

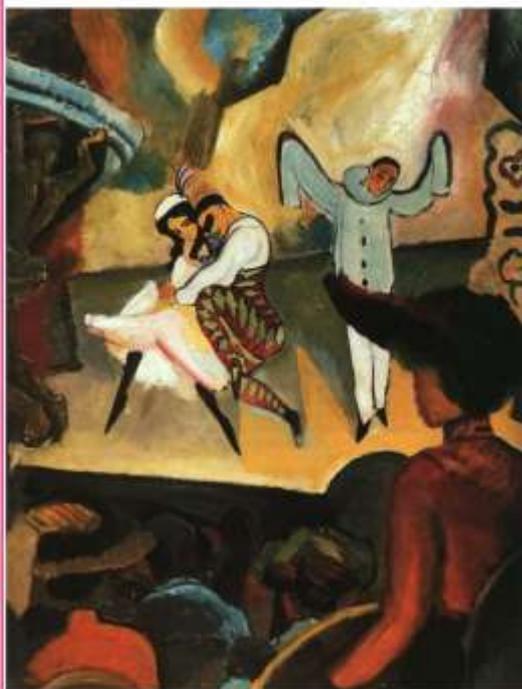
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Discourse: Leader and the Modern Literature

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Abstract

In this article, we show political writings, thoughts and suggestions by Nazarbayev, his framework of discourse theory via comparative qualitative research methods. As a result, the poet is also a member of the people. We have stopped on verses to find out, Nazarbayev's policy, communication with the people is how good. In conclusion, we have witnessed that Nazarbayev's works contain not

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only elements of political discourse, but also argumentative, narrative, poetic and discourse.

Keywords: Discourse, Argument, Narrative, Hermeneutics, Folklore.

Discurso: líder y la literatura moderna

Resumen

En este artículo, mostramos escritos políticos, pensamientos y sugerencias de Nazarbayev, su marco de la teoría del discurso a través de métodos comparativos de investigación cualitativa. Como resultado, el poeta es también un miembro de la gente. Nos hemos detenido en los versos para descubrir, la política de Nazarbayev, la comunicación con la gente es lo bueno. En conclusión, hemos visto que las obras de Nazarbayev no solo contienen elementos del discurso político, sino también argumentativo, narrativo, poético y discursivo.

Palabras clave: discurso, argumento, narrativa, hermenéutica, folklore.

1. INTRODUCTION

At that current time, the term discourse refers to all industries and is used as the main tool for analysis in the writings of many scientists. In fact, when discourse gets more definitions and research, it occurs the more contradictions. On the basis of such contradictions in the discourse arises versatility. It makes that difficult to give an accurate definition of the term. The aim of our main research is that using the term discourse we can compare with the works of poets, writers based on the thought and political works of a political leader. According to Chayf, depending on the scope of our research work, we

use discursive measurements, reducing the discursive dimensions (Chafe, 1996). In a typical definition, discourse occurs when two different processes are executed. First creative (speaking/writing) and perception (listening/reading).

Since a deep history in the Republic of Kazakhstan, it carried out different political action in the management of the country. From the moment of inception of the first Kazakh khanate Kasym khannyn kaska zholy, Yesim khannyn yeski zholy, the legal code of Tauke khan Zheti zhargy which directed for the victory of Kazakh people and nowadays it is quickly absorbed in qualities of a new generation. At the same time, the detained decrees have not yet lost value between the countries. (Khudaibergen et al., 2018). Monograph which is written by Asylbek Kazakh povesi emphasizing the values of literature, he noted that the first version of our fairy tales and stories was evaluated by the writers of the time and unlike modern writers orally published their works and orally distributed (Asylbek, 2008).

President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nazarbayev in 1998 on behalf of the head of state in the framework of the program Madeni Mura (Culture Heritage) was released a collection of oral literature, which resulted in 2004-2013 published a 100-volume book Babalar sozi (Words of ancestors) (Albekov et al., 2017). From ancient times our bi-orators paid attention for speaking clearly and attractive. And now, the issues of governance are being resolved. While in direct contact with the audience you could focus on yourself and surround yourself. First of all, the listener must be trusted, convinced. To do

this, you can gain trust by awakening values in the minds of the people.

