

## Запись 1 из 22

**Название:** COENOFLORA PULSATILLA PATENS (L.) MILL. s.l. IN NORTHERN KAZAKHSTAN**Авторы:** Sultangazina, GJ (Sultangazina, G. J.); Kuprijanov, OA (Kuprijanov, O. A.); Kuprijanov, AN (Kuprijanov, A. N.); Beyshov, RS (Beyshov, R. S.)**Источник:** BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN **Выпуск:** 4 **Стр.:** 83-92 **DOI:** 10.32014/2019.2518-1467.95 **Опубликовано:** JUL-AUG 2019

**Аннотация:** The current article presents the results of the study made on Pulsatilla patens (L.) Mill. s.l. coenoflora of Northern Kazakhstan. The materials have been obtained in the course of field research considering the literary data. The list of pulsatilla flora discovered in Northern Kazakhstan is based on detailed route studies. The coenoflora of Pulsatilla patens (L.) Mill. s.l. in Northern Kazakhstan includes 168 species belonging to 42 families and 141 genera. The leading families are Asteraceae, Poaceae, Rosaceae, Fabaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Ranunculaceae. The largest number of species refers to perennial species (150), annuals and biennials make up 15 species, ephemera - 3 species. Among the life forms, there are mainly long-rooted (70) and stem-rooted (36) species. The coenoflora has a steppe character with a small number of forest floristic elements correlating with ecological conditions of the rocky (and partly sparsely forest) habitats where the populations are formed. The eco-biological analysis confirmed a meadow-steppe character of coenoflora. Anthropogenic breach of coenoflora is expressed in a rather large number of weed species (18 species - 11%).

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## Запись 2 из 22

**Название:** Tracking Five Millennia of Horse Management with Extensive Ancient Genome Time Series

**Авторы:** Fages, A (Fages, Antoine); Hanghoj, K (Hanghoj, Kristian); Khan, N (Khan, Naveed); Gaunitz, C (Gaunitz, Charleen); Seguin-Orlando, A (Seguin-Orlando, Andaine); Leonardi, M (Leonardi, Michela); Constantz, CM (Constantz, Christian McCrory); Gamba, C (Gamba, Cristina); Al-Rasheid, KAS (Al-Rasheid, Khaled A. S.); Albizuri, S (Albizuri, Silvia); Alfarhan, AH (Alfarhan, Ahmed H.); Allentoft, M (Allentoft, Morten); Alquraishi, S (Alquraishi, Saleh); Anthony, D (Anthony, David); Baimukhanov, N (Baimukhanov, Nurbol); Barrett, JH (Barrett, James H.); Bayarsaikhan, J (Bayarsaikhan, Jamsranjav); Benecke, N (Benecke, Norbert); Bernaldez-Sanchez, E (Bernaldez-Sanchez, Eloisa); Berrocal-Rangel, L (Berrocal-Rangel, Luis); Biglari, F (Biglari, Fereidoun); Boessenkool, S (Boessenkool, Sanne); Boldgiv, B (Boldgiv, Bazartseren); Brem, G (Brem, Gottfried); Brown, D (Brown, Dorcas); Burger, J (Burger, Joachim); Crubezy, E (Crubezy, Eric); Daugnora, L (Daugnora, Linas); Davoudi, H (Davoudi, Hossein); Damgaard, PD (Damgaard, Peter de Barros); de Villa-Ceballos, MDLY (de Chorro y de Villa-Ceballos, Maria de los Angeles); Deschler-Erb, S (Deschler-Erb, Sabine); Detry, C (Detry, Cleia); Dill, N (Dill, Nadine); Oom, MDM (Oom, Maria do Mar); Dohr, A (Dohr, Anna); Ellingvag, S (Ellingvag, Sturla); Erdenebaatar, D (Erdenebaatar, Diimaajav); Fathi, H (Fathi, Homa); Felkel, S (Felkel, Sabine); Fernandez-Rodriguez, C (Fernandez-Rodriguez, Carlos); Garcia-Vinas, E (Garcia-Vinas, Esteban); Germonpre, M (Germonpre, Mietje); Granada, JD (Granado, Jose D.); Hallsson, JH (Hallsson, Jon H.); Hemmer, H (Hemmer, Helmut); Hofreiter, M (Hofreiter, Michael); Kasparov, A (Kasparov, Aleksei); Khasanov, M (Khasanov, Mutalib); Khazaeli, R (Khazaeli, Roya); Kosintsev, P (Kosintsev, Pavel); Kristiansen, K (Kristiansen, Kristian); Kubatbek, T (Kubatbek, Tabaldiev); Kuderna, L (Kuderna, Lukas); Kuznetsov, P (Kuznetsov, Pavel); Laleh, H (Laleh, Haeedeh); Leonard, JA (Leonard, Jennifer A.); Lhuillier, J (Lhuillier, Johanna); von Lettow-Vorbeck, CL (von Lettow-Vorbeck, Corina Liesau); Logvin, A (Logvin, Andrey); Lougas, L (Lougas, Lembi); Ludwig, A (Ludwig, Arne); Luis, C (Luis, Cristina); Arruda, AM (Arruda, Ana Margarida); Marques-Bonet, T (Marques-Bonet, Tomas); Silva, RM (Silva, Raquel Matoso); Merz, V (Merz, Victor); Mijiddorj, E (Mijiddorj, Enkhbayar); Miller, BK (Miller, Bryan K.); Monchalov, O (Monchalov, Oleg); Mohaseb, FA (Mohaseb, Fatemeh A.); Morales, A (Morales, Arturo); Nieto-Espinet, A (Nieto-Espinet, Ariadna); Nistelberger, H (Nistelberger, Heidi); Onar, V (Onar, Vedat); Palsdottir, AH (Palsdottir, Albina H.); Pitulko, V (Pitulko, Vladimir); Pitskhelauri, K (Pitskhelauri, Konstantin); Pruvost, M (Pruvost, Melanie); Sikanjic, PR (Sikanjic, Petra Rajic); Papasa, AR (Papasa, Anita Rapan); Roslyakova, N (Roslyakova, Natalia); Sardari, A (Sardari, Alireza); Sauer, E (Sauer, Eberhard); Schafberg, R (Schafberg, Renate); Scheu, A (Scheu, Amelie); Schibler, J (Schibler, Jorg); Schlumbaum, A (Schlumbaum, Angela); Serrand, N (Serrand, Nathalie); Serres-Armero, A (Serres-Armero, Aitor); Shapiro, B (Shapiro, Beth); Seno, SS (Seno, Shiva Sheikhi); Shevnina, I (Shevnina, Irina); Shidrang, S (Shidrang, Sonia); Southon, J (Southon, John); Star, B (Star, Bastiaan); Sykes, N (Sykes, Naomi); Taheri, K (Taheri, Kamal); Taylor, W (Taylor, William); Teegen, WR (Teegen, Wolf-Rudiger); Vukicevic, TT (Vukicevic, Tajana Trbojevic); Trixl, S (Trixl, Simon); Tumen, D (Tumen, Dashzeveg); Undrakhbold, S (Undrakhbold, Sainbileg); Usmanova, E (Usmanova, Emma); Vahdati, A (Vahdati, Ali); Valenzuela-Lamas, S (Valenzuela-Lamas, Silvia); Viegas, C (Viegas, Catarina); Wallner, B (Wallner, Barbara); Weinstock, J (Weinstock, Jaco); Zaibert, V (Zaibert, Victor); Clavel, B (Clavel, Benoit); Lepetz, S (Lepetz, Sebastien); Mashkour, M (Mashkour, Marjan); Helgason, A (Helgason, Agnar); Stefansson, K (Stefansson, Kari); Eric Barrey (Barrey, Eric); Willerslev, E (Willerslev, Eske); Outram, AK (Outram, Alan K.); Librado, P (Librado, Pablo); Orlando, L (Orlando, Ludovic)

