

## Документы

- 1) Gülser, C.<sup>a</sup>, Zharlygasov, Z.<sup>b</sup>, Kızılkaya, R.<sup>a c</sup>, Kalimov, N.<sup>b</sup>, Akça, I.<sup>c d</sup>, Zharlygasov, Z.<sup>b</sup>

**The effect of NPK foliar fertilization on yield and macronutrient content of grain in wheat under Kostanai-Kazakhstan conditions**

(2019) *Eurasian Journal of Soil Science*, 8 (3), pp. 275-281.

<sup>a</sup> Ondokuz Mayıs University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Soil Science and Plant Nutrition, Samsun, Turkey

<sup>b</sup> Ahmet Baytursynov Kostanai State University, Agrarian and Biological Faculty, Kostanai, Kazakhstan

<sup>c</sup> Agrobigen Research & Development Trade Ltd.Co, Samsun Technopark, Samsun, Turkey

<sup>d</sup> Ondokuz Mayıs University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Plant Protection, Samsun, Turkey

**Краткое описание**

The objective of this research were to determine the effects of foliar fertilization (20% N: 20% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>: 20% K<sub>2</sub>O) at different growth stages on yield and nutrient contents of spring wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) and to reveal proper application time and frequency in Kostanai-Kazakhstan conditions. The field experiment was conducted according to randomized plot design with four replications with a seeding rate of 500 seed per m<sup>2</sup> on the plots having a size of 5.0 m length and 4.0 m width. Foliar applications of the fertilizer at 1% rate were done at tillering (T), stem elongation (S), heading (H) stages of wheat and the combinations of these stages (T+S, T+H, S+H and T+S+H). Wheat yield values varied between the lowest 1.32 t/ha in the control and the highest 2.14 t/ha in the foliar fertilization done at tillering and stem elongation stages (T+S). According to control treatment, increases in grain yields by the foliar fertilization done at the different growth stages were determined as follows; T+S (61.7%) &gt; T+H (47.4%) &gt; T+S+H (41.8%) &gt; S+H (41.6%) &gt; T (38.5%) &gt; S (19.1%) &gt; H (16.6%). There was no significant difference among the macronutrient contents in grain obtained by the foliar fertilization at the different growth stages. N, P and K contents in the grain were close the values cited in the literatures. Ca and Mg contents deficiency in grain were determined due to the acidic soil pH condition of Kostanai-Kazakhstan. Nitrogen, P, K and Ca uptakes by grain, except Mg, generally increased with the all application of foliar fertilization. When the foliar fertilization was done at T+S stages, the highest macro nutrient uptakes by grain in wheat were generally obtained. This research indicated that the first foliar fertilization should be applied at the tillering stage and the best foliar fertilization management for high grain yield and nutrient uptake should be done two times at the combination of tillering and stem elongation stages. © 2019 Federation of Eurasian Soil Science Societies. All rights reserved.

**Издатель:** Federation of Eurasian Soil Science Societies

**ISSN:** 21474249

2-s2.0-85068404198

**Тип документа:** Article

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

**Тип доступа:** Open Access

- 2) Kudubayeva, S.<sup>a</sup>, Zhussupova, B.<sup>b</sup>, Aliyeva, G.<sup>c</sup>

**Features of the representation of the Kazakh sign language with the use of gestural notation: Compiling the dictionary of gestures of the KSL based on the notation of L.S. Dimskis**

(2019) *ACM International Conference Proceeding Series*, статья № 9, .

<sup>a</sup> Faculty of Information Technology, L.N.Gumilev Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan

<sup>b</sup> Faculty of Information Technology, Kostanay State University named after A.Baitursynov, Kostanay, Kazakhstan

<sup>c</sup> Faculty of Natural Science and Informatization, Arkalyk State Pedagogical Institute named after Y. Altynsarin, Arkalyk, Kazakhstan

**Краткое описание**

In the article we give the description of the features of the functioning of gestural speech as a specific communicative system. As well we present a brief description of the gestural notations used to record the structure of gestures in writing. The rationale for the choice of gestural notation by L.S. Dimskis in relation to the Kazakh sign language is offered. The dictionary of frequently used gestures of the Kazakh sign language has been compiled using this sign system. © 2019 ACM.

**Издатель:** Association for Computing Machinery

**ISBN:** 9781450372121

2-s2.0-85069155703

**Тип документа:** Conference Paper

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

- 3) Fages, A.<sup>a b</sup>, Hanghøj, K.<sup>a b</sup>, Khan, N.<sup>b c</sup>, Gaunitz, C.<sup>b</sup>, Seguin-Orlando, A.<sup>a b</sup>, Leonardi, M.<sup>b d</sup>, McCrory Constantz, C.<sup>b e</sup>, Gamba, C.<sup>b</sup>, Al-Rasheid, K.A.S.<sup>f</sup>, Albizuri, S.<sup>g</sup>, Alfarhan, A.H.<sup>f</sup>, Allentoft, M.<sup>b</sup>, Alquraishi, S.<sup>f</sup>, Anthony, D.<sup>h</sup>, Baimukhanov, N.<sup>i</sup>, Barrett, J.H.<sup>j</sup>, Bayarsaikhan, J.<sup>k</sup>, Benecke, N.<sup>l</sup>, Bernáldez-Sánchez, E.<sup>m</sup>, Berrocal-Rangel, L.<sup>n</sup>, Biglari, F.<sup>o</sup>, Boessenkool, S.<sup>p</sup>, Boldgiv, B.<sup>q</sup>, Brem, G.<sup>r</sup>, Brown, D.<sup>h</sup>, Burger, J.<sup>s</sup>, Crubézy, E.<sup>a</sup>, Daugnora, L.<sup>t</sup>, Davoudi, H.<sup>u v</sup>, de Barros Damgaard, P.<sup>b</sup>, de los Ángeles de Chorro y de Villa-Ceballos, M.<sup>w</sup>, Deschler-Erb, S.<sup>x</sup>, Detry, C.<sup>y</sup>, Dill, N.<sup>x</sup>, do Mar Oom, M.<sup>z</sup>, Dohr, A.<sup>aa ab ac</sup>, Ellingvåg, S.<sup>ad</sup>, Erdenebaatar, D.<sup>ae</sup>, Fathi, H.<sup>u af</sup>, Felkel, S.<sup>r</sup>, Fernández-Rodríguez, C.<sup>ag</sup>, García-Viñas, E.<sup>ah</sup>, Germonpré, M.<sup>ai</sup>, Granado, J.D.<sup>x</sup>, Hallsson, J.H.<sup>aj</sup>, Hemmer, H.<sup>s</sup>, Hofreiter, M.<sup>ak</sup>, Kasparov, A.<sup>al</sup>, Khasanov, M.<sup>am</sup>, Khazaeli, R.<sup>u af</sup>, Kosintsev, P.<sup>an</sup>, Kristiansen, K.<sup>ao</sup>, Kubatbek, T.<sup>ap</sup>, Kuderna, L.<sup>aq</sup>, Kuznetsov, P.<sup>ar</sup>, Laleh, H.<sup>af as</sup>, Leonard, J.A.<sup>at</sup>, Lhuillier, J.<sup>au</sup>, Liesau von Lettow-Vorbeck, C.<sup>n</sup>, Logvin, A.<sup>av</sup>, Lõugas, L.<sup>aw</sup>, Ludwig, A.<sup>ax ay</sup>, Luis, C.<sup>az ba bb</sup>, Arruda, A.M.<sup>y</sup>, Marques-Bonet, T.<sup>aq bc bd be</sup>, Matoso Silva, R.<sup>bb</sup>, Merz, V.<sup>bf</sup>, Mijidodorj, E.<sup>ae</sup>, Miller, B.K.<sup>bg</sup>, Monchalov, O.<sup>ar</sup>, Mohaseb, F.A.<sup>u af bh</sup>, Morales, A.<sup>bi</sup>, Nieto-Espinet, A.<sup>bj bk</sup>, Nistelberger, H.<sup>p</sup>, Onar, V.<sup>bl</sup>, Pálsdóttir, A.H.<sup>p aj</sup>, Pitulko, V.<sup>al</sup>, Pitskhelauri, K.<sup>bm</sup>, Pruvost, M.<sup>bn</sup>, Rajic Sikanjic, P.<sup>bo</sup>, Rapan Papeša, A.<sup>bp</sup>, Roslyakova, N.<sup>ar</sup>, Sardari, A.<sup>bq</sup>, Sauer, E.<sup>br</sup>, Schafberg, R.<sup>bs</sup>, Scheu, A.<sup>s</sup>, Schibler, J.<sup>x</sup>, Schlumbaum, A.<sup>x</sup>, Serrand, N.<sup>bh bt</sup>, Serres-Armero, A.<sup>aq</sup>, Shapiro, B.<sup>bu</sup>, Sheikhi Seno, S.<sup>u af bh</sup>, Shevnina, I.<sup>av</sup>, Shidrang, S.<sup>bv</sup>, Southon, J.<sup>bw</sup>, Star, B.<sup>p</sup>, Sykes, N.<sup>bx by</sup>, Taheri, K.<sup>bz</sup>, Taylor, W.<sup>ca</sup>, Teegen, W.-R.<sup>aa ab</sup>, Trbojević Vukičević, T.<sup>cb</sup>, Trixl, S.<sup>ac</sup>, Tumen, D.<sup>cc</sup>, Undrakhbold, S.<sup>q</sup>, Usmanova, E.<sup>cd</sup>, Vahdati, A.<sup>bq</sup>, Valenzuela-Lamas, S.<sup>bj</sup>, Viegas, C.<sup>y</sup>, Wallner, B.<sup>r</sup>, Weinstock, J.<sup>ce</sup>, Zaubert, V.<sup>cf</sup>, Clavel, B.<sup>bh</sup>, Lepetz, S.<sup>bh</sup>, Mashkour, M.<sup>u af bh</sup>, Helgason, A.<sup>cg</sup>, Stefánsson, K.<sup>cg</sup>, Barrey, E.<sup>ch</sup>, Willerslev, E.<sup>b</sup>, Outram, A.K.<sup>by</sup>, Librado, P.<sup>a b</sup>, Orlando, L.<sup>a b</sup>

### Tracking Five Millennia of Horse Management with Extensive Ancient Genome Time Series

(2019) *Cell*, 177 (6), pp. 1419-1435.e31. Цитировано 3 раз.

<sup>a</sup> Laboratoire d'Anthropobiologie Moléculaire et d'Imagerie de Synthèse, CNRS UMR 5288, Université de Toulouse, Université Paul Sabatier, Toulouse, 31000, France

<sup>b</sup> Lundbeck Foundation GeoGenetics Center, University of Copenhagen, 1350K, Copenhagen, Denmark

<sup>c</sup> Department of Biotechnology, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan, Pakistan

<sup>d</sup> Evolutionary Ecology Group, Department of Zoology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, CB2 3EJ, United Kingdom

<sup>e</sup> Institute for Immunity, Transplantation and Infection, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, United States

<sup>f</sup> Zoology Department, College of Science, King Saud University, Riyadh, 11451, Saudi Arabia

<sup>g</sup> Seminari d'Estudis i Recerques Prehistoriques, HAR2017-87695-P, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

<sup>h</sup> Anthropology Department, Hartwick College 1, Oneonta, NY 13820, United States

<sup>i</sup> Shejire DNA project, Almaty, 050046, Kazakhstan

<sup>j</sup> McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, CB2 3ER, United Kingdom

<sup>k</sup> National Museum of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar, 210646, Mongolia

<sup>l</sup> Deutsches Archäologisches Institut (DAI), Berlin, 14195, Germany

<sup>m</sup> Laboratorio de Paleontología y Paleobiología, Instituto Andaluz del Patrimonio Histórico, Sevilla, Spain

<sup>n</sup> Departamento de Prehistoria y Arqueología, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

<sup>o</sup> Department of Paleolithic, National Museum of Iran, Tehran, 1136918111, Iran

<sup>p</sup> Centre for Ecological and Evolutionary Synthesis (CEES), Department of Biosciences, University of Oslo, Postbox 1066, Blindern, Oslo, 0316, Norway

<sup>q</sup> Ecology Group, Department of Biology, School of Arts and Sciences, National University of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar, 14201, Mongolia

<sup>r</sup> Institute of Animal Breeding and Genetics, Department of Biomedical Sciences, Veterinary University of Vienna, Vienna, 1210, Austria

<sup>s</sup> Palaeogenetics Group, Institute of Organismic and Molecular Evolution (iOME), Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz, Mainz, 55099, Germany

<sup>t</sup> Osteological material research laboratory, Klaipėda university, Klaipėda, 92294, Lithuania

<sup>u</sup> Department of Osteology, National Museum of Iran, Tehran, 1136918111, Iran

<sup>v</sup> Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Humanities, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran

<sup>w</sup> Centro de Biología Molecular Severo Ochoa (CSIC-UAM), Madrid, E-28049, Spain

<sup>x</sup> Integrative prähistorische und naturwissenschaftliche Archäologie (IPNA), Basel, 4055, Switzerland

<sup>y</sup> Uniarq, Centro de Arqueologia da Universidade de Lisboa, Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, 1600-214, Portugal

<sup>z</sup> CE3C-Centre for Ecology, Evolution and Environmental Changes, Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, 1749-016, Portugal

<sup>aa</sup> Institute for Pre- and Protohistoric Archaeology and Archaeology of the Roman Provinces, Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich, München, 80539, Germany

<sup>ab</sup> ArchaeoBioCenter, Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich, München, 80539, Germany

<sup>ac</sup> Institute of Palaeoanatomy, Domestication Research and History of Veterinary Medicine, Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich, München, 80539, Germany