Table 1

Name	Authors and wisdoms	Number	Repetition	Total number
Ruling the country is criticism for me, supporting me is criticism for country.	Proverbs	4	1	9
	Birzhan sal	1		
	Kozhabergen zhyrau	1		
	Winged Words	2		
	Zhuban Moldagaliyev	1		
Our door is always open to brothers	Proverb	3		4
	Abay	1		

In the first table of our work, there will be considered examples that teach to national values, it is also characteristic features of the Kazakh literature, then the report and the interview will analyze the relationship of world politicians, writers and winged words peculiar to a particular state. The article Confusion and anarchy is not the way to the market Nazarbayev (1998) present's two examples that raise the artistic level of the narrator, including literary examples written by the historical continuity of the strategy of Independence (Nazarbayev, 1998). (Table 2)

Table 2

Name	Author and States	Number	Repetitive	Total number
Confusion and anarchy is not the way to the market	M. Gorky	1		2
	John Galbraith	1		
The strategy of independence	Charles de Gaulle	1		2
	Lee Kuan Yew	1		

It can be visible, that Nazarbayev in any of his speeches, interviews, and reflections notes us about many examples of political figures and literary norms. Among them, he uses the national literature funds. It is an indication that the leader has absorbed such qualities itself. So that, on the basis of narrative discourse, N. Nazarbayev is as close as possible to literary examples to convey his thoughts to the audience (reader). Therefore, we have a basis for joint consideration of policy and literature.

In recent years, President Nazarbayev pays attention to the preservation of the national code of the country in internal policy. The article Seven faces of the great steppe aim to show our history and culture at the scale level. Before the independence of Kazakhstan,

there was a slow development of the promotion of the national code and made an effort for stabilization of the economy and improvement of the social situation. In a world where the exchange of information is rising to a higher level, with little attention paid to the national code, the consciousness of future generation may not perceive our culture. Given this, it is time to pay special attention to national existence. In this case, analyzing the article about how the politician influenced the people, the discourse among the population.

Many of his previous reports was close for narrative discourse, and the article *Seven faces of the great steppe* is closer to the argument of the discourse than it is also present elements of the narrative discourse. The article clearly sets out the common values of the country. We cannot divide any country, history of development from a geographical area. Furthermore, it is known that a few centuries ago lived in the same place in the same area directly related for the population, the existing roots (Nazarbayev, 1998). That in XXIV-XXII centuries they considered achieving success, became stronger, through abilities and skills.

The culture of riding has created a comfortable form of clothing for riders, so that in the first trousers are appeared on the Kazakh steppe. The culture of wearing clothes, due to customs and traditions, showed that it is necessary to restore the forgotten form of clothing because of the Soviet time (Nazarbayev, 1998: 22). Separately, he focused on the fact that it is not simply phrased. That means, we have time, which updates information about Kazakhstan, reflected in all

media, it will be the main task of scientists, including historians and writers, cultural scientists.

1.General provisions of basic requirements imposed on writers. In the Soviet Union times there were high censorship and squeezing, in that case literary authors could not fully enter into historical novels events originating from the nation, only one as you know, in the epic *Abay Zholy (the Way of Abai)* Mukhtar Auezov, many pressures were known from history to reveal the image of Abai was sacrificed image of Kunanbai.

2.The most difficult things depend on historians. During the Soviet Empire, they first removed the nation's intellectuals who had always thought about the future of the country. Then they attempted to turn the pages of great history in our steppes. However, they had not reached their aims, the reason for that was people who sincerely respected their nation and gave it all that they had. The basic requirements to historians, the first: a full study of culture at B.C period, which became the roots of the Kazakhs, the ordering of textbooks. Second: sequentially-consistent write all stages of history, starting with Saks, including the concrete facts. Systematic writing of the formation of the Kazakh khanate and historical continuity to today's Kazakhstan. The proof of pressure from the Soviet Union, hunger and the will to the nation, which took place at that time, turned into a big task for historians.