**Источник:** CELL **Том:** 177 **Выпуск:** 6 **Стр.:** 1419-+ **DOI:** 10.1016/j.cell.2019.03.049 **Опубликовано:** MAY 30 2019

**Аннотация:** 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 civilisations. 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.

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Автор	Номера ResearcherID Web of Science	Номер ORCID
Pitulko, Vladimir	N-4009-2019	
Leonardi, Michela	C-5431-2019	0000-0001-8933-9374
Merts, Viktor K.	O-1119-2019	0000-0003-3163-1609
Biglari, Fereidoun	C-5290-2017	0000-0001-7086-3037
Garcia-Vinas, Esteban	R-5557-2019	0000-0002-8607-7505
Arruda, Ana Margarida	F-3570-2016	0000-0002-7446-1104
Lougas, Lembi	N-2409-2019	0000-0003-2011-2141
Ellingvag, Sturla		0000-0002-4215-0061
Willerslev, Eske		0000-0002-7081-6748
Kuderna, Lukas		0000-0002-9992-9295
BAIMUKHANOV, NURBOL		0000-0003-3617-1007

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**Запись 3 из 22****Название:** The specifics of modern educational migration in the countries of the Customs Union (Russia, Republic of Belarus, Kazakhstan)**Авторы:** Yessentayeva, A (Yessentayeva, Assel); Akhmetova, BZ (Akhmetova, Bigaysha Z.); Kadirsizova, SB (Kadirsizova, Shynar B.); Kaziev, K (Kaziev, Karas); Baiulov, G (Baiulov, Gani); Rakhimbekova, GO (Rakhimbekova, Guldensin O.); Akhtanova, SK (Akhtanova, Saltanat K.)**Источник:** AMAZONIA INVESTIGA **Том:** 8 **Выпуск:** 19 **Стр.:** 130-137 **Опубликовано:** MAR-APR 2019

