completed. In addition, the decision to dismantle the bridge in Talgar has not been made, which was partially built over the Talgar River, but according to plans, its construction will bypass the protective zones of Kayalik and Talgar. Moreover, an asphalt road was built on the territory of the buffer zones of Akyrta, which negatively affects the heritage. All three participating countries are working together on management plans, development of laws and acts. But Kazakhstan has not completed the management plans for the plots and their landscape settings.

The situation in Saryarka is quite pleasant. According to the Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan, in 2019 the number of saiga inhabiting Betpak Dala, Ural and Ustyurt reached 334000. Since the enlargement of the boundaries of the Korgalzhyn State Nature Reserve, the steppe ecosystem has improved. The responsible bodies undertake the issue of water rise, water and soil quality, and the monitoring of flora and fauna. Although poaching and hunting, a present-day issues.

In order to eliminate threats and risks, the recommendations below are considered essential.

Respecting financial support and technical research:

- allocation of additional budget for reconstruction works, controlling the areas from logging, infrastructure and investigation work, documentation.
- New technologies are needed to monitor the objects properly, also recommended collaboration with the International Centre on Space Technologies for Natural and Cultural Heritage (HIST) to utilize space technologies to observe the conservation of the sites.
- Intensive use of digital technologies in geoinformation, geovisualisation, digital monitoring, and GIS systems to assess the current condition of the sites and for mapping.
- research on Kazakh culture, in particular, learning materials of the cultural, historic archeological heritage study with the focus on property's authenticity help to create and establish Master Plans for on-site development and safeguarding. The research addresses the main problems of conservation and appropriate principles and measures;

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Respecting organizational issues:

- focus on management in particular planning, leading, organizing, and evaluating. Beforehand it requires specific management objectives, threat analysis, the current condition of the protected area, prioritizing zones that need the most facilitated management regimes, and evaluation of sites that have the potential to be developed require. Also, management plans should describe the process of repairing works, reconstruction, the management system, and future development (Adrian, 2001).
- Three participating countries such as Kyrgyzstan, China, and Kazakhstan should start working together to develop, preserve and protect the territory of the Tien Shan. Since all three countries have their own representation in the protection and monitoring of the territory, problems may arise in the quality of work. Moreover, the joint development of plans and laws on the territory of the Tien Shan can strengthen political relations between the countries, gain new experience in the field of protection and monitoring of the zone. Also in the future, if a problem arises, the participating countries can come to each other's aid, since they have a common management system, thereby minimizing damage;
- to control illegal poaching and logging in protected areas highly recommended to establish an additional unit or group that collaborates with the governmental agencies. The personnel has to be well trained, advanced with new tracking technologies, and provide an updated report on work done. Also, addressing to the Rapid Response Faculty is advised to be granted with sufficient budget;
- law enforcement and prosecutions especially in areas where the rules and laws are violated by local people. Mainly in Saryarka Steppe and the Tian Shan to regulate poaching and logging;

Regarding human issues:

- The need for reconstruction, repairing works of heritage sites and objects. Conservation allows intervention with architectural and historical interest so in order to utilize roof tiles used to build the Mausoleum at that time or to draw the correct direction of the Silk Road qualified people are required. The conservation process requires professionals with deep knowledge and set skills to apply correct techniques and use correct traditional materials. According to the experience of Thailand, it is important to implement curriculum development, training, and capacity-building activities based on conservation policies;
- Raising awareness and community involvement through educational programs and interpretation because active conservation depends on public support (Roger and Gordon, 2020).

In conclusion, the very first challenge almost every heritage site face is giving benefit to visitors. In conservation fulfilling the gap between comprehensive, deep research and preservation strategies is important to maximize the use, understand the outstanding value of cultural heritage which later result in an effective management system. Evaluation of the threats and risks and immediate response to tackle the issues in proper ways are required. Also, the government and responsible agencies and groups have to enhance communication with each

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other and integration work with international organizations too. As all sites experience the same issue of lacking personnel with appropriate knowledge, training works, and Master Plans have to be realized.

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IS CURRENT (CONTINUOUS) ASSESSMENT HELPFUL AT UNIVERSITIES?

Yelizaveta Frolova

Should anyone attempt to enter the combination of words “assessment” and “strike” into the string of any search engine, the net will automatically portray approximately two hundred thousand results concerning the debates about evaluation approaches. Nowadays, the educational assessment becomes the point of contention because it is defined as not only the statement about the academic performance but also the system that regulates learning outcomes and general awareness of a subject (Dejene, 2019, p. 3). More specifically, since the realm of education obtained far-reaching impact upon subsequent success of an individual, the relevance of various assessment types for the designation of academic achievements has been called into question. While some stakeholders advocate for the considerable usefulness of ongoing assessment in terms of mental resourcefulness, the efficacy of the studying process, and compliance with the personal features of students, there is a score of arguments that subvert these advantages and defend final exams.