- <sup>ad</sup> Explico Foundation, Florø, 6900, Norway
- <sup>ae</sup> Department of Archaeology, Ulaanbaatar State University, Ulaanbaatar 51, Mongolia
- <sup>af</sup> Archaeozoology section, Bioarchaeology Laboratory of the Central Laboratory, University of Tehran, Tehran, CP1417634934, Iran
- <sup>ag</sup> Departamento de Historia, Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, Universidad de León, León, Spain
- <sup>ah</sup> Departamento de Sistemas Físicos, Químicos y Naturales, Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Sevilla, 41013, Spain
- <sup>ai</sup> Operational Direction, Earth and History of Life, Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels, 1000, Belgium
- <sup>aj</sup> Faculty of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, The Agricultural University of Iceland, Keldnaholti - Árleyni 22, Reykjavík, 112, Iceland
- <sup>ak</sup> University of Potsdam, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Institute for Biochemistry and Biology, Potsdam, 14476, Germany
- <sup>al</sup> Institute for the History of Material Culture, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, 191186, Russian Federation
- <sup>am</sup> Archaeology Institute of Samarkand, Uzbekistan
- <sup>an</sup> Institute of Plant and Animal Ecology, Urals Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Ekaterinburg, 620144, Russian Federation
- <sup>ao</sup> Department of Historical Studies, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden
- <sup>ap</sup> Department of History, Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
- <sup>aq</sup> Institut de Biologia Evolutiva, (CSIC-Universitat Pompeu Fabra), PRBB, Barcelona, Catalonia 08003, Spain
- <sup>ar</sup> Samara State University of Social Science and Education, Samara, Russian Federation
- <sup>as</sup> Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Humanities, University of Tehran, Iran
- <sup>at</sup> Conservation and Evolutionary Genetics Group, Estación Biológica de Doñana (EBD-CSIC), Sevilla, 41092, Spain
- <sup>au</sup> Laboratoire Archéorient, UMR 5133, Maison de l'Orient et de la Méditerranée, 69365, Lyon, Cedex 7, France
- <sup>av</sup> Laboratory for Archaeological Research, Faculty of History and Law, Kostanay State University, Kostanay, Kazakhstan
- <sup>aw</sup> Archaeological Research Collection, Tallinn University, Tallinn, 10130, Estonia
- <sup>ax</sup> Department of Evolutionary Genetics, Leibniz Institute for Zoo and Wildlife Research, Berlin, 10315, Germany
- <sup>ay</sup> Faculty of Life Sciences, Albrecht Daniel Thaer-Institute, Humboldt University Berlin, Berlin, 10115, Germany
- <sup>az</sup> Museu Nacional de História Natural e da Ciência, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal
- <sup>ba</sup> Centro Interuniversitário de História das Ciências e da Tecnologia (CIUHCT), Universidade de Lisboa, Faculdade de Ciências, Lisboa, Portugal
- <sup>bb</sup> Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIES-IUL, Lisboa, Portugal
- <sup>bc</sup> Catalan Institution of Research and Advanced Studies (ICREA), Barcelona, 08010, Spain
- <sup>bd</sup> CNAG-CRG, Centre for Genomic Regulation (CRG), Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology (BIST), Barcelona, 08028, Spain
- <sup>be</sup> Institut Català de Paleontologia Miquel Crusafont, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Edifici ICTA-ICP, c/ Columnes s/n, Cerdanyola del Vallès, Barcelona, 08193, Spain
- <sup>bf</sup> S.Toraighyrov Pavlodar State University, Joint Research Center for Archeological Studies, Pavlodar, 637000, Kazakhstan
- <sup>bg</sup> University of Oxford, Faculty of History, George Street, Oxford, OX1 2RL, United Kingdom
- <sup>bh</sup> Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Archéozoologie, Archéobotanique, Sociétés, Pratiques et Environnements (UMR 7209), Paris, 75005, France
- <sup>bi</sup> Laboratory of Archaeozoology, Department Biología, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
- <sup>bj</sup> Archaeology of Social Dynamics Group (ADS), Institució Milà i Fontanals-Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (IMF-CSIC), Barcelona, 08001, Spain
- <sup>bk</sup> Grup d'Investigació Prehistòrica, HAR2016-78277-R, Universitat de Lleida, Lleida, 25003, Spain
- <sup>bl</sup> Osteoarchaeology Practice and Research Center and Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Istanbul University-Cerrahpaşa, Avcılar, Istanbul, 34320, Turkey
- <sup>bm</sup> Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, 0179, Georgia
- <sup>bn</sup> Université de Bordeaux, CNRS, UMR 5199-PACEA, Pessac Cedex, 33615, France
- <sup>bo</sup> Institute for Anthropological Research, Gajeva 32, Zagreb, 10000, Croatia
- <sup>bp</sup> Vinkovci Municipal Museum, Vinkovci, 32 100, Croatia
- <sup>bq</sup> Iranian Center for Archaeological Research (ICAR), Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts, and Tourism Organization (ICHHTO), Tehran, 1136918111, Iran
- <sup>br</sup> School of History, Classics and Archaeology, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, EH8 9AG, United Kingdom
- <sup>bs</sup> Central Natural Science Collections (ZNS), Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Domplatz 4, Halle (Saale), 06108, Germany
- <sup>bt</sup> INRAP Guadeloupe, Centre de recherches archéologiques, UMR 7209 CNRS/MNHN, Gourbeyre, 97113, Guadeloupe
- <sup>bu</sup> Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology and Howard Hughes Medical Institute, University of California, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95060, United States
- <sup>bv</sup> Saeedi Institute for Advanced Studies, University of Kashan, Kashan, 87317-51167, Iran
- <sup>bw</sup> Department Earth System Science, University of California, Irvine, Irvine, CA 92697, United States
- <sup>bx</sup> Department of Archaeology, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, NG7 2RD, United Kingdom
- <sup>by</sup> Department of Archaeology, University of Exeter, Exeter, EX4 4QE, United Kingdom
- <sup>bz</sup> Kermanshah Regional Water Authority, Kermanshah, 67145-1466, Iran
- <sup>ca</sup> Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History, Jena, 07745, Germany
- <sup>cb</sup> Department of Anatomy, Histology and Embryology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, 10 000, Croatia

<sup>cc</sup> Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, School of Arts and Sciences, National University of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar, 14201, Mongolia

<sup>cd</sup> Saryarka Archaeological Institute of Buketov Karaganda State University, Karaganda, 100074, Kazakhstan

<sup>ce</sup> Faculty of Humanities (Archaeology), University of Southampton, Avenue Campus, Highfield, Southampton, SO17 1BF, United Kingdom

<sup>cf</sup> Scientific Research Institute of Archaeology and Steppe Civilizations, Al Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, 050040, Kazakhstan

<sup>cg</sup> deCODE Genetics, 101, Reykjavik, Iceland

<sup>ch</sup> GABI UMR1313, INRA, AgroParisTech, Université Paris-Saclay, Jouy-en-Josas, France

#### Краткое описание

Horse domestication revolutionized warfare and accelerated travel, trade, and the geographic expansion of languages. Here, we present the largest DNA time series for a non-human organism to date, including genome-scale data from 149 ancient animals and 129 ancient genomes ( $\geq 1$ -fold coverage), 87 of which are new. This extensive dataset allows us to assess the modern legacy of past equestrian civilizations. We find that two extinct horse lineages existed during early domestication, one at the far western (Iberia) and the other at the far eastern range (Siberia) of Eurasia. None of these contributed significantly to modern diversity. We show that the influence of Persian-related horse lineages increased following the Islamic conquests in Europe and Asia. Multiple alleles associated with elite-racing, including at the MSTN "speed gene," only rose in popularity within the last millennium. Finally, the development of modern breeding impacted genetic diversity more dramatically than the previous millennia of human management. Genome-wide data from 278 ancient equids provide insights into how ancient equestrian civilizations managed, exchanged, and bred horses and indicate vast loss of genetic diversity as well as the existence of two extinct lineages of horses that failed to contribute to modern domestic animals. © 2019 The Author(s)

**Издатель:** Cell Press

**ISSN:** 00928674

**CODEN:** CELLB

2-s2.0-85065780395

**Тип документа:** Article

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

**Тип доступа:** Open Access

- 4) Bulatova, M.<sup>a</sup>, Kungurova, O.<sup>b</sup>, Shtukina, E.<sup>c</sup>

#### Recognizing the role of blogging as a journalistic practice in Kazakhstan

(2019) *Media Watch*, 10 (2), pp. 374-386.

<sup>a</sup> L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Kazakhstan

<sup>b</sup> Department of Journalism and Communication Management at Kostanay State University, Kazakhstan

<sup>c</sup> Department of Philology of the Kostanay branch of the Federal State-Funded Educational Institution of Higher Education of the Chelyabinsk State University, Kazakhstan

#### Краткое описание

The blogs are a fixture in today's media industry, growing in number and influence in mass media discourse. Its technical structure provides the possibility of a complete bringing into force of the right to communicate, including the right to report and the right to receive information. The literature review investigated the blog features, the way the blogs cooperate and oppose traditional media, how they are used by professional journalists. A survey was conducted among the journalists, editors, and bloggers of the Kazakhstani most-read online newspapers and most-watched TV channels. Findings demonstrate that Kazakhstani journalism gradually accepts the importance of blogging and implement blogs into professional journalistic practice. Journalists and editors realize that along with material in mainstream media blogs socially construct an agenda and increase readership. For professional journalism, there is a need to achieve a clearer understanding of the effect of exploiting blogs as a tool to reach and influence readers. © Media Watch.

**Издатель:** Media Watch

**ISSN:** 09760911

2-s2.0-85066107070

**Тип документа:** Article

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

- 5) Kushnir, V.<sup>a</sup>, Koshkin, I.<sup>b</sup>, Gavrillov, N.<sup>b</sup>

#### Development of mini hydroelectric power station in tobol river in republic of Kazakhstan for supply of low-power consumers

(2019) *2019 International Conference on Industrial Engineering, Applications and Manufacturing, ICIEAM 2019*, статья № 8743023, .

<sup>a</sup> Department of Cars, Tractors and Cars, A. Baitursynov Kostanay State University Physics Physics, Kostanay, 110000,

Kazakhstan

<sup>b</sup> Department of Electricity Energetics and Physics, A. Baitursynov Kostanay State University Physics Physics, Kostanay, 110000, Kazakhstan

**Краткое описание**

The purpose of our paper is to justify the choice of using the working body of the mini-hydroelectric power plant for supplying electricity to the power supply system of low power consumers on the Tobol River in the city of Kostanay. The potential of hydro power resources of the Tobol River near the installation site of mini HPP is analyzed in this paper. The results on the optimization of parameters of hydraulic turbine blades for obtaining the greatest efficiency are given. The correction of the parameters of the blade twist angle along its length performed by this method confirmed that the most effective is a 3-blade hydraulic turbine with a correction angle of  $\alpha = 5^\circ$  at a watercourse speed of 1.0; 1.5 and 2 m/s. © 2019 IEEE.

**Издатель:** Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Inc.

**ISBN:** 9781538681190

2-s2.0-85068758957

**Тип документа:** Conference Paper

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

- 6) Doschanova, A.I.<sup>a</sup>, Mishulina, O.V.<sup>a</sup>, Baranova, N.A.<sup>a</sup>, Dambaulova, G.K.<sup>a</sup>, Gorelova, N.S.<sup>b</sup>

**Conceptual approaches to determine the essence and structure of the strategic potential of the organization of agro-industrial complex**

(2019) *Humanities and Social Sciences Reviews*, 7 (2), pp. 180-186.

<sup>a</sup> A. Baitursynov Kostanay State University, Kazakhstan

<sup>b</sup> M. Dulatov Kostanay Engineering and Economic University, Kazakhstan

**Краткое описание**

Purpose of study: The aim of the study is to systematize theoretical approaches to the consideration of the nature and structure of the strategic potential of the organization of the agro-industrial complex, since its effective management has a huge impact on the achievement of the organization's strategic goals of its development and the competitiveness of the organization as a whole. Methodology: The theoretical and methodological basis of the study are the works of foreign and domestic economic scientists, who present approaches to the study of the strategic potential of the organization of the agro-industrial complex. General scientific methods, such as analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, detailing and generalization, comparison, formalization, analogy, historical, logical and systematic approaches, were used as research tools in the present work. Main Findings: The feasibility of applying an effective target approach to determine the essence of the organization's strategic potential has been determined. The definition of the strategic potential of the organization of the agro-industrial complex is formulated and its characteristics are determined. The necessity of using the resource-functional approach to determine the structure of the organization's strategic potential has been proved. Applications of this study: The main provisions of the scientific article are the basis for solving practical problems of improving the management of the strategic potential of the organization of the agricultural and industrial complex and can be used directly by the head in making strategic management decisions that provide economically justified development of the organization in the future. Novelty/Originality of this study: The scientific novelty of the study is to substantiate the theoretical provisions on the essence and structure of the strategic potential of the organization of the agro-industrial complex, aimed at solving the problems of improving strategic management in the agro-industrial complex to improve its efficiency and competitiveness. © Doschanova et al.

**Издатель:** Gyandhara International Academic Publications

**ISSN:** 23956518

2-s2.0-85069485215

**Тип документа:** Article

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

**Тип доступа:** Open Access

- 7) Ismuratov, S.B.<sup>a</sup>, Bedych, T.V.<sup>a</sup>, Glushchenko, T.I.<sup>b</sup>, Ismuratov, D.S.<sup>c</sup>, Kukhar, V.S.<sup>d</sup>

**Forecasting model for capacity of autonomous power station**

(2019) *International Journal of Mechanical Engineering and Technology*, 10 (2), pp. 613-619.

<sup>a</sup> Kostanay Engineering Economic University Named After Myrzhakyp Dulatov, Kostanay, Kazakhstan

<sup>b</sup> Kostanay State University named after A. Baitursynov, Kostanay, Kazakhstan

<sup>c</sup> Almaty Management University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

<sup>d</sup> Ural State Agrarian University, Ekaterinburg, Russian Federation

**Краткое описание**

This article is devoted to the assessment of renewable energy resources for autonomous power supply to rural consumers in the conditions of Northern Kazakhstan; and to forecast the generated capacity. The use of renewable energy sources allows consumers to provide their own energy sources that meet the quality standards. Thereby increase the energy security of the region; reduce the amount of pollutant releases into the atmosphere and create small energy enterprises. © IAEME Publication

**Издатель:** IAEME Publication

**ISSN:** 09766340

2-s2.0-85063557664

**Тип документа:** Article

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

- 8) Chashkov, V.N., Salykova, O.S., Salykov, B.R., Ivanova, I.V., Baganov, N.A., Benyukov, Y.V.

**Analysis of the legal and regulatory status of the basic notions and procedures of the state system of ensuring the unity of measurements of the Republic of Kazakhstan in relation to the conformity assessment and confirmation of compliance of measurement instruments**

(2019) *International Journal of Mechanical Engineering and Technology*, 10 (1), pp. 1629-1659.