**Аннотация:** The article describes the types of student migration and methodological approaches to its study. The global trends in educational migration and the development of this process in Belarus in the period 1999-2014 are analyzed. The countries of origin are highlighted, and factors that contribute to attracting educational migrants to the Republic of Belarus are indicated. One of the characteristic trends in the development of the modern education system is the rapid growth of student migration throughout the twentieth century. The scale of academic mobility and academic migration has steadily increased throughout the world. But it was at the turn of the XX and XXI centuries. this type of mobility is becoming a massive global phenomenon. The Republic of Belarus clearly demonstrates the growing student mobility: there is an increase in both incoming and outgoing educational migration. In the period from 1999 to 2013 the rate of outgoing student mobility has increased by more than 5 times. The growth rate of incoming mobility is not as significant. The number of arriving school migrants is increasing year by year, but the rate of growth of incoming mobility over the past 8 years has been declining. From 2005 to 2014 In Belarus, more than 100 thousand foreign students were educated. In 2016, 100 thousand Kazakhstanis studied at foreign universities. In the 2018-2019 academic year, the number of foreign students has reached 23 thousand people, by 2020 it is planned to increase their number to 50 thousand people. For three years in a row, Russia has been accepting 15,000 foreigners for free tuition at several hundred universities in the country in 659 different areas and specialties. The British company QS recently placed Russia on the 26th place in the world for the quality of the higher education system. In 2016, the competition among foreigners was 4.5 people per Russian budget place, reports Rossotrudnichestvo.

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**Запись 4 из 22****Название:** Implementation of software for data processing of X-ray optical measurements for the analysis of structural parameters**Авторы:** Petrakov, DS (Petrakov, Dmitry S.); Smirnov, DI (Smirnov, Dmitry I.); Gerasimenko, NN (Gerasimenko, Nikolay N.); Medetov, NA (Medetov, Nurlan A.); Jikeev, AA (Jikeev, Azamat A.)**Источник:** JOURNAL OF APPLIED CRYSTALLOGRAPHY **Том:** 52 **Стр.:** 186-192 **DOI:** 10.1107/S1600576718016837 **Часть:** 1 **Опубликовано:** FEB 2019

**Аннотация:** 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.

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**Запись 5 из 22****Название:** DIGITAL SYSTEM OF QUARRY MANAGEMENT AS A SAAS SOLUTION: MINERAL DEPOSIT MODULE**Авторы:** Zarubin, M (Zarubin, M.); Zarubina, V (Zarubina, V); Fionin, E (Fionin, E.); Salykov, B (Salykov, B.); Salykova, O (Salykova, O.)**Источник:** MINING OF MINERAL DEPOSITS **Том:** 13 **Выпуск:** 2 **Стр.:** 91-102 **DOI:** 10.33271/mining13.02.091 **Опубликовано:** 2019

**Аннотация:** 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.

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**Запись 6 из 22****Название:** Pharmacokinetic profiles of metamizole (dipyrone) active metabolites in goats and its residues in milk**Авторы:** Kim, TW (Kim, Tae Won); Lebkowska-Wieruszewska, B (Lebkowska-Wieruszewska, Beata); Sitovs, A (Sitovs, Andrejs); Poapolathep, A (Poapolathep, Amnart); Owen, H (Owen, Helen); Lisowski, A (Lisowski, Andrzej); Abilova, Z (Abilova, Zulkyya); Giorgi, M (Giorgi, Mario)**Источник:** JOURNAL OF VETERINARY PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS **Том:** 41 **Выпуск:** 5 **Стр.:** 699-705 **DOI:** 10.1111/jvp.12679 **Опубликовано:** OCT 2018

**Аннотация:** 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 25mg/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 183.97g/ml (at 0.08hr) and 51.94g/ml (at 0.70hr) 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 1g/ml of MAA was found in the milk (at 48hr) 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.

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**Идентификаторы авторов:**

Автор	Номера ResearcherID Web of Science	Номер ORCID
Giorgi, Mario	J-5057-2019	
Giorgi, Mario	E-5451-2012	0000-0003-3657-4703
Abilova, Zylkyya	W-9247-2018	
Giorgi, Mario	R-5249-2018	0000-0003-3657-4703
Kim, Tae Won		0000-0002-5239-3833
Poapolathep, Amnart		0000-0001-5322-3281

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#### Запись 7 из 22

**Название:** Convergent trends of national media development under contemporary conditions of globalization and modernization of media sphere

**Авторы:** Gazizov, RR (Gazizov, Ramis R. h); Bulatova, MB (Bulatova, Madina B. a)

**Источник:** AMAZONIA INVESTIGA **Том:** 7 **Выпуск:** 14 **Стр.:** 368-374 **Опубликовано:** SEP-ОCT 2018

**Аннотация:** This article is devoted to the analysis of the modern national media development features under the influence of rapidly progressing phenomena of convergence and modernization. The ubiquitous spread of the Internet has led to dramatic changes in many spheres of life, including in journalism. The nature and specificity of communication between people, the culture of distribution and consumption of information, the genre features of the media, and the work of the editorial offices are currently undergoing significant transformations, largely due to the processes of convergence. In this regard, in the work there was defined the essence of the concept "convergence", and there were described various types of convergences: network convergence, convergence of terminals and convergence of services by the example of Kazakhstan mass media. The empirical material was Kazakhstan's network and regional news portals, newspapers and radio stations, which are the main channels for the distribution of content. The study showed that when creating their own websites, the mass media are trying to implement the principles of multimedia and hypertextuality in order to attract the audience, involving the active use of information in the form of text, animation, iconography, video and audio materials, and the principle of interactivity, aimed at organizing effective interaction with audience.