To begin with, continuous assessment ensures students allot the academic strain rationally throughout the semester and, as a result, stave off woefully severe swings in psychological durability whereas exam seasons are implied to squeeze all the monitoring activities into the relatively fleeting period. Consequently, students, who are literally torn between disciplines, have to overexert themselves aiming to scrap through finals, which resulting in the total feeling of hopelessness. This insight derives from the recent studies of Scrivner (2016), who accentuates that the more significant the discrepancy between students’ anticipations and the complication of an exam is, the more they are likely to get disenchanted and weak (p. 104). On the other hand, high-volume assignments, which regular evaluation entails, also take a heavy toll on the moral persistency of undergrads. To illustrate this point, according to an inquiry executed by Hernandez (2012), approximately a quarter of bachelors candidly deplore that the excessive accent on separate assignments coerces them to constantly push themselves to the limits without a chance to put a foot wrong or skip something safely (p. 495). Accordingly, as Vahed, Valters, and Ross (2021) highlight, those pressing matters form an initial premise for restlessness and hectic behavior (p. 5). Thus, unrelenting work in conjunction with rigorous constraints brings students down.

Another substantial point that confers an edge over exams to cumulative assessment is extraordinarily favorable effects on studying accomplishments. This observation has been accurately reflected in statistics collected by Carrillo-de-la-Pena and Perez (2012), who outline that some four-fifths of participants subjected to so-called “portioned” estimation stand out from others owing to comparatively high retention rates, self-fulfillment, and digestion of the material (p. 46). Apparently, it is clarified that the comparatively superior output of the aforementioned system can be mainly attributable to a well-orchestrated curriculum, which guides learners to go from strength to strength sequentially compared to the end-of-term finals strategy that leaves students into “free float”. For instance, based on the data contributed by Isaakson (2007), it gets conspicuous that in the scarce of recurring academic compression undergrads are tempted to turn a blind eye on the course requirements until examination season (p. 2). That is, they flounder and hold back all the responsibilities, usually ending up with slapdash work.

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Nevertheless, meticulously designed patterns of divided evaluation cannot be flawlessly deployed to boost students' productiveness on account of its linkage to the barrage of papers for tutors to check. For example, lecturers from two seemingly disparate experimental studies unanimously confirm that the acute shift to multifarious assessments has turned out into a wild goose chase to scrutinize and comment on a countless number of works, the analysis of which is getting outrightly dwindled (Hernandez, 2012; Vahed et.al, 2021). In other words, many a professor swamped under the avalanche of assignments to be reviewed comes up against a predicament as to whether sacrifice the extendedness of feedback for the sake of time limits or vice versa. Therefore, such lopsidedness reverses the progress and drags the academic tempo down.

The ultimate nuance to be brought up in defense of continuous evaluation is its versatility concomitantly with suitability to some peculiar personality temperaments that are virtually consolidated by possessing far-sightedness, diligence, and steadfastness. As Richardson, Abraham, and Bond (2012) investigates, those qualities are corresponding due to the endeavor to painstakingly grind away studies, which will pay dividends afterward, especially in the long-lasting assessments (p. 39). Namely, the dedication to work double tides embodies a benchmark to master the field, which is enhanced by "solidifying knowledge layer by layer" in sequential assessment. Furthermore, leaning on the surmises of Franke (2018), those students who have already reaped the rewards in the form of exponentially high scores should not be additionally bothered by examinations (p. 100). By contrast, the multitude of characteristics is not ceased on those indicated above. Hence, the spotlight has to be put on a substantial number of individuals who perceive the comprehensive picture of assignments as something looming and get perplexed. In the unprecedented survey of Chu and Choi (2005), they are more narrowly categorized as "active procrastinators" whose mentality can get up to speed with the contour of things succinctly and act more decisively solely by grappling with tight cutoff dates (p. 247). For this reason, close cramming before finals appears to be more fruitful for them to cast their mind back rather than routine refreshment with grading.

All things considered, the inception, substitution, or rejection of continuous assessment should be inextricably bound up to the extrapolated task congestion, incontrovertibly positive repercussions of learning blueprint, and the adjustability to the manner of confronting duties. Briefly, mediated by a plethora of minutiae stressed above, ongoing evaluation can be conceived as both the brunt to bear and the "airbag" to mitigate the pernicious impact of finals. Above all, the intervening resolution is to juggle semester activities with end-of-term monitoring by dissipating them throughout quarters.

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