Kostanay State University named after A. Baitursynov, Kostanay, Kazakhstan

**Краткое описание**

The analysis of the dynamics of development of the legal and regulatory status of the basic notions and procedures of the state system of ensuring the unity of measurements of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the period 2000 - 2018 in relation to the conformity assessment and confirmation of compliance of measuring instruments, in the framework of harmonization of the regulatory framework of the Republic of Kazakhstan with international requirements and recommendations. Works on metrological certification of measuring systems of a number of test equipment of the machine-building enterprise with participation of the state body authorized for management of activity for ensuring the state system of unity of measurements of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and also taking into account regulatory requirements to indicators of parameters of safety and quality of production are carried out. Official proposals were sent to the Committee of technical regulation and Metrology of the Republic of Kazakhstan on amendments and additions to the draft national standards of the Republic of Kazakhstan, establishing requirements for calibration procedures of measuring instruments and transfer of measuring instruments to the category of indicators. These proposals were agreed and included in the relevant draft standards. Recommendations for further development and harmonization of the regulatory framework of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of metrological support, taking into account international requirements and recommendations in order to increase confidence in the quality of measurements performed in the conditions of production and laboratories of the Republic of Kazakhstan. © IAEME Publication.

**Издатель:** IAEME Publication

**ISSN:** 09766340

2-s2.0-85061103436

**Тип документа:** Article

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

- 9) Berdenova, G.Z., Utemissova, A.A., Zhikeyev, A.A.

**On the behavior of solutions of a fourth-order differential system at infinity**

(2019) *Journal of Engineering and Applied Sciences*, 14 (3), pp. 725-733.

Faculty of Information Technology, Kostanay State University named after A. Baytursynov (KSU after A. Baytursynov), Baytursynov St., 47, Kostanay, Kazakhstan

**Краткое описание**

The asymptotic behavior of the fundamental system of solutions of two fourth-order singular differential equations for large values of the spectral parameter is investigated in this article. The asymptotic formulas for the fundamental system of solutions are determined uniformly with respect to  $x$  when  $ly = \lambda y$ ,  $\lambda \in \Gamma$ ,  $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$  in the case of slow rotation of the eigenvectors of the real symmetric matrix  $Q(x)$  with twice continuously differentiable elements. Replacing the variables in the system of equations of the fourth order allows us to pass to a system of equations of the first order with a new unknown vector function. An orthogonal matrix is introduced which can be reduced to diagonal form by means of transformations. For the system of equations in the space of vector-functions, asymptotic formulas are obtained and proved. Due to the uniformity of the asymptotic formulas, the asymptotics of the spectrum of the corresponding differential operator is calculated in this study. Using the obtained formulas, the defect indices of the corresponding differential operators are calculated. © Medwell Journals, 2019.

**Издатель:** Medwell Journals

**ISSN:** 1816949X

2-s2.0-85060005102

**Тип документа:** Article  
**Стадия публикации:** Final  
**Источник:** Scopus

- 10) Zarubin, M.<sup>a</sup>, Zarubina, V.<sup>b</sup>, Fionin, E.<sup>c</sup>, Salykov, B.<sup>d</sup>, Salykova, O.<sup>e</sup>

**Digital system of quarry management as a SAAS solution: Mineral deposit module**

(2019) *Mining of Mineral Deposits*, 13 (2), pp. 91-102.

<sup>a</sup> Department of Automatisation, Information System and Safety, Rudny Industrial Institute, 38 50 let Oktyabrya St, Rudny, 111500, Kazakhstan

<sup>b</sup> Department of Economic and Management, Rudny Industrial Institute, 38 50 let Oktyabrya St, Rudny, 111500, Kazakhstan

<sup>c</sup> Department of Metallurgy and Mining, Rudny Industrial Institute, 38 50 let Oktyabrya St, Rudny, 111500, Kazakhstan

<sup>d</sup> Department of Engineering, Kostanay State University named after A. Baytursinov, 47 Baytursinov St, Kostanay, 111000, Kazakhstan

<sup>e</sup> Department of Software, Kostanay State University named after A. Baytursinov, 47 Baytursinov St, Kostanay, 111000, Kazakhstan

**Краткое описание**

**Purpose.** Improving the efficiency of functioning the mining enterprises and aggregation of earlier obtained results into a unified digital system of designing and operative management by quarry operation. **Methods.** Both the traditional (analysis of scientific and patent literature, analytical methods of deposit parameters research, analysis of experience and exploitation of quarries, conducting the passive experiment and processing the statistical data) and new forms of scientific research—deposit modeling on the basis of classical and neural network methods of approximation – are used in the work. For the purpose of the software product realization on the basis of cloud technologies, there were used: for back-end implementation – server-based scripting language php; for the front-end – multi-paradigm programming language javascript, javascript framework jQuery and asynchronous data exchange technology Ajax. **Findings.** The target audience of the system has been identified, SWOT-analysis has been carried out, conceptual directions of 3D-quarry system development have been defined. The strategies of development and promotion of the software product, as well as the strategies of safety and reliability of the application both for the client and the owner of the system have been formulated. The modular structure of the application has been developed, and the system functions have been divided to implement both back-end and front-end applications. The Mineral Deposit Module has been developed: the geological structure of the deposit has been simulated and its block model has been constructed. It has been proved that the use of neural network algorithms does not give an essential increase in the accuracy of the block model for the deposits of 1 and 2 groups in terms of the geological structure complexity. The possibility and prospects of constructing the systems for subsoil users on the basis of cloud technologies and the concept of SaaS have been substantiated. **Originality.** For the first time, the modern software products for solving the problems of designing and operational management of mining operations have been successfully developed on the basis of the SaaS concept. **Practical implications.** The results are applicable for enterprises-subsoil users, working with deposits of 1 and 2 groups in terms of the geological structure complexity: design organizations, as well as mining and processing plants. © 2019. M. Zarubin, V. Zarubina, E. Fionin, B. Salykov, O. Salykova.

**Издатель:** Dnipro University of Technology

**ISSN:** 24153435

2-s2.0-85068181076

**Тип документа:** Article

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

**Тип доступа:** Open Access

- 11) Kushnir, V.<sup>a</sup>, Gavrilov, N.<sup>a</sup>, Shkotova, T.<sup>b</sup>

**Improvement of the extruder construction**

(2019) *Lecture Notes in Mechanical Engineering*, 0 (9783319956299), pp. 2133-2142.

<sup>a</sup> A. Baitursynov Kostanay State University, 47, Baitursynov St., Kostanay, 110000, Kazakhstan

<sup>b</sup> ITMO University, 49, Kronverksky Pr. St., Petersburg, 197101, Russian Federation

**Краткое описание**

The paper describes the theoretical calculation of the process of processing the feed by creating a hydraulic shutter using the physical and mechanical properties of the material (the angle of pinching the material). Theoretical problems of the fundamentals of material deformation are considered, a scheme for calculating the effective forces for the creation of a hydraulic shutter is developed. In this case, the structural changes of the extruder screw are achieved by making the bevel angle of the screw extruder surface (View A). There are the theoretical analysis of the dependence of the torque on the viscosity of the feed, on the angle of the slope of the surface of the screw, analysis of the dependence of the power and capacity of the extruder on the speed of the screw and on the angle of the slope of the screw surface, on the viscosity of the feed. Analytical dependencies for the extruder output on its constructive-regime parameters during processing of feed are substantiated. The basic disadvantages are high power consumption of the process, insufficient performance, wear of the tool, and the others. © 2019, Springer Nature Switzerland AG.

**Издатель:** Pleiades Publishing

**ISSN:** 21954356  
**ISBN:** 9783319666969; 9783319686189; 9789811053283; 9789811322723  
2-s2.0-85060095472  
**Тип документа:** Book Chapter  
**Стадия публикации:** Final  
**Источник:** Scopus

- 12) Petrakov, D.S.<sup>a</sup>, Smirnov, D.I.<sup>a</sup>, Gerasimenko, N.N.<sup>a b</sup>, Medetov, N.A.<sup>c</sup>, Jikeev, A.A.<sup>c</sup>

**Implementation of software for data processing of X-ray optical measurements for the analysis of structural parameters**

(2019) *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, 52, pp. 186-192.

<sup>a</sup> Laboratory of Radiation Methods of Technology and Analysis in Microelectronics, National Research University of Electronic Technology (MIET), 1 Shokin Square, Zelenograd, Moscow 124498, Russian Federation

<sup>b</sup> Laboratory of X-ray Methods of Nanostructure Diagnostics, P. N. Lebedev Physical Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 53 Leninskiy Prospekt, Moscow, 119991, Russian Federation

<sup>c</sup> Information Technologies Faculty, A. Baitursynov Kostanay State University, 47 Baitursynov Street, Kostanay, 110000, Kazakhstan

**Краткое описание**

The development of semiconductor nanoelectronic technology requires the use of new approaches to metrological control of critically important stages of device structure formation. The development and use of complex measurement methods based on various physical principles allowing one to obtain exhaustive information about the features of real structures, including the existence of hidden and unaccounted layers in transition areas, are of special interest. This paper presents the idea of implementing a complex approach to X-ray optical studies for a two-wavelength measurement scheme, including the methods of relative X-ray reflectometry, refractometry and diffuse X-ray scattering, and its application to the analysis of dimensional parameters of thin-film structures. The study was carried out with the help of a software package for analysing TiN diffusion-barrier layers. A comparison of the results obtained with the results of one-wavelength methods shows the high efficiency of the implemented approach for performing various tasks of metrological control of nanoelectronic devices. © 2019 International Union of Crystallography.

**Издатель:** Wiley-Blackwell

**ISSN:** 00218898  
**CODEN:** JACGA  
2-s2.0-85061125265  
**Тип документа:** Article  
**Стадия публикации:** Final  
**Источник:** Scopus

- 13) Abdybekova, A.M.<sup>a</sup>, Zhang, Z.<sup>b</sup>, Sultanov, A.A.<sup>a</sup>, Abdibayeva, A.A.<sup>a</sup>, Zhaksylykova, A.A.<sup>a</sup>, Junisbayeva, S.M.<sup>a</sup>, Aubakirov, M.Z.<sup>c</sup>, Akhmetova, G.D.<sup>d</sup>, Torgerson, P.R.<sup>e</sup>

**Genotypes of Echinococcus isolated from domestic livestock in Kazakhstan**

(2019) *Journal of Helminthology*, .

<sup>a</sup> Kazakh State Veterinary Research Institute, Almaty, Kazakhstan

<sup>b</sup> Veterinary Research Institute of Animal Science, Academy of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Urumqi, 830000, China

<sup>c</sup> Kostanay State University, Baitursynov Street 47, Kostanay, Kazakhstan

<sup>d</sup> Kazakh National Agrarian University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

<sup>e</sup> Section of Epidemiology, Vetsuisse Faculty, University of Zürich, Switzerland

**Краткое описание**

The diversity and importance of Echinococcus species in domesticated animals in Kazakhstan are poorly understood. In this study, 17 cysts of Echinococcus were collected from cattle and a further 17 cysts from sheep. DNA was extracted from the individual cysts and used for polymerase chain reaction amplification of mitochondrial subunit 1 of the cox1 and nadh1 gene. Amplicon sequencing results revealed the presence of Echinococcus granulosus sensu stricto G1 in 15 cattle and 15 sheep, and G3 genotype from two cattle. Echinococcus canadensis (G6/G7 strain) was found in two cysts originating from sheep. © 2019 Cambridge University Press.

**Издатель:** Cambridge University Press

**ISSN:** 0022149X  
**CODEN:** JOHLA  
2-s2.0-85069659929  
**Тип документа:** Article  
**Стадия публикации:** Article in Press



Источник: Scopus

- 14) de Barros Damgaard, P.<sup>a</sup>, Marchi, N.<sup>b</sup>, Rasmussen, S.<sup>c</sup>, Peyrot, M.<sup>d</sup>, Renaud, G.<sup>a</sup>, Korneliussen, T.<sup>a e</sup>, Moreno-Mayar, J.V.<sup>a</sup>, Pedersen, M.W.<sup>e</sup>, Goldberg, A.<sup>f</sup>, Usmanova, E.<sup>g</sup>, Baimukhanov, N.<sup>h</sup>, Loman, V.<sup>g</sup>, Hedeager, L.<sup>i</sup>, Pedersen, A.G.<sup>c</sup>, Nielsen, K.<sup>c j</sup>, Afanasiev, G.<sup>k</sup>, Akmatov, A.<sup>l</sup>, Aldashev, A.<sup>m</sup>, Alpaslan, A.<sup>l</sup>, Baimbetov, G.<sup>h</sup>, Bazaliiskii, V.I.<sup>n</sup>, Beisenov, A.<sup>o</sup>, Boldbaatar, B.<sup>p</sup>, Boldgiv, B.<sup>q</sup>, Dorzhu, C.<sup>r</sup>, Ellingvag, S.<sup>s</sup>, Erdenebaatar, D.<sup>t</sup>, Dajani, R.<sup>u v</sup>, Dmitriev, E.<sup>g</sup>, Evdokimov, V.<sup>g</sup>, Frei, K.M.<sup>w</sup>, Gromov, A.<sup>x</sup>, Goryachev, A.<sup>y</sup>, Hakonarson, H.<sup>z</sup>, Hegay, T.<sup>aa</sup>, Khachatryan, Z.<sup>ab</sup>, Khaskhanov, R.<sup>ac</sup>, Kitov, E.<sup>o ad</sup>, Kolbina, A.<sup>ae</sup>, Kubatbek, T.<sup>l</sup>, Kukushkin, A.<sup>g</sup>, Kukushkin, I.<sup>g</sup>, Lau, N.<sup>af</sup>, Margaryan, A.<sup>a ag</sup>, Merkyte, I.<sup>ah</sup>, Mertz, I.V.<sup>ai</sup>, Mertz, V.K.<sup>ai</sup>, Mijiddorj, E.<sup>t</sup>, Moiyesev, V.<sup>x</sup>, Mukhtarova, G.<sup>aj</sup>, Nurmukhanbetov, B.<sup>aj</sup>, Orozbekova, Z.<sup>ak</sup>, Panyushkina, I.<sup>al</sup>, Pieta, K.<sup>am</sup>, Smrčka, V.<sup>an</sup>, Shevnina, I.<sup>ao</sup>, Logvin, A.<sup>ao</sup>, Sjogren, K.-G.<sup>ap</sup>, Štolcova, T.<sup>am</sup>, Taravella, A.M.<sup>aq</sup>, Tashbaeva, K.<sup>ar</sup>, Tkachev, A.<sup>as</sup>, Tulegenov, T.<sup>aj</sup>, Voyakin, D.<sup>y</sup>, Yepiskoposyan, L.<sup>ab</sup>, Undrakhbold, S.<sup>q</sup>, Varfolomeev, V.<sup>g</sup>, Weber, A.<sup>at</sup>, Wilson Sayres, M.A.<sup>aq</sup>, Kradin, N.<sup>au av</sup>, Allentoft, M.E.<sup>a</sup>, Orlando, L.<sup>a aw</sup>, Nielsen, R.<sup>a ax</sup>, Sikora, M.<sup>a</sup>, Heyer, E.<sup>b</sup>, Kristiansen, K.<sup>ap</sup>, Willerslev, E.<sup>a e ay</sup>

**Erratum: Author Correction: 137 ancient human genomes from across the Eurasian steppes (Nature (2018) 557 7705 (369-374))**

(2018) *Nature*, 563 (7729), p. E16.