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#### Запись 8 из 22

**Название:** Differential influence of molybdenum and tungsten on the growth of barley seedlings and the activity of aldehyde oxidase under salinity

**Авторы:** Batyrshina, Z (Batyrshina, Zhaniya); Yergabyeva, TM (Yergabyeva, Timur M.); Nurbekova, Z (Nurbekova, Zhadyrassyn); Moldakimova, NA (Moldakimova, Nazira A.); Masalimov, ZK (Masalimov, Zhaksylyk K.); Sagi, M (Sagi, Moshe); Omarov, RT (Omarov, Rustem T.)

**Источник:** JOURNAL OF PLANT PHYSIOLOGY **Том:** 228 **Стр.:** 189-196 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.jplph.2018.06.009 **Опубликовано:** SEP 2018

**Аннотация:** 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.

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**Идентификаторы авторов:**

Автор	Номера ResearcherID Web of Science	Номер ORCID
SAGI, MOSHE	F-1777-2012	0000-0003-3307-9504
Yergaliyev, Timur M	S-4608-2016	0000-0001-6180-2179

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#### Запись 9 из 22

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

**Авторы:** Amantayev, M (Amantayev, Maxat); Gaifullin, G (Gaifullin, Gayaz); Kravchenko, R (Kravchenko, Ruslan); Kushnir, V (Kushnir, Valentina); Nurushev, S (Nurushev, Serik)

**Источник:** BULGARIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE **Том:** 24 **Выпуск:** 4 **Стр.:** 704-709 **Опубликовано:** AUG 2018

**Аннотация:** 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 degrees, 30 degrees, 40 degrees 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 degrees depending on the disc angle and the kinematical coefficient.

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#### Запись 10 из 22

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

**Авторы:** Watkins, M (Watkins, Mark); Ziyadin, S (Ziyadin, Sayabek); Imatayeva, A (Imatayeva, Aliya); Kurmangalieva, A (Kurmangalieva, Aizhan); Blembayeva, A (Blembayeva, Aigerim)

**Источник:** ECONOMIC ANNALS-XXI **Том:** 169 **Выпуск:** 1-2 **Стр.:** 40-45 **DOI:** 10.21003/ea.V169-08 **Опубликовано:** JUL 19 2018

**Аннотация:** 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.

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**Идентификаторы авторов:**

Автор	Номера ResearcherID Web of Science	Номер ORCID
Ziyadin, Sayabek	P-4238-2017	0000-0001-7219-1545

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#### Запись 11 из 22

**Название:** The fate of the metamizole active metabolites in goats and its residues in milk

**Авторы:** Sitovs, A (Sitovs, A.); Kim, TW (Kim, T. W.); Lebkowska-Wieruszewska, B (Lebkowska-Wieruszewska, B.); Poapolathep, A (Poapolathep, A.); Owen, H (Owen, H.); Lisowski, A (Lisowski, A.); Abilova, Z (Abilova, Z.); Giorgi, M (Giorgi, M.)

**Источник:** JOURNAL OF VETERINARY PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS **Аннотация к встрече:** P11.7 **Том:** 41 **Специальный выпуск:** SI **Стр.:** 135-135 **Приложение:** 1 **Опубликовано:** JUN 2018

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#### Запись 12 из 22

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

**Авторы:** Ziyadin, S (Ziyadin, Sayabek); Shash, N (Shash, Natalya); Kenzhebekova, D (Kenzhebekova, Dina); Yessenova, G (Yessenova, Gulmira); Tlemissov, U (Tlemissov, Ulan)

**Источник:** DATA IN BRIEF **Том:** 18 **Стр.:** 1127-1133 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.dib.2018.03.137 **Опубликовано:** JUN 2018

**Аннотация:** 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. (C) 2018 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Inc.

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**Идентификаторы авторов:**

Автор	Номера ResearcherID Web of Science	Номер ORCID
Shash, Nataliya N	I-3547-2017	

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#### Запись 13 из 22

**Название:** THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE INFLUENCED BY RELIGION AND ITS CONNECTION WITH CONTINUITY AS A PHILOSOPHICAL NOTION

**Авторы:** Kabul, O (Kabul, Oralbay); Yesim, G (Yesim, Garifolla); Velikaya, OV (Velikaya, Olga Viktorovna)

**Источник:** EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND THEOLOGY **Том:** 14 **Выпуск:** 3 **Стр.:** 95-104 **Опубликовано:** JUN 2018