3.The biggest challenge in the field of cultural studies is the revival of our culture. Nazarbayev obliges by this time, starting with

the revival of the culture of ancient nomads, and promoting them to date.

In particular, Nazarbayev established a direct connection with the population through the seven faces of the great steppe. This work fully covered the needs of the above-mentioned argument discourse. The article was quickly circulated from the date of publication and all peoples were informed. Historian Koishihara Salgarauly noted that the article of the President (Kosari, 2018):

It is necessary to recreate historical consciousness, highlighting the specific ways of its implementation. We need not turn it into action, but with high qualification, abilities to turn it into the benefit of the country. We cannot make history by hand. But we should treat with understanding what happened in the past as well as the reasons for the various disadvantages. Also, we all must develop good sides and avoid bad ones (Salgara, 2018: 20).

So, we can say that N. Nazarbayev's statement will be supported. The article conducted hermeneutic analyses established close ties between the leadership and the population. Every day the number of reviews that were supported by the people and expressing good wish increases rapidly.

Astana: memoir and poetry: We know from the history that the capital of Kazakhstan relocated several times. The decision to transfer the capital from Almaty to Akmola during the period of independence, and then renaming Akmola to Astana was decided for implement in a short time. At first, the number of people who did not believe to this

formulation, but later became convinced of the correctness of this decision. Nazarbayev in his book in the heart of Eurasia described in detail the goals, difficulties and work done to move the capital.

The book is not only replenished with political thoughts, but also associated with their internal reflections, retreats to the past, he also shares with memories of childhood. The size of the books can be seen in the inner circle of the author. At the same time, he did it not for the fact that others have achieved and for the bright future of our country. Whatever the critical opinions, Nursultan Nazarbayev decided to take risks. This is what makes sense to say: I reacted to the threats of my political strategy (Indriastuti, 2019).

It was clear that people had a lot of doubts and Nazarbayev understood that it is possible to prove it to them result because people want everything at once but I never promised them that he said (Nazarbayev, 1998). It is this memoir work showed his inner feelings and precise plans for the future. In the modern democratic world, the theme of Astana is widely promoted. In the work of art, in order to revive Astana, respect for the past and today has become common for the creativity of many writers (Soo et al., 2019).

At the same time, in the field of literature and criticism, they carry out the analysis at its values. After that time, the beautiful city Astana became a source of inspiration for poets. As is known, since the publication of the poem M. Raiymbek Koshbasshy (The Leader) was extended numerous opinions. The main theme of our work is about Astana, we will focus only on the sections Astana and Akorda

(Yang et al., 2019). M. Raiymbek at the beginning of each section, made a significant contribution to the disclosure of thoughts that would like to talk about it. In the section Astana the image of today's Astana describes as:

Achieved the goal and did not lose its value
Revived the love in my heart
My lovely city Astana,

In order to make conclusions, in the middle of the poem writes I will be a flower on the street, on the street which Nursultan has built. In this case, the poet's mistake is not to include the name of the head of state in the work, but in the final lines ended so narrowly. The work would be more impressive if the author conveyed all information on behalf of the people by adding the name of the head of state. In the section of the poem Akorda the poem was most fully used. Describing all the luxury, aims, past, future and beauty of Astana Zhunis writes:

In the first part, he finishes that Venus goes out in the morning and the second part he wanted to describe the light of Astana as a symbol of eternity. However, the first paragraph and the second paragraph are logically unrelated. Secondly, there are some similarities between the poem of S. Toraighyrov Under the flag of Alash, we do not disappear even the sun goes out Astana is the beauty and wealth of the whole country, a symbol of eternity. It is well defined in a poem by Zhunis Astana:

In age-old, centuries-old, as future,
And for a son who was a victim for in the nation,

Oh, the greatest dream of Alash,

You are the city of memory and honesty (Zhunis, 2014). In these lines we can say that the city which has a full history can present the nation's mourning and happiness from that centuries. Invites us always to remember and honor our ancestors. Also, he describes the wealth of our land and elevates our inner values. Therefore, we have plenty of historical places in our Kazakh steppe. Also, in Kazakh territory, there were some important cities which named the capital of Turks and gave inspiration to poets during the hundred centuries (Nazarbayev, 1998). According to the opinion of Nazarbayev looking back to past Zhunis describes in poem Astana's view like this: (Metamorphosis Astana). Kazakh has some mercy of the God, I have the desire of all the Turks!