<sup>a</sup> Center for GeoGenetics, University of Copenhagen, Natural History Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen, Denmark

<sup>b</sup> Eco-anthropologie et Ethnobiologie, CNRS, Université Paris Diderot, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France

<sup>c</sup> Department of Bio and Health Informatics, Technical University of Denmark, Lyngby, Denmark

<sup>d</sup> Leiden University Centre for Linguistics, Leiden University, Leiden, Netherlands

<sup>e</sup> Department of Zoology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

<sup>f</sup> Department of Biology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, United States

<sup>g</sup> Buketov Karaganda State University, Saryarka Archaeological Institute, Karaganda, Kazakhstan

<sup>h</sup> Almaty, Kazakhstan

<sup>i</sup> Department of Archaeology, Conservation and History, University of OsloOslo, Norway

<sup>j</sup> Carlsberg Research Laboratory, Copenhagen, Denmark

<sup>k</sup> Department of Theory and Methods, Institute of Archaeology Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russian Federation

<sup>l</sup> Department of History, Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas UniversityBishkek, Kyrgyzstan

<sup>m</sup> National Academy of Sciences of KyrgyzstanBishkek, Kyrgyzstan

<sup>n</sup> Department of History, Irkutsk State University, Irkutsk, Russian Federation

<sup>o</sup> Almaty, Kazakhstan

<sup>p</sup> Laboratory of Virology, Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Mongolian University of Life SciencesUlaanbaatar, Mongolia

<sup>q</sup> Department of Biology, School of Arts and Sciences, National University of MongoliaUlaanbaatar, Mongolia

<sup>r</sup> Department of Biology and Ecology, Tuvan State University, Kyzyl, Russian Federation

<sup>s</sup> Explico Foundation, Floro, Norway

<sup>t</sup> Department of Archaeology, Ulaanbaatar State UniversityUlaanbaatar, Mongolia

<sup>u</sup> Department of Biology and Biotechnology, Hashemite University, Zarqa, Jordan

<sup>v</sup> Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, United States

<sup>w</sup> Unit for Environmental Archaeology and Materials Science, National Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen, Denmark

<sup>x</sup> Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography (Kunstkamera) RAS, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation

<sup>y</sup> Archaeological Expertise LLC, Almaty, Kazakhstan

<sup>z</sup> Center for Applied Genomics, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA, United States

<sup>aa</sup> Republican Scientific Center of Immunology, Ministry of Public Health, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

<sup>ab</sup> Department of Bioengineering, Bioinformatics and Molecular Biology, Russian-Armenian UniversityYerevan, Armenia

<sup>ac</sup> Complex Research Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Grozny, Russian Federation

<sup>ad</sup> Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Russian Academy of Science, Moscow, Russian Federation

<sup>ae</sup> Kostanay Regional Local History Museum, Kostanay, Kazakhstan

<sup>af</sup> Centre for Baltic and Scandinavian Archaeology, Schleswig, Germany

<sup>ag</sup> Laboratory of Ethnogenomics, Institute of Molecular Biology, National Academy of Sciences of ArmeniaYerevan, Armenia

<sup>ah</sup> Saxo-Institute, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

<sup>ai</sup> Center for Archaeological Research, S. Toraighyrov Pavlodar State University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan

<sup>aj</sup> State Historical and Cultural Reserve-Museum (ISSYK), Almaty, Kazakhstan

<sup>ak</sup> Institute of Archeology and Ethnography of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk, Russian Federation

<sup>al</sup> University of Arizona, Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, Tucson, AZ, United States

<sup>am</sup> Institute of Archaeology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Nitra, Slovakia

<sup>an</sup> Institute for History of Medicine and Foreign Languages, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

<sup>ao</sup> Archaeological Laboratory, Kostanay State University, Kostanay, Kazakhstan

<sup>ap</sup> Department of Historical Studies, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden

<sup>aq</sup> School of Life Sciences, Center for Evolution and Medicine, Biodesign Institute, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ,

United States

<sup>ar</sup> Institute of History and Cultural Heritage of National Academy of Sciences Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

<sup>as</sup> Institute of Problems Development of the North Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Tyumen, Russian Federation

<sup>at</sup> Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada

<sup>au</sup> Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnology, Far-Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Ulan-Ude, Russian Federation

<sup>av</sup> Institute of Mongolian, Tibetan Studies, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Ulan-Ude, Russian Federation

<sup>aw</sup> Laboratoire d'Anthropobiologie Moléculaire et d'Imagerie de Synthèse, Université de Toulouse, Université Paul Sabatier, Toulouse, France

<sup>ax</sup> Departments of Integrative Biology and Statistics, University of Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, United States

<sup>ay</sup> Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute, Hinxton, United Kingdom

#### Краткое описание

with In this Article, Angela M. Taravella and Melissa A. Wilson Sayres have been added to the author list (associated with: School of Life Sciences, Center for Evolution and Medicine, The Biodesign Institute, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, USA). The author list and Author Information section have been corrected online.

**Издатель:** NLM (Medline)

**ISSN:** 14764687

2-s2.0-85055785582

**Тип документа:** Erratum

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

**Тип доступа:** Open Access

- 15) Muhlemann, B.<sup>a</sup>, Jones, T.C.<sup>a b</sup>, de Barros Damgaard, P.<sup>c</sup>, Allentoft, M.E.<sup>c</sup>, Shevnina, I.<sup>d</sup>, Logvin, A.<sup>d</sup>, Usmanova, E.<sup>e</sup>, Panyushkina, I.P.<sup>f</sup>, Boldgiv, B.<sup>g</sup>, Bazartseren, T.<sup>h</sup>, Tashbaeva, K.<sup>i</sup>, Merz, V.<sup>j</sup>, Lau, N.<sup>k</sup>, Smrčka, V.<sup>l</sup>, Voyakin, D.<sup>m</sup>, Kitov, E.<sup>n</sup>, Epimakhov, A.<sup>o</sup>, Pokutta, D.<sup>p</sup>, Vicze, M.<sup>q</sup>, Price, T.D.<sup>r</sup>, Moiseyev, V.<sup>s</sup>, Hansen, A.J.<sup>c</sup>, Orlando, L.<sup>c t</sup>, Rasmussen, S.<sup>u</sup>, Sikora, M.<sup>c</sup>, Vinner, L.<sup>c</sup>, Osterhaus, A.D.M.E.<sup>v</sup>, Smith, D.J.<sup>a</sup>, Glebe, D.<sup>w x</sup>, Fouchier, R.A.M.<sup>y</sup>, Drosten, C.<sup>b z</sup>, Sjogren, K.-G.<sup>r</sup>, Kristiansen, K.<sup>r</sup>, Willerslev, E.<sup>c aa ab</sup>

**Erratum to: Ancient hepatitis B viruses from the Bronze Age to the Medieval period (Nature, (2018), 557, 7705, (418-423), 10.1038/s41586-018-0097-z)**

(2018) *Nature*, 562 (7726), p. E4.

<sup>a</sup> Center for Pathogen Evolution, Department of Zoology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

<sup>b</sup> Institute of Virology, Charité, Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany

<sup>c</sup> Centre for GeoGenetics, Natural History Museum, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

<sup>d</sup> Archaeological Laboratory, Faculty of History and Law, A. A. Baitursynov Kostanay State University, Kostanay, Kazakhstan

<sup>e</sup> Saryarka Archaeological Institute, Karaganda State University, Karaganda, Kazakhstan

<sup>f</sup> Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, United States

<sup>g</sup> Department of Biology, School of Arts and Sciences, National University of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

<sup>h</sup> Laboratory of Virology, Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Mongolian University of Life Sciences, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

<sup>i</sup> National Academy of Sciences, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

<sup>j</sup> Pavlodar State University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan

<sup>k</sup> Centre for Baltic and Scandinavian Archaeology, Schleswig, Germany

<sup>l</sup> Institute for History of Medicine and Foreign Languages of the First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

<sup>m</sup> Margulan Institute of Archaeology, Almaty, Kazakhstan

<sup>n</sup> N. N. Miklouho-Maklay Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russian Federation

<sup>o</sup> South Ural Department, Institute of History and Archaeology UBRAS, South Ural State University, Chelyabinsk, Russian Federation

<sup>p</sup> Department of Archaeology and Classical Studies, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden

<sup>q</sup> Matrica Museum, Százhalombatta, Hungary

<sup>r</sup> Department of Historical Studies, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden

<sup>s</sup> Department of Physical Anthropology, Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography, Saint-, Petersburg, Russian Federation

<sup>t</sup> Laboratoire d'Anthropobiologie Moléculaire et d'Imagerie de Synthèse, CNRS UMR 5288, Université de Toulouse, Université Paul Sabatier, Toulouse, France

<sup>u</sup> Department of Bio and Health Informatics, Technical University of Denmark, Kongens Lyngby, Denmark

<sup>v</sup> Research Center for Emerging Infections and Zoonoses, University of Veterinary Medicine Hannover, Hannover, Germany

<sup>w</sup> Institute of Medical Virology, Justus Liebig University of Giessen, Giessen, Germany

<sup>x</sup> National Reference Centre for Hepatitis B and D Viruses, German Center for Infection Research (DZIF), Giessen,

Germany

<sup>y</sup> Department of Viroscience, Erasmus Medical Centre, Rotterdam, Netherlands

<sup>z</sup> German Center for Infection Research (DZIF), Braunschweig, Germany

<sup>aa</sup> Cambridge GeoGenetics Group, Department of Zoology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

<sup>ab</sup> Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute, Hinxton, United Kingdom

#### Краткое описание

In Fig. 2 of this Letter, the 'E' and 'G' clade labels were inadvertently reversed, and in Table 2 the genotype of DA27 was 'D1' instead of 'D5'. These have been corrected online. © 2018, Springer Nature Limited.

**Издатель:** Nature Publishing Group

**ISSN:** 00280836

**CODEN:** NATUA

2-s2.0-85054624162

**Тип документа:** Erratum

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

**Тип доступа:** Open Access

- 16) Ventresca Miller, A.R.<sup>a</sup>, Winter-Schuh, C.<sup>b</sup>, Usmanova, E.R.<sup>c</sup>, Logvin, A.<sup>d</sup>, Shevnina, I.<sup>d</sup>, Makarewicz, C.A.<sup>a</sup>

#### **Pastoralist Mobility in Bronze Age Landscapes of Northern Kazakhstan: 87Sr/86Sr and $\delta^{18}O$ Analyses of Human Dentition from Bestamak and Lisakovsk**

(2018) *Environmental Archaeology*, 23 (4), pp. 352-366. Цитировано 5 раз.

<sup>a</sup> Archaeological Stable Isotope Laboratory, Graduate School Human Development in Landscapes, Institute for Prehistoric and Protohistoric Archaeology, Christian Albrechts University of Kiel, Kiel, Germany

<sup>b</sup> Archaeological Stable Isotope Laboratory, Institute for Prehistoric and Protohistoric Archaeology, Christian Albrechts University of Kiel, Kiel, Germany

<sup>c</sup> Saryarka Archaeological Institute, Buketov Karaganda State University, Karaganda, Kazakhstan

<sup>d</sup> Laboratory for Archaeological Research, Faculty of History and Law, Kostanay State University, Kostanay, Kazakhstan

#### Краткое описание

The role of migration and mobility of people across the steppe has often been cited as key to Bronze Age developments across Eurasia, including the emergence of complex societies in the steppe and the spread of material culture. The central Eurasian steppe (CES) is a focal point for the investigation of the shifting nature of pastoral societies because of the clear transition in archaeological patterning that occurred from the Middle (MBA) to Late Bronze Age (LBA). The spread of LBA (1700–1400 cal BC) Andronovo cultural materials found across wide swaths of the steppe provide indirect evidence for broad scale interactions, but the degree to which people moved across the landscape remains poorly understood. This study takes a first step into documenting human movement during these critical periods through strontium ( $87\text{Sr}/86\text{Sr}$ ) and oxygen ( $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ) isotopic analyses of tooth enamel recovered from human individuals buried in the cemeteries of Bestamak (MBA) and Lisakovsk (LBA) in northern Kazakhstan. Strontium isotope results, referenced against the distribution of contemporary bioavailable strontium in the vicinity of both sites, suggest local communities engaged in small-scale mobility with limited ranges. Reduced strontium and oxygen isotopic variation visible in humans from Lisakovsk suggests mobility decreased from the Middle to Late Bronze Age likely indicative of a shift in resource and landscape use over time. © 2017, © Association for Environmental Archaeology 2017.

**Издатель:** Taylor and Francis Ltd.

**ISSN:** 14614103

2-s2.0-85032665729

**Тип документа:** Article

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

- 17) Kim, T.W.<sup>a</sup>, Łebkowska-Wieruszewska, B.<sup>b</sup>, Sitovs, A.<sup>c</sup>, Poapolathep, A.<sup>d</sup>, Owen, H.<sup>e</sup>, Lisowski, A.<sup>f</sup>, Abilova, Z.<sup>g</sup>, Giorgi, M.<sup>h</sup>

#### **Pharmacokinetic profiles of metamazole (dipyron) active metabolites in goats and its residues in milk**

(2018) *Journal of Veterinary Pharmacology and Therapeutics*, 41 (5), pp. 699-705. Цитирован(ы) 1 раз.