**Аннотация:** 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.

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#### Запись 14 из 22

**Название:** 137 ancient human genomes from across the Eurasian steppes

**Авторы:** Damgaard, PD (Damgaard, Peter de Barros); Marchi, N (Marchi, Nina); Rasmussen, S (Rasmussen, Simon); Peyrot, M (Peyrot, Michael); Renaud, G (Renaud, Gabriel); Korneliusson, T (Korneliusson, Thorfinn); Moreno-Mayar, JV (Moreno-Mayar, J. Victor); Pedersen, MW (Pedersen, Mikkel Winther); Goldberg, A (Goldberg, Amy); Usmanova, E (Usmanova, Emma); Baimukhanov, N (Baimukhanov, Nurbol); Loman, V (Loman, Valeriy); Hedeager, L (Hedeager,

Lotte); Pedersen, AG (Pedersen, Anders Gorm); Nielsen, K (Nielsen, Kasper); Afanasiev, G (Afanasiev, Gennady); Akmatov, K (Akmatov, Kunbolot); Aldashev, A (Aldashev, Almaz); Alpaslan, A (Alpaslan, Ashyk); Baimbetov, G (Baimbetov, Gabit); Bazaliiskii, VI (Bazaliiskii, Vladimir I.); Beisenov, A (Beisenov, Arman); Boldbaatar, B (Boldbaatar, Bazartseren); Boldgiv, B (Boldgiv, Bazartseren); Dorzhu, C (Dorzhu, Choduraa); Ellingvag, S (Ellingvag, Sturla); Erdenebaatar, D (Erdenebaatar, Diimaajav); Dajani, R (Dajani, Rana); Dmitriev, E (Dmitriev, Evgeniy); Evdokimov, V (Evdokimov, Valeriy); Frei, KM (Frei, Karin M.); Gromov, A (Gromov, Andrey); Goryachev, A (Goryachev, Alexander); Hakonarson, H (Hakonarson, Hakon); Hegay, T (Hegay, Tatyana); Khachatryan, Z (Khachatryan, Zaruhi); Khaskhanov, R (Khaskhanov, Ruslan); Kitov', E (Kitov', Egor); Kolbina, A (Kolbina, Alina); Kubatbek, T (Kubatbek, Tabaldiev); Kukushkin, A (Kukushkin, Alexey); Kukushkin, I (Kukushkin, Igor); Lau, NN (Lau, Nina); Margaryan, A (Margaryan, Ashot); Merkyte, I (Merkyte, Inga); Mertz, IV (Mertz, Ilya V.); Mertz, VK (Mertz, Viktor K.); Mijiddorj, E (Mijiddorj, Enkhbayar); Moiyesev, V (Moiyesev, Vyacheslav); Mukhtarova, G (Mukhtarova, Gulmira); Nurmukhanbetov, B (Nurmukhanbetov, Bekmukhanbet); Orozbekova, Z (Orozbekova, Z.); Panyushkina, I (Panyushkina, Irina); Pieta, K (Pieta, Karol); Smrcka, V (Smrcka, Vaclav); Shevnina, I (Shevnina, Irina); Logvin, A (Logvin, Andrey); Sjogren, KG (Sjogren, Karl-Goran); Stolcova, T (Stolcova, Tereza); Tashbaeva, KH (Tashbaeva, Kadic Ha); Tkachev, A (Tkachev, Alexander); Tulegenov, T (Tulegenov, Turaly); Voyakin, D (Voyakin, Dmitriy); Yepiskoposyan, L (Yepiskoposyan, Levon); Undrakhbold, S (Undrakhbold, Sainbileg); Varfolomeev, V (Varfolomeev, Victor); Weber, A (Weber, Andrzej); Kradin, N (Kradin, Nikolay); Allentoft, ME (Allentoft, Morten E.); Orlando, L (Orlando, Ludovic); Nielsen, R (Nielsen, Rasmus); Sikora, M (Sikora, Martin); Heyer, E (Heyer, Evelyne); Kristiansen, K (Kristiansen, Kristian); Willerslev, E (Willerslev, Eske)

**Источник:** NATURE **Том:** 557 **Выпуск:** 7705 **Стр.:** 369-+ **DOI:** 10.1038/s41586-018-0094-2 **Опубликовано:** MAY 17 2018

**Аннотация:** 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 1x 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 fourthfifth 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.

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**Идентификатор PubMed:** 29743675