Taraz, Sairam, Balasagun, Almatay,
Suyab, Sauran, Otyrar and Sarayshyk – The
greatest labor of ancestor's light!
Which shines even at night.

The mausoleum, Syganak and Turkestan,

Bozak, Sutkent are the mascot of my history (Zhunis, 2014) - in poetry, he depicted through historical drawings. However, in the first part the word Khan Tengri did not attach any meaning. The word fire was used for creating a rhythm between the second parts. It would be better if he wrote a lift spirit motto instead of fire depending on the elevation of Khan Tengri. No less than a poet who did not get into the poem about Astana. Women poetess like Onaigul Turzhan, Gulnar Salykbay composed the beauty of the capital in their levels. Many

poets described Astana only in appearance, but Galym Zhaylibay compared it with the winter season, especially with a snowstorm after that he shaped an unusual lyric. The genre of poetry consists not only philosophical thoughts but also it requires precision (Sears, 2018).

Having a brave that resist even the tiger,
Kazakh people are courage from old age.
Never losing their mindset and value,

In for reaching a victory and success (Zhaylybay, 2014). In this part, poetry revives deep thoughts and then adds the journalistic style in it. If well-known authors begin to praise Astana, the young poet Talap Sherkhan composes his thoughts and writes it as he believes. He describes Astana on the other traits. Feelings, which can experience only professional poets, he did not consider and simply added lines of his poetry:

Around multitude, around sinful man,
In the cold city when everyone survives.
Our bodies and souls tied to poetry,

In the city, everything is arranged by politics (Sherhan, 2017). Here we can see that young poet who came to the city, without any experience, really writes what he sees and felt. It may some strange at the beginning, but it revived from transparency and reported with impressive expressions. In this regard, we believe that here we can see that the young poet who loves the literature came to the capital with a lot of dreams that he did not find a bit of sincerity and felt only coldness. However, it can be resounding some strange, these were his

words that flowed from the depths of his soul and heart. To sum up, our purpose was not to compare one poet from another and judge them, just realizing how much they had devoted their creativity to Astana and how it could influence the values. Were poets who have moral clarity for the poetry and a deep honesty to literature able to get out of this framework? Our main aim was to find out an answer to these questions.

2. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, why did we divide the article into three parts? Three different analyses were carried out in three sections of the work. However, they have one root. If we had not considered the first section, we would not have been able to present the topic about president's attitude to national values, how rich and extensive our language, how it affects the population. In order for the narrator to convince the listener about the topic he is talking about, he must know this language and this culture perfectly. At the end of the first part, we selected a discursive analysis of how Nazarbayev (1998) will give examples of folk articles and individual authors. The second part was devoted to the relationship between the people and the leader. The purpose of the study is to show how the speech of Nazarbayev (1998), speaking about national values affects the listener or reader. Due to the fact that most of the statements written in one article, and hermeneutic

work was effective, we have made in the article only one opinion of the people.

The main aim of the analysis of the article Nazarbayev's (1998) seven faces of the great steppe is the rebirth of consciousness, researching for justice and improving our literature, history, culture, which were destructed and squeezed during the Soviet Union. In the third part of the article, we rarely analyzed the opinion of Nazarbayev (1998), and in many ways, we stayed on the opinion of authors and poets that helped us to find out how much Astana today have the support of the population. In this regard, the poet is also a member of the people. We have stopped on verses to find out, Nazarbayev's policy, communication with the people is how good. As a result of the analysis in our article, we have witnessed that Nazarbayev's works contain not only elements of political discourse, but also argumentative, narrative, poetic and discourse.

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