<sup>a</sup> College of Veterinary Medicine, Chungnam National University, Daejeon, South Korea

<sup>b</sup> Department of Pharmacology, University of Life Sciences, Lublin, Poland

<sup>c</sup> Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmacology, Rīga Stradiņš University, Riga, Latvia

<sup>d</sup> Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Pharmacology, Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand

<sup>e</sup> School of Veterinary Science, The University of Queensland, Gatton Campus, Gatton, QLD, Australia

<sup>f</sup> Instytut Hodowli Zwierząt i Ochrony Bioróżnorodności, University of Life Sciences, Lublin, Poland

<sup>g</sup> School of Veterinary Medicine, A. Baitursynov Kostanay State University, Kostanay, Kazakhstan

<sup>h</sup> Department of Veterinary Sciences, University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy

#### Краткое описание

Metamizole (dipyrone, MET) is a nonopioid analgesic drug commonly used in human and veterinary medicine. The aim of this study was to assess two major active metabolites of MET, 4-methylaminoantipyrin (MAA) and 4-aminoantipyrin (AA), in goat plasma after intravenous (IV) and intramuscular (IM) administration. In addition, metabolite concentration in milk was monitored after IM injection. Six healthy female goats received MET at a dose of 25 mg/kg by IV and IM routes in a crossover design study. The blood and milk samples were analyzed using HPLC coupled with ultraviolet detector and the plasma vs concentration curves analyzed by a noncompartmental model. In the goat, the MET rapidly converted into MAA and the mean maximum concentration was 183.97 µg/ml (at 0.08 hr) and 51.94 µg/ml (at 0.70 hr) after IV and IM administration, respectively. The area under the curve and mean residual time values were higher in the IM than the IV administered goats. The average concentration of AA was lower than MAA in both groups. Over 1 µg/ml of MAA was found in the milk (at 48 hr) after MET IM administration. In conclusion, IM is considered to be a better administration route in terms of its complete absorption with long persistence in the plasma. However, this therapeutic option should be considered in light of the likelihood of there being milk residue. © 2018 John Wiley & Sons Ltd

**Издатель:** Blackwell Publishing Ltd

**ISSN:** 01407783

**CODEN:** JVPTD

2-s2.0-85052207219

**Тип документа:** Article

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

- 18) Bulatova, M.<sup>a b</sup>, Beisenkulov, A.<sup>b</sup>

**Contemporary journalism in central Asia: Media practice and prospects in the republic of Kazakhstan**  
(2018) *Media Watch*, 9 (3), pp. 347-360.

<sup>a</sup> Department of Journalism and Communication Management, Kostanay State University, Kazakhstan

<sup>b</sup> Department of Teleradio and Public Relations, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan

#### Краткое описание

Along with the rapid expansion of new media in Kazakhstan, traditional mass media continue to develop, increasingly intersecting and converting to a convergent form. However, in many respects country's traditional media are still the main source of information due to deep-rooted traditions and the state of the modern media system. Applying the model of ethnographic research, the authors analyze the use of social media by Kazakh journalists. © Media Watch.

**Издатель:** Media Watch

**ISSN:** 09760911

2-s2.0-85054745607

**Тип документа:** Article

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

- 19) Batyrshina, Z.<sup>a</sup>, Yergaliyev, T.M.<sup>a b</sup>, Nurbekova, Z.<sup>a c</sup>, Moldakimova, N.A.<sup>a</sup>, Masalimov, Z.K.<sup>a</sup>, Sagi, M.<sup>c</sup>, Omarov, R.T.<sup>a</sup>

**Differential influence of molybdenum and tungsten on the growth of barley seedlings and the activity of aldehyde oxidase under salinity**  
(2018) *Journal of Plant Physiology*, 228, pp. 189-196.

<sup>a</sup> Department of Biotechnology and Microbiology, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian University, Astana, Kazakhstan

<sup>b</sup> Department of Biology and Chemistry, A. Baitursynov Kostanay State University, Kostanay, Kazakhstan

<sup>c</sup> Biostress Research Laboratory, J. Blaustein Institute for Desert Research, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Sede Boqer, Israel

#### Краткое описание

The influence of molybdenum, tungsten on germination and growth of barley *Hordeum vulgare* L. was studied. Results of this study revealed the differential effect of heavy metals on seedlings growth. Exogenous molybdenum treatment stimulated the growth of seedlings. The addition of the metal significantly stimulated root elongation. Contrastingly, the addition of tungsten resulted in increased seed germination and inhibits the growth of seedlings. The negative effect of tungsten on the growth of barley was more profound for roots of plants. In addition, the influence of metals on the growth of plants was also tested in saline conditions. It is shown that under salinity stress plant growth drastically decreased in presence of tungsten. Results of this study showed that activity of molybdenum-containing aldehyde oxidase (AO; EC 1.2.3.1) was also significantly affected by metals. The activity of AO in leaves and roots enhanced with increasing concentrations of molybdate, while tungstate treatment inhibited the enzyme activity. Perhaps, the differential influence of molybdenum and tungsten on the growth of barley is a direct effect of metals on aldehyde oxidase activity in plants. Moreover, the intense

negative effect of tungsten treatment on barley growth under salinity conditions emphasizes an important role of aldehyde oxidase in plant resistance to stress factors. © 2018 Elsevier GmbH

**Издатель:** Elsevier GmbH

**ISSN:** 01761617

**CODEN:** JPPHE

2-s2.0-85049067997

**Тип документа:** Article

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

- 20) Nametov, A.M.<sup>a</sup>, Beishova, I.S.<sup>b</sup>, Chuzhebaeva, G.D.<sup>b</sup>, Tegza, I.M.<sup>b</sup>, Belaya, A.V.<sup>c</sup>

**Assessment of pairwise combinations' association of polymorphic variants of the genes of Bpit-1, Bgh, Bghr Bigf somatotropic cascade with meat productivity of the cattle bred in Kazakhstan**

(2018) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 10 (8), pp. 1906-1911.

<sup>a</sup> Zhangir Khan West Kazakhstan Agrarian Technical University, Zhangir Khan St., 51, Uralsk, 090009, Kazakhstan

<sup>b</sup> Kostanai State University n. a. A.Baitursynov, A. Baytursynov St., 47, Kostanai, 110000, Kazakhstan

<sup>c</sup> GenLabService, Office 126, Birch Grove St., 106, Minsk region, Borovlyansky village, 223053, Belarus

**Краткое описание**

Assessment of the genetic potential in efficiency of agricultural animals by genetic markers is a modern, popular and rapidly developing area in breeding. Currently, effective genetic markers are searched for among the candidate genes for various traits in various breeds. It has been assumed that the phenotypic effect of genetic markers may be more pronounced if the genotype of the animal has genetic markers that potentiate the effect of each other. Therefore, genes of the somatotropic cascade have been taken for the study, the protein products of which are key links in the humoral chain involved in the processes of mammals' growth and development (bPit-1, bGH, bGHR, bIGF-1). In this case, expression of one gene affects expression of all other genes, and one polymorphism can potentiate the action of another one. The subjects of the study are polymorphic genes of the somatotropic cascade: bPit-1, bGH, bGHR and bIGF-1. Meat productivity of animals with various genotypes and their pairwise combinations was assessed based on live weight at the age of 18 and 24 months. Results of this work show that genetic markers that are diplotypes often have more pronounced phenotypic effect than individual marker genotypes. For example, the range of live weight at the age of 12 months for IGF-1BB genotype is 325-331 kg, its pairwise combination with bGH-AluILL genotype potentiates this effect to 278-306 kg; genotypes that are individually associated with meat productivity in pairwise combinations have increased or decreased statistically significant phenotypic effect, compared to the total sample. Such combinations may be applied as genetic markers of productivity in breeding programs. An example is bGH-AluI polymorphism. Inversely, polymorphisms that individually show association with a symptom of productivity may be within the total sample in pairwise combination by the phenotypical effect. © 2018, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

**Издатель:** Pharmainfo Publications

**ISSN:** 09751459

2-s2.0-85052734082

**Тип документа:** Article

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

- 21) Watkins, M.<sup>a</sup>, Ziyadin, S.<sup>b</sup>, Imatayeva, A.<sup>c</sup>, Kurmangalieva, A.<sup>d</sup>, Blembayeva, A.<sup>b</sup>

**Digital tourism as a key factor in the development of the economy**

(2018) *Economic Annals-XXI*, 169 (1-2), pp. 40-45. Цитировано 18 раз.

<sup>a</sup> University of Leicester, Leicester, Leicester, LE1 7RH, United Kingdom

<sup>b</sup> Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, 71 al-Farabi Ave., Almaty, 050040, Kazakhstan

<sup>c</sup> Narxoz University, 55 Zhandosov Str., Almaty, 050035, Kazakhstan

<sup>d</sup> A. Baitursynov Kostanay State University, 47 Baytursinov Str., Kostanay, 110000, Kazakhstan

**Краткое описание**

This article examines the impact of digital development on the tourism industry. It also considers the advantages of information technology in the promotion of e-tourism. The development of e-tourism is connected with the fact that today's world community cannot be imagined without a variety of portable technical means. The possibilities of the Internet are attractive to potential tourists by the fact that they can, quite independently, become acquainted with the country they intend to visit, learn about sights and hotels, as well gain an impression of local living conditions. Gradually, travellers have begun to increasingly please their trust in such innovations as electronic visa and e-tickets, and indeed use them, which makes it possible to talk about the rapid development of e-tourism. The international tourism multiplier for Kazakhstan has also been calculated ( $k = 1.15$ ). It shows the degree of increase in the incomes of local residents with an increase in the expenditure of foreign tourists per unit. © Institute of Society Transformation, 2018.

**Издатель:** Institute of Society Transformation

**ISSN:** 17286220

2-s2.0-85050883711

**Тип документа:** Article

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

**Тип доступа:** Open Access

22) Kabul, O.<sup>a</sup>, Yesim, G.<sup>a</sup>, Velikaya, O.V.<sup>b</sup>

**The development of culture influenced by religion and its connection with continuity as a philosophical notion**  
(2018) *European Journal of Science and Theology*, 14 (3), pp. 95-104.

<sup>a</sup> L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Satpayev str, Astana, 010008, Kazakhstan

<sup>b</sup> Kostanay State University A. Baitursynov, A. Baitursynov St. 47, Kostanay, 110000, Kazakhstan

#### **Краткое описание**

The focal point of the paper is the problem of continuity in the development of culture under the influence of religion. Cultural continuity, which stems from religion, has become a key instrument of social activities based on the system of religious relations, ideas, knowledge and practice. It is also a pivotal moment of religious institutions, material and spiritual consequences inherited and developed by culture transmitters in accordance with historical conditions. The aim of the study is to examine the continuity in the development of culture, to describe the definition and mechanisms of continuity in the evolution of culture under the influence of religion. This article is concerned with studying the philosophical category of continuity and methodological aspects of cultural continuity as its inseparable part. A special focus is laid on the historical role of Orthodox Christianity played in the religious continuity of Russia and Orthodox Eastern European countries. The research highlights the significance of religious continuity for the formation of national cultures. The most important common features are objectivity, universality, continuity, meaningfulness and reproducibility of traditions. They receive considerable attention in the paper. © 2018, Ecozone, OAIMDD. All rights reserved.

**Издатель:** Ecozone, OAIMDD

**ISSN:** 18410464

2-s2.0-85048172212

**Тип документа:** Article

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

23) Sayabek, Z.<sup>a</sup>, Madiyarova, A.<sup>a</sup>, Ulan, T.<sup>b</sup>, Gulvira, A.<sup>c</sup>, Aizhan, K.<sup>d</sup>, Zhanar, T.<sup>d</sup>

**Role of leaders in developing expertise in teaching and their influence on teachers in Kazakhstan**  
(2018) *Academy of Strategic Management Journal*, 17 (3), pp. 1-13. Цитировано 6 раз.

<sup>a</sup> Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan

<sup>b</sup> Shakarim State University of Semey, Kazakhstan

<sup>c</sup> Buketov Karaganda State University, Kazakhstan

<sup>d</sup> Baitursynov Kostanay State University, Kazakhstan

#### **Краткое описание**

This article has researched role of leaders in developing expertise in teaching and their influence on teachers in secondary school in Kazakhstan. Also, how leaders can affect to educators developing to meet needs and challenges of today's trends of teaching and learning. The following research report has been precisely written to evaluate the exact role of leadership practices in the development of expertise in teaching and in what manner the expert teachers or the principals help to develop expertise across various departments of the schools. For an impactful analysis, the research process adopted here would be the qualitative analysis. For the collection of data, a survey was conducted for the teachers so as to analyze their viewpoints and perceptions about the current and potential leadership activities. For surveying, a questionnaire is prepared with a number of questions and defined range of answers through which the respondents are asked to select their answers. Respondents were selected from five secondary schools in Semey area (Kazakhstan), whereby every school produced eighteen participants: 90 respondents as teachers were chosen randomly from the list which was given by school administrators. The observations in the entire research process have unveiled a number of facts related to leadership and its influence on the learning and teaching ways of the teachers. The teachers have a great opportunity to learn from their leaders as the latter have the capability to direct the hard working teachers in a better direction so that their talents could be effectively exploited for the betterment of the school. © 2018, Allied Academies.

**Издатель:** Allied Business Academies

**ISSN:** 15441458

2-s2.0-85051581212

**Тип документа:** Article

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

- 24) Ziyadin, S.<sup>a</sup>, Shash, N.<sup>b</sup>, Kenzhebekova, D.<sup>c</sup>, Yessenova, G.<sup>d</sup>, Tlemissov, U.<sup>e</sup>

**Data on the role of leadership in developing expertise in teaching in developing country**

(2018) *Data in Brief*, 18, pp. 1127-1133. Цитировано 10 раз.