**Идентификаторы авторов:**

Автор	Номера ResearcherID Web of Science	Номер ORCID
Beisenov, Arman Z.	O-7671-2014	0000-0003-2524-264X
Rasmussen, Simon	G-6258-2016	0000-0001-6323-9041
Loman, Valeriy	N-7513-2019	
Nielsen, Rasmus	D-4405-2009	0000-0003-0513-6591
Merts, Ilja I.V.M.	W-2579-2017	0000-0001-9066-9629
Kitov, Egor P	F-2489-2017	0000-0002-0159-3288
Merts, Viktor K.	O-1119-2019	0000-0003-3163-1609
Purevsuren, Tseveg	O-6645-2019	
Boldgiv, Bazartseren	I-4754-2013	0000-0003-0015-8142
Smrcka, Vaclav	V-4764-2017	0000-0001-8286-511X
Marchi, Nina	Q-5148-2016	0000-0001-6624-5922
Korneliussen, Thorfinn Sand	F-6421-2014	0000-0001-7576-5380
Sikora, Martin	C-8609-2015	0000-0003-2818-8319
BAIMUKHANOV, NURBOL		0000-0003-3617-1007
Dmitriev, Evgeniy		0000-0002-1440-7675
Margaryan, Ashot		0000-0002-2576-2429
Pedersen, Anders Gorm		0000-0001-9650-8965
Dajani, Rana	C-3466-2014	0000-0002-4355-9977
Sjogren, Karl-Goran		0000-0003-1791-3175
Peyrot, Michael		0000-0002-5983-9690
Nielsen, Kasper		0000-0002-5510-7767
Willerslev, Eske		0000-0002-7081-6748
Kradin, Nikolay		0000-0003-1024-6285
Moreno-Mayar, J. Victor		0000-0002-7712-4496
Allentoft, Morten		0000-0003-4424-3568
Baimbetov, Gabit		0000-0002-7580-1510
Loman, Valeriy	C-5884-2016	0000-0001-6951-0509

**ISSN:** 0028-0836

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**Запись 15 из 22**

**Название:** Systems to reduce mycotoxin contamination of cereals in the agricultural region of Poland and Kazakhstan

**Авторы:** Nugmanov, A (Nugmanov, Almabek); Beishova, I (Beishova, Indira); Kokanov, S (Kokanov, Sabit); Lozowicka, B (Lozowicka, Bozena); Kaczynski, P (Kaczynski, Piotr); Konecki, R (Konecki, Rafal); Snarska, K (Snarska, Krystyna); Wolejko, E (Wolejko, Elzbieta); Sarsembayeva, N (Sarsembayeva, Nurzhan); Abdigaliyeva, T (Abdigaliyeva, Tolkyun)

**Источник:** CROP PROTECTION **Том:** 106 **Стр.:** 64-71 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.cropro.2017.12.014 **Опубликовано:** APR 2018

**Аннотация:** 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  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ). 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.

**Идентификационный номер:** WOS:000425070600010

**Название конференции:** Symposium on Phytosanitary Management of the Major Crops - Cereals, Pulses and Sugar Plants

**Дата проведения конференции:** NOV 14, 2017

Место проведения конференции: Natl Sch Agr, Meknes, MOROCCO

Спонсоры конференции: Moroccan Assoc Plant Protect

Принимающая сторона конференции: Natl Sch Agr

Идентификаторы авторов:

Автор	Номера ResearcherID Web of Science	Номер ORCID
Wolejko, Elzbieta	V-2368-2019	
Lozowicka, Bozena		0000-0002-2760-3333
Wolejko, Elzbieta		0000-0001-8390-2947

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Запись 16 из 22

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

**Авторы:** Szczylo, K (Szczylo, Kinga); Platt-Samoraj, A (Platt-Samoraj, Aleksandra); Banczerz-Kisiel, A (Banczerz-Kisiel, Agata); Szczerba-Turek, A (Szczerba-Turek, Anna); Pajdak-Czaus, J (Pajdak-Czaus, Joanna); Labuc, S (Labuc, Sebastian); Procajlo, Z (Procajlo, Zbigniew); Socha, P (Socha, Piotr); Chuzhebayeva, G (Chuzhebayeva, Gulzhan); Szweda, W (Szweda, Wojciech)

**Источник:** PLOS ONE **Том:** 13 **Выпуск:** 3 **Номер статьи:** e0195136 **DOI:** 10.1371/journal.pone.0195136 **Опубликовано:** MAR 29 2018

**Аннотация:** 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.

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**Идентификатор PubMed:** 29596492

Идентификаторы авторов:

Автор	Номера ResearcherID Web of Science	Номер ORCID
Pajdak-Czaus, Joanna	R-6662-2018	0000-0003-2289-2241
Szczerba-Turek, Anna	F-8411-2011	0000-0002-7340-0991
Labuc, Sebastian		0000-0001-9369-4395
Banczerz-Kisiel, Agata		0000-0003-0514-0363
Procajlo, Zbigniew		0000-0003-3377-6174

ISSN: 1932-6203

Запись 17 из 22

**Название:** Distribution of potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) viruses in Kazakhstan

**Авторы:** Alexandrova, AM (Alexandrova, A. M.); Karpova, OV (Karpova, O. V.); Nargilova, RM (Nargilova, R. M.); Kryldakov, RV (Kryldakov, R. V.); Nizkorodova, AS (Nizkorodova, A. S.); Zhigaylov, AV (Zhigaylov, A. V.); Yekaterinskaya, EM (Yekaterinskaya, E. M.); Kushnarenko, SV (Kushnarenko, S. V.); Akbergenov, RZ (Akbergenov, R. Zh.); Iskakov, BK (Iskakov, B. K.)

