

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



Literature review

KAZGUU Liberal Arts Digest

June 2021

M. NARIKBAYEV KAZGUU UNIVERSITY

“RE-EDUCATION CAMPS IN CHINA: HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS”,*Ayupov Dinmukhamed***Introduction**

The issue of infringement of human rights in China has been discussed for a very long time, and because of this, many research works have been carried out. However more recently, after the emergence of reliable information about the re-education camps, the final decision was made to begin work on the study of China's actions. Local disregard for the issue can have a worldwide repercussion, and that is why the importance of this topic should be noted. The study will involve personal interviews with people who have passed the re-education camps, articles, and academic papers. As mentioned above, studies have already been carried out on human rights violations in China, nevertheless this work will focus specifically on re-education camps, and only occasionally refer to legislation and human rights committees. The purpose of this study is to highlight the existing problem so that as many people as possible learn about the state lawlessness in China.

Countries' Failure to Resist China's Misconduct

China has had a reeducation camp practice for a very long time, and the only difference is in the name. The original version was the Laogai system, in which prisoners were used to producing various kinds of products. The publicity of these manipulations jeopardized the export of Chinese products, and they had to change the name of the system, reforming it into educational centers. In many ways, it worked, because the documents pursue the goal of providing citizens who got into this program to work for the benefit of the Chinese people. Yet, as mentioned above, this is just a substitution of concepts, and the very essence of the concentration camps remained. This is confirmed by the increased attention of the European Parliament. Referring to the words of Foreign Secretary Straw (2003), in the government report on Hong Kong, he explicitly expressed dissatisfaction with the

restriction of legitimate human rights. To be more precise, since 2000, the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners began, and the subsequent violation of their rights. The report presented China's illegal actions against these people, supporting these words with local situations. The unsuccessful meeting did not leave any consequences for China. It would seem that an expert report published in the United Nations news portal (<https://news.un.org/en/story/2005/1/1/160612-un-expert-torture-and-cruel-punishment-visits-china>) would be an important point for

solving these problems, but things turned out differently. Nowak (2005), in a report after his visit to China, described rather detailed information on the methods of torture of prisoners in the camps. As a human rights lawyer, Nowak rightly noted many violations, for example, the lack of legal requirements for a person to complain about torture. Obviously, China had no right to ignore such high-profile complaints, and soon a memorandum “International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights” was signed between the UN and China. The obligation was to change or find an alternative to the then judicial system. In a document titled “The end of reeducation through labor? Recent developments and prospects for reform”, the US Congress touched on the 2005 reform of the Chinese judiciary. It was discussed to weaken pre-trial proceedings, which directly influenced RTL (Re-education through labor), thereby softening the fate of many people. However, the next amendment introduced a controversial law called “Implementation Opinion Regarding Further Strengthening and Improvement of Reeducation Through Labor Review and Approval Work” which, as the congress participants themselves said, were vague opportunities for RTL. The police had the right to force people to fit the RTL system by sending them to these camps. In turn, the lawyers referred to Article 37 of Chinese Legislation, which referred to the approval of the

People's Court in the first place. The meeting ended only with China's promises of reform and improvement of the social aspect of citizens' lives. After analyzing the above material, we can conclude that any lawful actions of international human rights organizations failed and subsequent illegal actions of China. Such a negligent attitude of the same UN towards the citizens of China can also be attributed to the unwillingness to use the material of non-governmental organizations. For example, Dui Hua Foundation (<https://www.duihuaresearch.org/2013/01/police-updated-rtl-rules-in-2005-but.html?m=0>), in "Police Updated RTL Rules in 2005, but Have They Complied?" analyzed the use of Chinese laws against ordinary citizens. It was said that many changes have been introduced since 2005 that directly affect the RTL system. First of all, this is an expansion of the list of crimes, so that as many people as possible can get on the list of prisoners who should be sent to re-education camps. Or Laogai Research Foundation (<https://laogairesearch.org/archives/certificate-of-release/>), which are actively investigating re-education camps, attaching official documents of the Chinese Communist Party to them. The last major release came when they were able to retrieve the original document from the Hundu Prison in Jiangxi Province. There it was written about the addition of additional punishments for the accused and an increase in his term associated with illness. Unfortunately, this kind of information is not disclosed in the media, much less discussed at major meetings of international organizations.

Concealment of information about illegalities in China by global companies

China is rapidly growing its position in the global market, citing to Bain & Co (2020) reports, this phenomenon increases the desire of many companies to get hold of the Chinese consumer market, and thereby adapt to any of their requirements (Lannes & Zhang, 2020). In a published US government document (2020), it spoke about business guidelines for companies, alerting them that Xinjiang is involved in the use of forced labor through the exploitation of people in correctional camps. Albergotti (2020), by the The

Washington Post (<https://ashingtonpost.com/technology/2020/11/20/apple-uyghur/>) edition released the article that combined the comments of Apple officials on the bill. Certainly, Apple condemns any mistreatment of people, whereas they still demand to soften this bill. This is due to the fact that if a company is found to be connected with slave labor, then it will face responsibility and subsequent ruin. This is why Apple spokesman Rosenstock (2020) called on the US government to respect their main supply chain. This decision was supported by such global companies as Coca-Cola, Nike, Adidas, and many others. Although there is hypocrisy on the part of the same clothing manufacturers because they are part of the Better Cotton Initiative, a non-profit organization whose goal is precisely to safely and legally harvest cotton. All of the above series of events can perfectly reveal the influential position of China in the market, which, obviously, influences the decisions of companies. Can companies be blamed for supporting the use of prisoners in re-education camps to supply goods? The answer is ambiguous. Nevertheless, a big role is played by the heads of countries, who with their bills only worsen the life situation of prisoners in the same Xinjiang.

Kazakhstan's position on the issue of re-education camps

At the moment, Kazakhstan does not pursue the task of loudly highlighting the problem as the same UN, because there is a chance that Kazakhstan will lose the confidence of China and finally lose the ability to return citizens. Azattyq (2018) highlighted the visits of diplomats from many countries, among which Western diplomats were not invited. This is due to years of criticism of the Chinese legal system, and therefore Richardson (2019), Director of the international organization Human Rights Watch published a criticism of the diplomats' campaign and a demand for a freer screening of the institution with personal conversation. Unfortunately, Kazakhstan is not interested in such initiatives, and referring to the statement of Atamkulov (2019), Kazakhstan aims to reduce the number of ethnic Kazakhs in re-education camps. In 2018 alone, more than 2,500 visas were issued, and every year the percentage of

imprisoned Kazakhs decreases (Atamkulov, 2019). Kazakhstan does not violate the UN charter, thereby not interfering in China's affairs, nevertheless not leaving its citizens in prison. This kind of initiative is commendable, although it does not cause delight among the people.

Summing up, we can come to the conclusion that re-education camps are still an urgent problem, which only gets worse every year. The work done by the United Nations and other countries that took part in solving this problem is insufficient, and the regulations introduced to limit the sponsorship of re-education camps by world companies were only able to give publicity and nothing more.

Touching upon the position of Kazakhstan, one can only hope for the soonest return of all imprisoned compatriots. The material used is reliable and confirmed by the official regulations of the countries and documents from China. They are available for public viewing, which makes them possible for subsequent distribution. The relevance of the data is supported by supporting materials in these works.

The development of this study directly depends on the provision of official data and research from the UN and the adoption of such non-profit organizations like Laogai Research Foundation and Dui Hua Foundation, which have data directly from re-education camps in China.

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