<sup>a</sup> Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

<sup>b</sup> Plekhanov Russian University of Economics, Moskva, Russian Federation

<sup>c</sup> A. Baitursynov Kostanay State University, Kostanay, Kazakhstan

<sup>d</sup> JSC "Academy of Finance" of The Ministry of Finance of The Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty, Kazakhstan

<sup>e</sup> International University of Kyrgyzstan, Bichkek, Kyrgyzstan

**Краткое описание**

This article has researched role of leaders in developing expertise in teaching and their influence on teachers in secondary school in Kazakhstan. Also, how principles can affect to educators developing to meet needs and challenges of today's trends of teaching and learning. The following research report has been precisely written to evaluate the exact role of leadership practices in the development of expertise in teaching and in what manner the expert teachers or the principals help to develop expertise across various departments of the schools. © 2018 The Authors

**Издатель:** Elsevier Inc.

**ISSN:** 23523409

2-s2.0-85045744226

**Тип документа:** Data Paper

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

**Тип доступа:** Open Access

- 25) Mühlemann, B.<sup>a</sup>, Jones, T.C.<sup>a b</sup>, De Barros Damgaard, P.<sup>c</sup>, Allentoft, M.E.<sup>c</sup>, Shevnina, I.<sup>d</sup>, Logvin, A.<sup>d</sup>, Usmanova, E.<sup>e</sup>, Panyushkina, I.P.<sup>f</sup>, Boldgiv, B.<sup>g</sup>, Bazartseren, T.<sup>h</sup>, Tashbaeva, K.<sup>i</sup>, Merz, V.<sup>j</sup>, Lau, N.<sup>k</sup>, Smrčka, V.<sup>l</sup>, Voyakin, D.<sup>m</sup>, Kitov, E.<sup>n</sup>, Epimakhov, A.<sup>o</sup>, Pokutta, D.<sup>p</sup>, Vicze, M.<sup>q</sup>, Price, T.D.<sup>r</sup>, Moiseyev, V.<sup>s</sup>, Hansen, A.J.<sup>c</sup>, Orlando, L.<sup>c t</sup>, Rasmussen, S.<sup>u</sup>, Sikora, M.<sup>c</sup>, Vinner, L.<sup>c</sup>, Osterhaus, A.D.M.E.<sup>v</sup>, Smith, D.J.<sup>a</sup>, Glebe, D.<sup>w x</sup>, Fouchier, R.A.M.<sup>y</sup>, Drosten, C.<sup>b z</sup>, Sjögren, K.-G.<sup>r</sup>, Kristiansen, K.<sup>r</sup>, Willerslev, E.<sup>c aa ab</sup>

**Ancient hepatitis B viruses from the Bronze Age to the Medieval period**

(2018) *Nature*, 557 (7705), pp. 418-423. Цитировано 20 раз.

<sup>a</sup> Department of Zoology, Center for Pathogen Evolution, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

<sup>b</sup> Institute of Virology, Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Charité, Berlin, Germany

<sup>c</sup> Centre for GeoGenetics, Natural History Museum, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

<sup>d</sup> Archaeological Laboratory, Faculty of History and Law, A. A. Baitursynov Kostanay State University, Kostanay, Kazakhstan

<sup>e</sup> Saryarka Archaeological Institute, Karaganda State University, Karaganda, Kazakhstan

<sup>f</sup> Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, United States

<sup>g</sup> Department of Biology, School of Arts and Sciences, National University of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, Mongolia

<sup>h</sup> Laboratory of Virology, Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Mongolian University of Life Sciences, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, Mongolia

<sup>i</sup> National Academy of Sciences, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

<sup>j</sup> Pavlodar State University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan

<sup>k</sup> Centre for Baltic and Scandinavian Archaeology, Schleswig, Germany

<sup>l</sup> Institute for History of Medicine and Foreign Languages of First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

<sup>m</sup> Margulan Institute of Archaeology, Almaty, Kazakhstan

<sup>n</sup> N. N. Miklouho-Maklay Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russian Federation

<sup>o</sup> South Ural Department, Institute of History and Archaeology UBRAS, South Ural State University, Chelyabinsk, Russian Federation

<sup>p</sup> Department of Archaeology and Classical Studies, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden

<sup>q</sup> Matrica Museum, Százhalombatta, Hungary

<sup>r</sup> Department of Historical Studies, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden

<sup>s</sup> Department of Physical Anthropology, Peter Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography, Saint-Petersburg, Russian Federation

<sup>t</sup> Laboratoire D'Anthropobiologie Moléculaire et D'Imagerie de Synthèse, CNRS UMR 5288, Université de Toulouse, Toulouse, France

<sup>u</sup> Department of Bio and Health Informatics, Technical University of Denmark, Kongens Lyngby, Denmark

<sup>v</sup> Research Center for Emerging Infections and Zoonoses, University of Veterinary Medicine Hannover, Hannover, Germany

<sup>w</sup> Institute of Medical Virology, Justus Liebig University of Giessen, Giessen, Germany

<sup>x</sup> German Center for Infection Research (DZIF), National Reference Centre for Hepatitis B and D Viruses, Giessen,

Germany

<sup>y</sup> Department of Viroscience, Erasmus Medical Centre, Rotterdam, Netherlands<sup>z</sup> German Center for Infection Research (DZIF), Braunschweig, Germany<sup>aa</sup> Department of Zoology, Cambridge GeoGenetics Group, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom<sup>ab</sup> Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute, Hinxton, United Kingdom**Краткое описание**

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) is a major cause of human hepatitis. There is considerable uncertainty about the timescale of its evolution and its association with humans. Here we present 12 full or partial ancient HBV genomes that are between approximately 0.8 and 4.5 thousand years old. The ancient sequences group either within or in a sister relationship with extant human or other ape HBV clades. Generally, the genome properties follow those of modern HBV. The root of the HBV tree is projected to between 8.6 and 20.9 thousand years ago, and we estimate a substitution rate of  $8.04 \times 10^{-6}$ – $1.51 \times 10^{-5}$  nucleotide substitutions per site per year. In several cases, the geographical locations of the ancient genotypes do not match present-day distributions. Genotypes that today are typical of Africa and Asia, and a subgenotype from India, are shown to have an early Eurasian presence. The geographical and temporal patterns that we observe in ancient and modern HBV genotypes are compatible with well-documented human migrations during the Bronze and Iron Ages 1,2. We provide evidence for the creation of HBV genotype A via recombination, and for a long-Term association of modern HBV genotypes with humans, including the discovery of a human genotype that is now extinct. These data expose a complexity of HBV evolution that is not evident when considering modern sequences alone. © 2018 Macmillan Publishers Ltd., part of Springer Nature.

**Издатель:** Nature Publishing Group**ISSN:** 00280836**CODEN:** NATUA

2-s2.0-85047151160

**Тип документа:** Article**Стадия публикации:** Final**Источник:** Scopus

- 26) De Barros Damgaard, P.<sup>a</sup>, Marchi, N.<sup>b</sup>, Rasmussen, S.<sup>c</sup>, Peyrot, M.<sup>d</sup>, Renaud, G.<sup>a</sup>, Korneliusson, T.<sup>a e</sup>, Moreno-Mayar, J.V.<sup>a</sup>, Pedersen, M.W.<sup>e</sup>, Goldberg, A.<sup>f</sup>, Usmanova, E.<sup>g</sup>, Baimukhanov, N.<sup>h</sup>, Loman, V.<sup>g</sup>, Hedeager, L.<sup>i</sup>, Pedersen, A.G.<sup>c</sup>, Nielsen, K.<sup>c</sup>, Afanasiev, G.<sup>j</sup>, Akmatov, K.<sup>k</sup>, Aldashev, A.<sup>l</sup>, Alpaslan, A.<sup>k</sup>, Baimbetov, G.<sup>h</sup>, Bazaliiskii, V.I.<sup>m</sup>, Beisenov, A.<sup>n</sup>, Boldbaatar, B.<sup>o</sup>, Boldgiv, B.<sup>p</sup>, Dorzhu, C.<sup>q</sup>, Ellingvag, S.<sup>r</sup>, Erdenebaatar, D.<sup>s</sup>, Dajani, R.<sup>t</sup>, Dmitriev, E.<sup>g</sup>, Evdokimov, V.<sup>g</sup>, Frei, K.M.<sup>u</sup>, Gromov, A.<sup>v</sup>, Goryachev, A.<sup>w</sup>, Hakonarson, H.<sup>x</sup>, Hegay, T.<sup>y</sup>, Khachatryan, Z.<sup>z</sup>, Khaskhanov, R.<sup>aa</sup>, Kitov, E.<sup>n</sup> <sup>ab</sup>, Kolbina, A.<sup>ac</sup>, Kubatbek, T.<sup>k</sup>, Kukushkin, A.<sup>g</sup>, Kukushkin, I.<sup>g</sup>, Lau, N.<sup>ad</sup>, Margaryan, A.<sup>a ae</sup>, Merkyte, I.<sup>af</sup>, Mertz, I.V.<sup>ag</sup>, Mertz, V.K.<sup>ag</sup>, Mijiddorj, E.<sup>s</sup>, Moiyesev, V.<sup>v</sup>, Mukhtarova, G.<sup>ah</sup>, Nurmukhanbetov, B.<sup>ah</sup>, Orozbekova, Z.<sup>ai</sup>, Panyushkina, I.<sup>aj</sup>, Pieta, K.<sup>ak</sup>, Smrčka, V.<sup>al</sup>, Shevnina, I.<sup>am</sup>, Logvin, A.<sup>am</sup>, Sjögren, K.-G.<sup>an</sup>, Štolcová, T.<sup>ak</sup>, Tashbaeva, K.<sup>ao</sup>, Tkachev, A.<sup>ap</sup>, Tulegenov, T.<sup>ah</sup>, Voyakin, D.<sup>w</sup>, Yepiskoposyan, L.<sup>z</sup>, Undrakhbold, S.<sup>p</sup>, Varfolomeev, V.<sup>g</sup>, Weber, A.<sup>aq</sup>, Kradin, N.<sup>ar</sup> <sup>as</sup>, Allentoft, M.E.<sup>a</sup>, Orlando, L.<sup>a at</sup>, Nielsen, R.<sup>a au</sup>, Sikora, M.<sup>a</sup>, Heyer, E.<sup>b</sup>, Kristiansen, K.<sup>an</sup>, Willerslev, E.<sup>a e av</sup>

**137 ancient human genomes from across the Eurasian steppes**(2018) *Nature*, 557 (7705), pp. 369-374. Цитировано 26 раз.<sup>a</sup> Center for GeoGenetics, Natural History Museum of Denmark, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark<sup>b</sup> Eco-Anthropologie et Ethnobiologie, Muséum National d'Histoire naturelle, CNRS, Université Paris Diderot, Paris, France<sup>c</sup> Department of Bio and Health Informatics, Technical University of Denmark, Lyngby, Denmark<sup>d</sup> Leiden University Centre for Linguistics, Leiden University, Leiden, Netherlands<sup>e</sup> Department of Zoology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom<sup>f</sup> Department of Biology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, United States<sup>g</sup> Saryarka Archaeological Institute, Buketov Karaganda State University, Karaganda, Kazakhstan<sup>h</sup> Shejire DNA, Almaty, Kazakhstan<sup>i</sup> Department of Archaeology, Conservation and History, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway<sup>j</sup> Department of Theory and Methods, Institute of Archaeology Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russian Federation<sup>k</sup> Department of History, Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan<sup>l</sup> National Academy of Sciences of Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan<sup>m</sup> Department of History, Irkutsk State University, Irkutsk, Russian Federation<sup>n</sup> A. Kh. Margulan Institute of Archaeology, Almaty, Kazakhstan<sup>o</sup> Laboratory of Virology, Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Mongolian University of Life Sciences, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia<sup>p</sup> Department of Biology, School of Arts and Sciences, National University of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia<sup>q</sup> Department of Biology and Ecology, Tuvan State University, Kyzyl, Russian Federation<sup>r</sup> Explico Foundation, Florø, Norway<sup>s</sup> Department of Archaeology, Ulaanbaatar State University, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia<sup>t</sup> Department of Biology and Biotechnology, Hashemite University, Zarqa, Jordan<sup>u</sup> Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, United States<sup>v</sup> Unit for Environmental Archaeology and Materials Science, National Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen, Denmark



- <sup>w</sup> Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography (Kunstkamera) RAS, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation
- <sup>x</sup> Archaeological Expertise LLC, Almaty, Kazakhstan
- <sup>y</sup> Center for Applied Genomics, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA, United States
- <sup>z</sup> Republican Scientific Center of Immunology, Ministry of Public Health, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
- <sup>aa</sup> Department of Bioengineering, Bioinformatics and Molecular Biology, Russian-Armenian University, Yerevan, Armenia
- <sup>ab</sup> Complex Research Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, Grozny, Russian Federation
- <sup>ac</sup> Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Russian Academy of Science, Moscow, Russian Federation
- <sup>ad</sup> Kostanay Regional Local History Museum, Kostanay, Kazakhstan
- <sup>ae</sup> Centre for Baltic and Scandinavian Archaeology, Schleswig, Germany
- <sup>af</sup> Laboratory of Ethnogenomics, Institute of Molecular Biology, National Academy of Sciences of Armenia, Yerevan, Armenia
- <sup>ag</sup> Saxo-Institute, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark
- <sup>ah</sup> Center for Archaeological Research, S. Toraighyrov Pavlodar State University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan
- <sup>ai</sup> State Historical and Cultural Reserve-Museum (ISSYK), Almaty, Kazakhstan
- <sup>aj</sup> Institute of Archeology and Ethnography of Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk, Russian Federation
- <sup>ak</sup> Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, United States
- <sup>al</sup> Institute of Archaeology of Slovak Academy of Sciences, Nitra, Slovakia
- <sup>am</sup> First Faculty of Medicine, Institute for History of Medicine and Foreign Languages, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic
- <sup>an</sup> Archaeological Laboratory, Kostanay State University, Kostanay, Kazakhstan
- <sup>ao</sup> Department of Historical Studies, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden
- <sup>ap</sup> Institute of History and Cultural Heritage of National Academy of Sciences, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
- <sup>aq</sup> Institute of Problems Development of North Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, Tyumen, Russian Federation
- <sup>ar</sup> Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada
- <sup>as</sup> Far-Eastern Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnology, Ulan-Ude, Russian Federation
- <sup>at</sup> Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Mongolian, Buddhist, and Tibetan Studies, Ulan-Ude, Russian Federation
- <sup>au</sup> Laboratoire D'Anthropobiologie Moléculaire et D'Imagerie de Synthèse, Université de Toulouse, Toulouse, France
- <sup>av</sup> Departments of Integrative Biology and Statistics, University of Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, United States

#### Краткое описание

For thousands of years the Eurasian steppes have been a centre of human migrations and cultural change. Here we sequence the genomes of 137 ancient humans (about 1× average coverage), covering a period of 4,000 years, to understand the population history of the Eurasian steppes after the Bronze Age migrations. We find that the genetics of the Scythian groups that dominated the Eurasian steppes throughout the Iron Age were highly structured, with diverse origins comprising Late Bronze Age herders, European farmers and southern Siberian hunter-gatherers. Later, Scythians admixed with the eastern steppe nomads who formed the Xiongnu confederations, and moved westward in about the second or third century bc, forming the Hun traditions in the fourth-fifth century ad, and carrying with them plague that was basal to the Justinian plague. These nomads were further admixed with East Asian groups during several short-Term khanates in the Medieval period. These historical events transformed the Eurasian steppes from being inhabited by Indo-European speakers of largely West Eurasian ancestry to the mostly Turkic-speaking groups of the present day, who are primarily of East Asian ancestry. © 2018 Macmillan Publishers Ltd., part of Springer Nature.