**Источник:** INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BIOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY **Том:** 11 **Выпуск:** 1 **Стр.:** 33-40 **DOI:** 10.26577/ijbch-2018-1-311 **Опубликовано:** 2018

**Аннотация:** Potato is one of the most popular crops, cultivated around the world. The decrease in potato yield is caused by the degeneration of the seed material associated with the defeat of various diseases. Viruses pose a great threat to potato farming all over the world. Viral infections are dangerous not only by a significant decrease in the potato yield, but also by the absence of a phenotypic manifestation of diseases. The use of modern mpRT-PCR and ELISA methods for the diagnostics allows detecting viral infection quickly and reliably. The purpose of our research was to compare the efficiency of the molecular diagnostic methods of ELISA and mpRT-PCR and on their basis to study the degree of potato damage by the PLRV, PVM, PVS, PVX and PVY viruses in the southeast and north of Kazakhstan. There were analyzed 119 samples from Almaty and 138 samples from Kostanay regions. Most of tested potato samples were infected by PVM and PVS. PLRV was absent in the southeast and north of Kazakhstan. Complex viral infections were dominance over the monoviral infection. The reliability of ELISA and mpRT-PCR methods for the diagnostics of PVX, PVY, PVM, PVS and PLRV was assessed. Viruses PVS, PVX and PVY were more effectively detected by the mpRT-PCR than ELISA. ELISA was more effective for PVM. The reliability and efficiency of analytical methods highly depended on the variability of the nucleotide and amino acid sequences of virus isolates. We found two isolates of the PVS and three PVM isolates in the course of optimization of the mpRT-PCR method.

**Идентификационный номер:** WOS:000468919500004

Идентификаторы авторов:

Автор	Номера ResearcherID Web of Science	Номер ORCID
Kryldakov, Ruslan	M-6797-2015	0000-0002-2299-3109

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Запись 18 из 22

**Название:** Entropic index of diurnal dynamics of systolic and minute volumes of human blood before and after exercise stress

**Авторы:** Tuleukhanov, ST (Tuleukhanov, S. T.); Salatova, OI (Salatova, O. I.); Zhanabayev, ZZ (Zhanabayev, Z. Zh.); Oralbek, AN (Oralbek, A. N.); Kim, IA (Kim, Iu. A.)

**Источник:** INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BIOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY **Том:** 11 **Выпуск:** 1 **Стр.:** 106-111 **DOI:** 10.26577/ijbch-2018-1-319 **Опубликовано:** 2018

**Аннотация:** The features of circadian dynamics of mean values of systolic and minute blood volumes of young people before and after the exercise stress have been recorded and analyzed. It is indicated that sizes of systolic and minute blood volumes after exercise stress increased with statistical significance of

$p \leq 0.05$ . Thus, the characteristics of systolic volume of human blood vary from 70.3 +/- 4.3 mL to 77.21-6.6 mL before exercise stress, and 92.6 +/- 8.8 mL up to 99.1 +/- 8.9 mL after the exercise stress. While for the minute volume, they vary from 5.00 +/- 0.50 L to 6.10 +/- 0.53 L and from 9.79 +/- 3.04 L to 11.19 +/- 2.53 L, correspondingly. The values of systolic volume of blood entropy before exercise stress are equal to 0.6208 and after exercise stress to 0.6438 and the value of minute volume of blood before exercise stress is equal to 0.6208 and after load is equal to 0.6438. The entropy characteristics of circadian dynamics with systolic and minute volumes of blood after the exercise stress has a tendency to increase. Despite numerous works on the study of percussive and minute cardiac output, there is yet no complete clarity about their relationship after the dosed physical exercises in the daily regime and nothing is known about their entropic parameters. Current work expounds the data on experimental material and the mathematical analysis on revealing the daily dynamics of systolic and minute volume of human blood before and after exercise stress and calculation of their entropic parameters.

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#### Запись 19 из 22

**Название:** SARUD - A PROJECT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF MASTER STUDIES IN RUSSIA AND KAZAKHSTAN

**Авторы:** Dieterich, M (Dieterich, Martin); Schwerk, A (Schwerk, Axel); Anciferova, O (Anciferova, Olga); Belgibayeva, A (Belgibayeva, Anargul); Blinov, O (Blinov, Oleg); Borsuk, A (Borsuk, Anna); Dymitryszyn, I (Dymitryszyn, Izabela); Gorbacheva, T (Gorbacheva, Tatyana); Husak, J (Husak, Jakub); Imeskenova, E (Imeskenova, Erzhen); Ismailova, A (Ismailova, Aliya); Kalimov, N (Kalimov, Niyazbek); Kazydub, N (Kazydub, Nina); Korotkova, G (Korotkova, Galina); Kovaleva, O (Kovaleva, Olesya); Lostak, M (Lostak, Michal); Meleshenko, N (Meleshenko, Nadezhda); Nurmukhanbetova, N (Nurmukhanbetova, Nurgul); Sangadieva, I (Sangadieva, Iraida); Sartanova, N (Sartanova, Nalima); Schmidt, L (Schmidt, Liubov); Shindelov, A (Shindelov, Andrey); Thomas, A (Thomas, Angelika); Zharlygassov, Z (Zharlygassov, Zhenis)