**Издатель:** Nature Publishing Group

**ISSN:** 00280836

**CODEN:** NATUA

2-s2.0-85047137672

**Тип документа:** Article

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

- 27) Nugmanov, A.<sup>a</sup>, Beishova, I.<sup>a</sup>, Kokanov, S.<sup>a</sup>, Lozowicka, B.<sup>b</sup>, Kaczynski, P.<sup>b</sup>, Konecki, R.<sup>b</sup>, Snarska, K.<sup>b</sup>, Wołejko, E.<sup>c</sup>, Sarsembayeva, N.<sup>d</sup>, Abdigaliyeva, T.<sup>d</sup>

**Systems to reduce mycotoxin contamination of cereals in the agricultural region of Poland and Kazakhstan** (2018) *Crop Protection*, 106, pp. 64-71. Цитировано 3 раз.

<sup>a</sup> Baitursynov Kostanay State University, Baitursynov Str 47, Kostanay, 110000, Kazakhstan

<sup>b</sup> Institute of Plant Protection – National Research Institute, Chelmonskiego Str 22, Białystok, 15-195, Poland

<sup>c</sup> Białystok University of Technology, Department of Chemistry, Biology and Biotechnology, Wiejska Str 45E, Białystok, 15-351, Poland

<sup>d</sup> Kazakh National Agrarian University, Abay Str 26, Almaty, 050010, Kazakhstan

**Краткое описание**

Field trials were conducted at two different geographical locations to study the effect of pesticide protection and its consequence on the mycotoxin level, ergosterol and quality parameters of wheat. The treatments involved the application of: herbicide (aryloxyalcanoic and benzoic acid), a set of two (benzimidazole and strobilurin) or three (triazole and morpholine) fungicides and a mix of herbicide and fungicides. Polish and Kazakh varieties of wheat were monitored in a three-year study. Weed populations were controlled by MCPA and dicamba, and a reduction of mycotoxin in wheat grain was observed at both geographical locations. The most significant reduction of the mycotoxin (trichothecenes, fumonisins and zearalenone) levels resulted from the application of combined MCPA/dicamba (BBCH 19–28) and thiophanate methyl/azoxystrobin (BBCH 44–58) and propiconazole/cyproconazole/tebuconazole/triadimenol/spiroxamine (BBCH 68–77). The highest concentrations of zearalenone and deoxynivalenol were detected in the control plots (571.0 and 151.0 µg/kg). The relationships between the fungal biomarker ergosterol and mycotoxins, were observed. The highest levels of ergosterol and contamination with mycotoxin were obtained for the Kazakh and Polish cereals in 2016. © 2017 Elsevier Ltd

**Издатель:** Elsevier Ltd

**ISSN:** 02612194

**CODEN:** CRPTD

2-s2.0-85038087919

**Тип документа:** Article

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

- 28) Syczyło, K.<sup>a</sup>, Platt-Samoraj, A.<sup>a</sup>, Bancercz-Kisiel, A.<sup>a</sup>, Szczerba-Turek, A.<sup>a</sup>, Pajdak-Czaus, J.<sup>a</sup>, Łabuć, S.<sup>a</sup>, Procajto, Z.<sup>a</sup>, Socha, P.<sup>b</sup>, Chuzhebayeva, G.<sup>c</sup>, Szweda, W.<sup>a</sup>

**The prevalence of *Yersinia enterocolitica* in game animals in Poland**

(2018) *PLoS ONE*, 13 (3), статья № e0195136, . Цитировано 3 раз.

<sup>a</sup> Department of Epizootiology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Oczapowskiego 13, Olsztyn, Poland

<sup>b</sup> Department of Animal Reproduction with Clinic, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Oczapowskiego 13, Olsztyn, Poland

<sup>c</sup> Department of Veterinary Public Health, Faculty of Veterinary and Livestock Technology, Baitursynov Kostanay State University, Baitursynov 47, Kostanay, Kazakhstan

**Краткое описание**

Natural reservoirs of *Yersinia* (*Y.*) *enterocolitica* comprise different animal species, but little is known about the role of wild animals in the epidemiology of yersiniosis. The aim of the study was to evaluate the prevalence of *Y. enterocolitica* among game animals in Poland. The bio-serotypes and the pathogenicity markers of the analyzed isolates were determined. The experimental material comprised rectal swabs from 857 free-living animals hunter-harvested over a period of 2 years (2013–2014) in hunting districts across Poland. The isolates from bacteriological studies were confirmed by PCR and bio-serotyped based on the results of biochemical and agglutination tests. In the group of the 218 analyzed isolates of *Y. enterocolitica*, 133 were derived from wild boars, 70 from red deer, 11 from roe deer and 4 from fallow deer, and they accounted for 61.0%, 32.1%, 5.1% and 1.8% of all isolates, respectively. Bio-serotyping assays revealed that 91.7% of the examined isolates belonged to biotype 1A (200/218). The remaining 18 isolates belonged to bio-serotypes 1B/NI (3/218, 1.4%), 1B/ O:8 (1/218, 0.5%), 2/NI (6/218, 2.8%), 2/O:27 (1/218, 0.5%), 2/O:3 (1/218, 0.5%), 2/O:9 (2/ 218, 0.9%), 3/NI (2/218, 0.9%), 4/O:3 (1/218, 0.5%) and 4/O:9 (1/218, 0.5%). The *ail* gene, a suggestive virulence gene for *Y. enterocolitica*, has been found in 30 isolates from 20 wild boars, in 6 isolates from red deer, and in 1 isolate from roe deer. Our study demonstrated that *Y. enterocolitica* is frequently isolated from game animals in Poland, which poses a risk of spreading these infectious agents to other animal species and humans. © 2018 Syczyło et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

**Издатель:** Public Library of Science

**ISSN:** 19326203

**CODEN:** POLNC

2-s2.0-85045022156

**Тип документа:** Article

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

**Тип доступа:** Open Access

- 29) Kokanov, S.K.<sup>a</sup>, Yunussova, G.B.<sup>a</sup>, Beishova, I.S.<sup>a</sup>, Poddudinskaya, T.V.<sup>a</sup>, Beyshov, R.S.<sup>a</sup>, Aitkeldiyeva, S.A.<sup>b</sup>, Faizulina, E.R.<sup>b</sup>, Tatarkina, L.G.<sup>b</sup>

**Studying oil products' degradation in soil by consortia of autochthonous strains from the black soils of Northern Kazakhstan**

(2018) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 10 (2), pp. 352-356.

<sup>a</sup> The Kostanay State University A. Baitursynov, Baitursynov st., 47, Kostanay, 11000, Kazakhstan

<sup>b</sup> RSE "Institute of Microbiology and Virology" MAS RK, Bogenbai Batyr st., 103, Almaty, 050056, Kazakhstan

#### Краткое описание

The possibility of using the selected active associations of hydrocarbon-oxidizing microorganisms for cleaning soil from oil products - diesel fuel, waste motor oil, axle oil and gear lube - has been studied. A model experiment in cleaning black soils of Northern Kazakhstan contaminated with oil products showed the efficiency of the created associations of hydrocarbon-oxidizing microorganisms. 2 months after introducing the associations, degradation of diesel fuel was 81.3 to 83.4%. Subsidence of axle oil, waste motor oil and gear lube during the same period was 42.2-45.3%, 38.6-39.2%, and 38.6-42.1%, respectively. Bioremediation of soils with the selected active associations resulted in decreasing their phytotoxicity. Thus, in the experimental variants, radish seed germination was 80 to 90%, and the average plant stem length varied between 73.5 mm and 104.8 mm. In the reference variants with germination of 50-70%, seedlings height did not exceed 72 mm. © 2018, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

**Издатель:** Pharmainfo Publications

**ISSN:** 09751459

2-s2.0-85042786467

**Тип документа:** Article

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

- 30) Seleuova, L.A., Naimanov, D.K., Jaworski, Z., Aubakirov, M.Z.H., Mustafin, M.K., Mustafin, B.M., Safronova, O.S., Baktybaev, G.T., Turabaev, A.T., Domatski, V.N.

#### Population genetic characteristic of horses of mugalzhар breed by STR-markers

(2018) *Biomedical Research (India)*, 29 (18), pp. 3508-3511.

Baitursynov State University, Baytursynov Str., 47, Kostanay, Kazakhstan

#### Краткое описание

One of the most important tasks of improvement of horse breeds is investigation into genetic determinants responsible for formation of high productivity and use of genetic monitoring upon selection control. Nowadays genome selection is the most advanced estimation method of breeding abilities. This article presents results of genetic testing of DNA of Mugalzhар horses by 16 microsatellite loci, from 5 to 13 alleles have been identified. Genetic diversity (Nv) of modern population of purebred brood horses was at the level of 7.882, polymorphism (Ae) equalled to 4.457, heterozygosity (Ho)-to 0.754, He-to 0.775, fixation index (Fis)-to 0.027; it referred to a cluster of native/local breeds. Polymorphism varied from 2.785 to 7.442; actually observed heterozygosity from 0.138 to 0.931; theoretically expected one-from 0.641 to 0.866. The number of active alleles in population (Na) was equal to 134.0. © 2018, Scientific Publishers of India. All rights reserved.

**Издатель:** Scientific Publishers of India

**ISSN:** 0970938X

**CODEN:** BIRSE

2-s2.0-85056124201

**Тип документа:** Article

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

**Тип доступа:** Open Access

- 31) Ibraev, E.

#### Evolution of the image of the British Empire and reflection in the English cinema

(2018) *Dialog so Vremem*, (62), pp. 273-293.

Kostanay State University named by A. Baitursynov, Kazakhstan

#### Краткое описание

The article deals with the transformation of the image of the British Empire in the 19 th -20 th centuries based on the evolution of ideas in British society and English art cinema. The author of the study identified factors that allowed the artistic image of the empire to continuously evolve and change its ideological attitudes for the British and the world cinema audience. As it turned out, the cinematography of Great Britain in general went the same way as the evolution of socio-political views in the country. Drawing ideas from the surrounding reality, the filmmakers interpreted them on the screen, according to the nature of the era, often willingly or unwittingly under the influence of state policy and imperial ideology, and this in turn influenced public opinion in England, giving the course of its development a directed character. © 2018 Aquilo. All rights reserved.

**Издатель:** Aquilo

**ISSN:** 20737564

2-s2.0-85052095495

**Тип документа:** Review

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

- 32) Taskuzhina, A.B., Shahaman, Z.B., Bekmagambetova, M.Z., Bekmagambetov, R.K., Ismailov, S.S., Tourehanova, S.A.

**Slavic population in western and northeastern Kazakhstan in the XVIII century**

(2018) *Astra Salvensis*, 6 (1), pp. 43-54. Цитирован(ы) 1 раз.

Kostanay State University named after A. Baytursynov, Kazakhstan

**Краткое описание**

Studying the origins of the formation of the ethnos of a certain territory contributes to the determination of an integral historical picture. Therefore, the main goal of the work is to analyze the establishment of the Slav population in Western and NorthEastern Kazakhstan in the XVIII century. To achieve this goal, the authors studied a number of historical documents that made it possible to determine that the Cossacks, the military, and the peasants dominated the Slavic population. It is established that in the second half of the XVIII century. The lower military ranks, peasants from European Russia were resettled to the regions of Kazakhstan. Decree of the Government of August 6, 1762, was allowed to resettle the exiles along the Irtysh line from Ust-Kamenogorsk to Omsk fortress. The Senate Decree of 1766, allowed the relocation of artists and craftspeople who lived in Tobolsk and other cities of Siberia at will to the upper Irtysh fortresses. © 2018 Transilvanian Association for the Literature and Culture of Romanian People (ASTRA). All rights reserved.

**Издатель:** Transilvanian Association for the Literature and Culture of Romanian People (ASTRA)

**ISSN:** 23934727

2-s2.0-85047157134

**Тип документа:** Review

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

- 33) Ibragimov, P.S., Rychshanova, R.M., Mendybayeva, A.M., Shevchenko, P.V., Bermukhametov, Z.Z.

**Designing an ELISA test system for identifying trenbolone hormone based on specific polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies**

(2018) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 10 (1), pp. 138-141.

Kostanai State University A. Baitursynov, A.Baitursynov Street 47, Kostanai, 110000, Kazakhstan

**Краткое описание**

As a result of the research, methods of obtaining conjugate preparations of trenbolone with antigenic properties have been developed. Optimal schemes of animal immunization have been developed, which allow obtaining preparations of specific antibodies. Hybrid strains producing antibodies to the trenbolone have been obtained, their immunochemical properties have been studied, and their preparative quantity has been accumulated. The protocol for the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) with the use of conjugation preparations with high molecular carriers, enzymes, and preparations of specific antibodies has been determined. Sensitivity and specificity of the developed ELISA test system have been checked. The protocol of preparing material samples for ELISA testing has been defined. The research has been performed within the framework of the scientific project of grant financing by Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Development of the ELISA test system for trenbolone determination in animal products". © 2018, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

**Издатель:** Pharmainfo Publications

**ISSN:** 09751459

2-s2.0-85041126836

**Тип документа:** Article

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

- 34) Kozhakhmetov, G.Z.<sup>a</sup>, Askarov, E.K.<sup>a</sup>, Askarova, G.M.<sup>b</sup>

**Legal responsibility in the legislative system of Kazakhstan**

(2018) *Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics*, 9 (5), pp. 1696-1707.