**Отредактировано:** Fejfar J; Fejfarova M; Flegl M; Houska M; Husak J; Krejci I; Urbancova H

**Источник:** PROCEEDINGS OF THE 15TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE EFFICIENCY AND RESPONSIBILITY IN EDUCATION 2018 (ERIE) **Серия книг:** Efficiency and Responsibility in Education .... **Стр.:** 36-44 **Опубликовано:** 2018

**Аннотация:** The development and implementation of Masters programs on Sustainable Agriculture and RUral Development (SARUD) in Russia and Kazakhstan is analysed based on the components of the devised programs and the profiles of the enrolled students. The contents of the study programs show differences which are in line with the respective aggregative majors (economics, agronomy, public administration) under which they are implemented. With respect to age and gender ratio of the students, regional aspects seem to be more important than the aggregative majors. Generally, the study programs match to a high degree the situation analyses carried out prior to program development. In order to assess the quality of the study programs student surveys will be a useful tool. The results of our study underline the importance of inter- and transdisciplinary approaches in education.

**Идентификационный номер:** WOS:000452558300005

**Название конференции:** 15th International Conference on Efficiency and Responsibility in Education (ERIE)

**Дата проведения конференции:** JUN 06-08, 2018

**Место проведения конференции:** Prague, CZECH REPUBLIC

**Спонсоры конференции:** Czech Univ Life Sci Prague, Fac Econ & Management, Czech Univ Life Sci Prague, Fac Econ & Management, Dept Syst Engr

**Идентификаторы авторов:**

Автор	Номера ResearcherID Web of Science	Номер ORCID
Blinov, Oleg	E-4770-2019	0000-0002-8947-5963
Husak, Jakub	T-5876-2017	0000-0001-7166-9252

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#### Запись 20 из 22

**Название:** STRATEGIES OF CREATION OF A POLITICIAN'S COMMUNICATIVE IMAGE

**Авторы:** Nikiforova, E (Nikiforova, Elmira)

**Отредактировано:** Vladimirovna DI

**Источник:** WUT 2018 - IX INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE WORD, UTTERANCE, TEXT: COGNITIVE, PRAGMATIC AND CULTURAL ASPECTS **Серия книг:**

European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences **Том:** 39 **Стр.:** 115-122 **DOI:** 10.15405/epsbs.2018.04.02.17 **Опубликовано:** 2018

**Аннотация:** The author of the article in question considers such linguistic phenomenon as strategies of communicative influence employed at creating a politician's communicative image, taking as a model the current president of the United States of America Donald Trump. The author analyzed a great number of texts created by the politician under consideration ranging from speeches to public statements to press conference statements, answers and comments to tweet posts during the period of about five years since 2013 up to present time. The aim of the research is to single out major means of making and maintaining a peculiar image of the politician of interest. The author refers to the notion of a communicative strategy or a strategy of communicative influence as an aspect of deliberate planning, arranging and achieving communicative and non-communicative intensions of a speaker / writer as well as the means of making up a communicative image as a whole. Peculiar attention is paid to such dominant and frequently used by Donald Trump strategies as strategy of self-presentation, discrediting of real and imaginary opponent, strategy of emphatic denial of obvious facts. It is worth mentioning that definite stylistic devices and expressive means within the frames of the mentioned above strategies are also dealt with. (C) 2018 Published by Future Academy www.FutureAcademy.org.UK

**Идентификационный номер:** WOS:000449452900017

**Название конференции:** 9th International Conference on Word, Utterance, Text - Cognitive, Pragmatic and Cultural Aspects (WUT)

**Дата проведения конференции:** APR 18-20, 2018

**Место проведения конференции:** Chelyabinsk State Univ, RUSSIA

**Принимающая сторона конференции:** Chelyabinsk State Univ

**ISSN:** 2357-1330

#### Запись 21 из 22

**Название:** Pastoralist Mobility in Bronze Age Landscapes of Northern Kazakhstan: Sr-87/Sr-86 and delta O-18 Analyses of Human Dentition from Bestamak and Lisakovsk

**Авторы:** Miller, ARV (Miller, A. R. Ventresca); Winter-Schuh, C (Winter-Schuh, C.); Usmanova, ER (Usmanova, E. R.); Logvin, A (Logvin, A.); Shevnina, I (Shevnina, I.); Makarewicz, CA (Makarewicz, C. A.)

**Источник:** ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY **Том:** 23 **Выпуск:** 4 **Специальный выпуск:** SI **Стр.:** 352-366 **DOI:**

10.1080/14614103.2017.1390031 **Опубликовано:** 2018

**Аннотация:** 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 (Sr-87/Sr-86) and oxygen (delta O-18) 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.

**Идентификационный номер:** WOS:000445866400005

**ISSN:** 1461-4103

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#### Запись 22 из 22

**Название:** Evolution of the image of the British Empire and reflection in the English cinema

**Авторы:** Ibraev, E (Ibraev, Erden)

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**Аннотация:** The article deals with the transformation of the image of the British Empire in the 19th-20th 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.

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