<sup>a</sup> Department of Theory and History of State and Law, Karaganda State University named after Academician E.A. Buketov, Karaganda, Kazakhstan

<sup>b</sup> Department of Civil Law and Process, Kostanay State University named after A. Baitursynov, Kostanay, Kazakhstan

**Краткое описание**

The relevance of the study is caused by the paramount importance of the legal responsibility institution, without which one cannot imagine the existence of the legal state. Threading all the spheres of public life, the legal category of responsibility is a significant element of the mechanism for their regulation and plays an important role in the provision of order and safety. The objective of the paper is in the cognition of the complicated and multi-faceted phenomenon of legal responsibility and in

the definition of its position in the legislative system of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In this regard, this paper is aimed at the revealing of the main approaches towards the understanding of the responsibility in law, the study of the kinds of legal responsibility and their legal sources. The leading approach in the study is the analysis that allows integrally considering the accumulated theoretical experience in the issues of legal responsibility, as well as revealing the drawbacks in the documentation of the responsibility in the applicable legislation. The paper presents modern concepts of legal responsibility, reveals the existing definitions of its concept, and considers the system of legal responsibility and its basic elements (kinds) with the definition of its legal framework for each element of the responsibility. The materials of the paper may be helpful to the scientists in their research of the problems of legal responsibility in all the legal branches, university teachers and students in the educational process when studying and teaching the legal disciplines. © 2018, by ASERS® Publishing. All rights reserved.

**Издатель:** ASERS Publishing House

**ISSN:** 2068696X

2-s2.0-85069682342

**Тип документа:** Article

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

- 35) Ashimkhan, K.<sup>a</sup>, Kuat, B.<sup>a</sup>, Khasenovich, V.K.<sup>b</sup>, Kabdishevich, K.S.<sup>b</sup>, Uzbekovna, B.A.<sup>b</sup>

**Chemolithoautotrophic bacteria in conditions of bioleaching of metals from uranium-containing ores**

(2018) *International Multidisciplinary Scientific GeoConference Surveying Geology and Mining Ecology Management, SGEM*, 18 (1.4), pp. 27-34.

<sup>a</sup> Zhetysu state university after I. Zhansugurov, Kazakhstan

<sup>b</sup> Kostanay state university after A. Baitursynov, Kazakhstan

**Краткое описание**

New efficient ways of processing mineral raw materials are one of the determinants of scientific and technological progress. In recent years, there has been a tendency to reduce the metal content and complicate the mineral composition of processed ore raw materials, and increase requirements for environmental protection. All this leads to a rise in the cost of mining and extraction of useful components. The ever-growing demand for metals leads to the need to use poor ore, deposits lying at great depths, dumps of mining enterprises [1-8]. Kazakhstan is the largest raw material base for uranium mining in the world, therefore the study of the role of microorganisms carrying out the oxidation of sulphide minerals is very relevant. This chapter presents material on the qualitative and quantitative composition of microorganisms in the heap leaching of off-balance ores [8-15]. © SGEM2018.

**Издатель:** International Multidisciplinary Scientific Geoconference

**ISSN:** 13142704

**ISBN:** 9786197408355; 9786197408362; 9786197408379; 9786197408386; 9786197408393; 9786197408409; 9786197408416; 9786197408423; 9786197408430; 9786197408447; 9786197408454; 9786197408461; 9786197408478; 9786197408485; 9786197408492; 9786197408508; 9786197408515; 9786197408522; 9786197408355

2-s2.0-85058895264

**Тип документа:** Conference Paper

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

- 36) Amantayev, M.<sup>a</sup>, Gaifullin, G.<sup>b</sup>, Kravchenko, R.<sup>b</sup>, Kushnir, V.<sup>b</sup>, Nurushev, S.<sup>b</sup>

**Investigation of the furrow formation by the disc tillage tools**

(2018) *Bulgarian Journal of Agricultural Science*, 24 (4), pp. 704-709.

<sup>a</sup> Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture, Kostanay Department, Laboratory of Mechanization of the Soil Tillage and Grain Crop Planting, Kostanay, 110011, Kazakhstan

<sup>b</sup> Kostanay State University A. Baitursynov, Engineering Technical Faculty, Kostanay, 110011, Kazakhstan

**Краткое описание**

Tillage operation is one of the most power consuming processes in agriculture. Disc tillage tools due to their numerous advantages are of great importance in agriculture all over the world. In order to minimize the power requirements for the tillage process, it is developed the disc tillage tool by dividing the plain cutting surface into separate elements and turning them at an angle to the plane of rotation. This type of designing provides a condition for the soil sliding on the working surface. However, their furrow formation process differs from the known tillage tools. Hence, the purpose of this research is to improve the work quality, namely smoothness of the furrow bottom, weed destroying, due to the optimization of the furrow formation process based on the modeling of the soil-separate cutting elements of the tillage disc interaction. Mathematical models for determining the parameters of the furrows formed by three types of the disc tillage tools, namely with a plain concave and conical ring working surfaces, with separate cutting blades, mounted obliquely to the plane of rotation were presented. Experiments were carried out with the model of disc with the separate cutting blades under controlled conditions in the soil bin, filled with sand. The disc angle was 20°, 30°, 40° and the kinematic coefficient (ratio of peripheral disc speed to forward speed) was 1.0, 1.33, 1.8 and 2.2. Cutting blades inclined to the plane of rotation form short furrows with the

elliptic section, inclined to the travel direction at an angle of 35-90° depending on the disc angle and the kinematical coefficient. © 2018, Agricultural Academy, Bulgaria. All rights reserved.

**Издатель:** Agricultural Academy, Bulgaria

**ISSN:** 13100351

2-s2.0-85053622811

**Тип документа:** Article

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

- 37) Akhmetova, B.Z.<sup>a</sup>, Kaliev, B.N.<sup>a</sup>, Karabulatova, I.S.<sup>b</sup>, Bazalina, E.N.<sup>c</sup>, V.skachkova, L.<sup>d</sup>

**The cognitive analysis of Turkic ethnonyms “Kazakh” and “Tatar” in the linguistic space of the Russian frontier in the context of ethno-confessional dialogue [El análisis cognitivo de los etnónimos turcos “Kazajo” y “Tártaro” en el Espacio lingüístico de la frontera rusa en el contexto del diálogo etnoconfesional]**

(2018) *Opcion*, 34 (85), pp. 1509-1526.

<sup>a</sup> Kostanay State University named by A. Baytursynov, Kostanay, Kazakhstan

<sup>b</sup> RUDN-university, Moscow, Russian Federation

<sup>c</sup> Maykop State Technological University, Maykop, Russian Federation

<sup>d</sup> Federal State-Funded Educational Institution of Higher Education, Bryansk State Academician I.G. Petrovski University, Bryansk, Russian Federation

#### **Краткое описание**

In a calm social situation, ethnic identity is often not actualized, then with a change in the national-state identification framework, the role of ethnicity increases. It performs a protective function, being a kind of reaction to the instability of society as a more ancient and stable form of information structuring of the world. The Russian frontier is represented by the south of the Tyumen Oblast, and the Kazakh frontier by the North Kazakhstan. The Russian population of this territory has consistently assimilated the representatives of many peoples living in the studied region (Khanty, Mansi, Komi, Ukrainians, Poles, Kazakhs, Tatars, etc.), being an example of a complex metisny population with the predominant Russian dominant. On the example of the speech of local Kazakhs, Tatars and Russians, the author shows how the transformation takes place within the modern Eurasian language identity of the Russian-Kazakhstan borderland. The Tyumen region has aroused interest among researchers for quite a long time as a multicultural, polyethnic and multilingual education with a complex structure, in which various ethnic groups and diasporas play an important role, therefore the issue of in-depth analysis of the evolution of languages and state regulation of their functioning is extremely relevant. At the same time, this work sets the analysis vector for other border areas of the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan (Saratov, Orenburg, Astrakhan, Kurgan regions, Altai Krai, etc.) in various aspects. We have proposed for the first time the periodization of the stages of the evolution of the functioning of languages in the Russian-Kazakhstan frontier. It should be recognized that the territory of the modern Russian-Kazakhstan border area from antiquity experienced intense linguistic stress due to the influence of the movement of peoples, branches of the Great Silk Road, historically established migrations, therefore the population of the region was initially formed in a situation of polyethnicity. © 2018, Universidad del Zulia. All rights reserved.

**Издатель:** Universidad del Zulia

**ISSN:** 10121587

2-s2.0-85062699046

**Тип документа:** Article

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

- 38) Isakova, S.S.<sup>a</sup>, Kusaiynova, Z.A.<sup>b</sup>, Kenzhemuratova, S.K.<sup>b</sup>, Zhuminova, A.B.<sup>a</sup>, Utegulov, O.Z.<sup>c</sup>, Mukhtarullina, A.R.<sup>d</sup>

**Worldview within the terms of concepts, sphere of concepts and conceptualization**

(2018) *Analele Universitatii din Craiova - Seria Stiinte Filologice, Lingvistica*, 40 (1-2), pp. 298-317.

<sup>a</sup> K. Zhubanov Aktobe Regional State University, Kazakhstan

<sup>b</sup> S. Seifullin Kazakh Agrotechnical University, Kazakhstan

<sup>c</sup> A. Baitursynov, Kostanay State University, Kazakhstan

<sup>d</sup> Bashkir State University, Russian Federation

#### **Краткое описание**

This article considers a problem of concept and world image in the light of the general theory of language and thought relation. The concept receives definition in comparison with both ordinary meaning of a generally used word and with the exact meaning of the scientific term. The problem of language units interpretation as structures of knowledge representation is permanently relevant, as the mental model of reality reflected in the language as a whole, and in minds of certain carriers in particular, can be judged by the set of concepts. The goal of this study is to identify, how the discovery of concepts in literary texts sheds new light on the understanding of literary creation. To sum it up, the penetration into the conceptual sphere allows better understanding of world view and behavior of people, reveals universal traits of all peoples' concept sphere and nationally specific features. © 2018, Editura Universitaria Craiova. All rights reserved.

**Издатель:** Editura Universitaria Craiova

**ISSN:** 12245712

2-s2.0-85058699612

**Тип документа:** Article

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

- 39) Zhanabayeva, K.K.<sup>a</sup>, Ongarbayeva, N.O.<sup>a</sup>, Ruchkina, G.A.<sup>b</sup>, Yesseyeva, G.K.<sup>c</sup>, Smolyakova, V.L.<sup>d</sup>

**Features of technological properties of triticale grain of Kazakhstan's selection**

(2018) *Journal of Engineering and Applied Sciences*, 13 (Special Issue 10), pp. 8292-8299.

<sup>a</sup> Almaty Technological University, 100 Tole bi, Almaty, 050012, Kazakhstan

<sup>b</sup> Kostanai State Pedagogical Institute, 11 8 Tauelsizdik, Kostanai, 11 0000, Kazakhstan

<sup>c</sup> Kostanai Engineering and Economics University Named after M. Dulatov, 59 Chemyshevsky, Kostanai, 110000, Kazakhstan

<sup>d</sup> Kostanai State University A. Baitursynov, 47 A. Baytursynov Street, Kostanai, 110000, Kazakhstan

**Краткое описание**

As a result of the research, the technological features of the triticale grain of Kazakhstan's selection have been experimentally determined: physico-chemical, biochemical and flour-grinding properties. Based on the planning of experiments interrelation between the quantitative and qualitative indices of individual varieties of triticale grain was established. The optimal modes of the process of cold conditioning of grain of experimental varieties are determined. In addition, optimal grinding modes were determined when grinding grain samples for the I break system -35-40%, for the II break system -45-50%, for the III break system -35-40%. It is noted that in the process of grinding and forming the quality of triticale flour from the central part of the endosperm of grain by processing the cereal on the sieve purifier, it will give a real opportunity to obtain special flour with specified properties. © Medwell Journals, 2017.

**Издатель:** Medwell Journals

**ISSN:** 1816949X

2-s2.0-85056426059

**Тип документа:** Article

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

- 40) Kondubaeva, M.R.<sup>a</sup>, Ongarbaeva, A.T.<sup>a</sup>, Bekalay, N.K.<sup>b</sup>, Aubakirova, A.K.<sup>c</sup>, Berdenva, S.Sh.<sup>d</sup>, Tolkinbayev, A.K.<sup>e</sup>

**The problem of correctness and reliability of the study in trilingual education [Formación profesional del futuro docente de primaria a través de la realización de la continuidad inter-sujeto]**

(2018) *Opcion*, 34 (85-2), pp. 517-543.

<sup>a</sup> Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

<sup>b</sup> Almaty University of Power Engineering and Telecommunications, Almaty, Kazakhstan

<sup>c</sup> Astana, Kazakhstan

<sup>d</sup> Associate Professor, dean of the humanities and social Faculty of Kostanay State University, Kazakhstan

<sup>e</sup> Kostanai Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kostanai, Kazakhstan

**Краткое описание**

This article deals with the problem of correctness and reliability of experimental research methods and simulations of the basic research methods of decision the problem in a pedagogical experiment. Modeling of the educational process is used of the context with classical methods of research and modern innovative methods of self-education, co-education, cooperation and self-organization of the synergetic approach in pedagogy. In particular, the analysis and synthesis of classical scientific and methodical works on the subject of research are combined with the methods of modeling the educational process and mathematical modeling as an argumentative basis of the reliability of the results. © 2018, Universidad del Zulia. All rights reserved.

**Издатель:** Universidad del Zulia

**ISSN:** 10121587

2-s2.0-85055525949

**Тип документа:** Article

**Стадия публикации:** Final

**Источник:** Scopus

---

**ELSEVIER**

Авторские права © 2019 Elsevier B.V. Все права защищены. Scopus® является зарегистрированным товарным знаком Elsevier B.V.

 **RELX Group™**