

**The motivation formation of art universities' learners  
(on the example of creative activity of Dimash Kudaibergen)**

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*Abstract*

The influence of modern media space' external factors stimulate learners' internal resources to develop motivation in their creative activities. Topicality of problem in Art universities is the development of professionally-oriented motivation at the preparation of learners. The novelty of the study is the consideration of motivation on the example of the creative activity of the popular singer Dimash Kudaibergen, representing under the brand DQ and master of Art's of Kazakhstan. The purpose of the study is the scientific and pedagogical substantiation of learners' motivation in Art necessary for creative activity. The article will consider the pedagogical aspects that determine motivation; approaches, theoretical analysis of the concepts for the professional competence' formation of learners. By the results of the research, the following were developed: Motivational criterion with indicators and descriptors of professional competence, conclusions and recommendations for the motivation development for learners of Art in the universities of Kazakhstan.

*Keywords:* motivation, professional competence, creative activity, art direction' learners.

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**SOCIO AND ETHNO-CULTURAL ASPECTS OF ANTI-CHINESE SENTIMENTS OF  
MODERN CITIZEN OF KAZAKHSTAN: TO THE STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH  
PROBLEM**

*Abstract*

Today the topic of anti-Chinese sentiments is the most popular discussed on Kazakhstan's social networks. It is obvious that the growing advantage of China in all spheres of life, and some economic dependence of the countries of Central Asia, including Kazakhstan, causes fears among the majority of the country's residents, which undoubtedly affects the development of anti-Chinese sentiments. In Kazakhstan science, there are many studies devoted to the interaction of Kazakhstan and China, but issues of a socio-cultural nature are still poorly understood. Without setting themselves the task of its comprehensive study, the authors of the article will try to identify some problematic issues that indicate the need for large-scale studies of the socio-cultural and ethno-cultural aspects of anti-Chinese sentiments observed in a larger number of modern Kazakhstan.

*Keywords:* anti-Chinese sentiments; China; Kazakhstan; public protests; strategic partnership.

**Introduction.** A lot of studies [1-6] which consider a number of issues regarding political, economic and other aspects of cooperation between the two countries are devoted to the problem of relations between Kazakhstan and China. At the same time, the relationship between Kazakhstan and China has deep historical roots, which have gone through various periods over the centuries. The latter include mutual hostility, misunderstanding of

each other, territorial disputes, wars, etc. These historical issues are widely discussed in the works of various researchers [7-12]. At the same time, questions of ethno-cultural aspects of the ever-increasing anti-Chinese sentiments among modern Kazakhstan people, which are most often fueled by the media, remain practically unexplored.

At the same time, after gaining independence, several centers dealing with oriental studies were created in the Republic of Kazakhstan, in particular: the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Republic of Kazakhstan; Development Institute of Kazakhstan; Institute of History and Ethnology of the National Academy of Sciences; Center for Strategic and International Studies of Kainar University (Kazakhstan); The Center for Analysis and Strategic Studies of the Presidential Administration, the Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (KAZISS) and many others.

It may be noted about major achievements in terms of research on the economic and political aspects of interaction between the two countries, but issues of a socio-cultural nature still remain poorly understood. Hence, the present study aims to formulate the problem of the need for large-scale studies of the socio-cultural and ethno-cultural aspects of anti-Chinese moods observed in a greater number of modern citizen of Kazakhstan.

**Research methods.** The term «anti-Chinese sentiments» was introduced into scientific circulation relatively recently, which implies the fear of a certain country, namely the fear or dislike of China, intolerance of everything Chinese, hatred and contempt for China, the Chinese and everything from China. Anti-Chinese sentiments is a global trend spread across the world.

However, anti-Chinese sentiments has become widespread in countries geographically close to China and countries with active investment activities in China. In particular, these are the countries that border China, like the countries of East, Central and South Asia, and anti-Chinese sentiments is also present in some countries of the Western world, like Australia

and Canada, in the countries of Eurasia – in Russia and Turkey. Anti-Chinese sentiments is most widespread in the countries of Southeast Asia: Singapore, Malaysia, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Indonesia, etc.

At the same time, there was another form of relationship – trade, which was assigned the main role in influencing the establishment of peace processes. The Great Silk Road occupies a special place here, connecting, in particular, Kazakhstan and Central Asia with China, and globally – Europe and Asia. Its famous history has absorbed the best traditions of human relationships.

But, in Kazakh folklore, there are negative forms, reflected in the widespread expression «Kara Kytay» (black Chinese), which apparently personifies both the multiplicity and the terrifying power of this people. There are Kazakh proverbs regarding the image of the Chinese and their perception, the origin and source of which is not known for certain. However, it is oral folk art, which for many centuries has been the basis of Kazakh culture, that reflects the Kazakhs' worldview in relation to the Chinese ethnos. These are such proverbs that are widespread among the people to this day, such as: «Kara kytay kaptasa, sary orys akendey bolar» (If the Chinese come, the Russians will seem dearer than father); «Kara kytay kaptasa, akyrzaman bolady» (If the Chinese come, the end of the world will come). This is a vivid manifestation of the anti-Chinese sentiments that are still prevalent among Kazakhs.

Historians tend to believe that during the Qing dynasty, China did not pose a threat to the social structure, the khan's power of the Kazakhs. De jure Kazakhs were a «dependent country» (fanshuguo – 藩属国), i.e. vassal, but de facto the Qing empire did not change the political system in the Kazakh lands, did not interfere in the socio-political life of the Kazakhs. Thus, the Chinese did not try to spread their influence, did not collect taxes. In fact, they regarded the Kazakh Khanate as an independent state. The famous scientist Shoqan Walikhanov writes about this: «The Qing Empire was never against the khan's power among the Kazakhs» [13, P.472]. Through exchange between China

and other countries, goods are substituted. In the Qing era, the Kazakhs received the most necessary goods through the tributary trading system (朝贡体系) «Horse for Silk». Namely, such everyday goods that improved their life, such as: silk products, cotton fabrics, dishes, tea, needles and threads.

Further, the Qing Empire, beginning in the 40s of the XIX century, was undergoing a crisis, Chinese society was colonized by the Western powers. Kazakhstan, in turn, at this time was completely colonized by royal Russia. Therefore, official and unofficial folk (民间来往) relationships and ties between Kazakhs and Chinese were suspended. Thus, the Kazakhs in the XIX century, having become part of the Russian Empire, lost the khan-state structure, the country lost the right to conduct an independent foreign policy and interstate relations, entered the Russian socio-political and historical process, and the Soviet period also passed. The population of Kazakhstan fell under the influence of Soviet ideology, which propagated anti-Chinese views during the Cold War.

Which ultimately led to big changes in the formation of the image of China as an enemy. It is impossible, in this aspect, to mention such open conflicts between the USSR and the PRC in the 50-60s (Damansky Island and Lake Zhalanashkol), occurred on the territory of the Kazakh-Chinese borders [14, P.186] which led to an increase in anti-Chinese sentiments in Kazakhstan.

In those years, the USSR actively exploited the image of China as a backward state and an enemy, especially emphasizing the large size of the neighboring people and the possibility of its attack. Thus, during the Soviet period in Kazakhstan, through ideological propaganda, a negative image of China was formed, which, perhaps, was based on previously established stereotypes and the image of «karagytay» (black Chinese).

**Discussion and results.** Reasons for the manifestation of anti-Chinese sentiments in modern society. Internal factors. Despite the fact that Kazakhstan and China are long-standing neighbors, political, cultural and humanitarian

relations and cooperation in the field of security have been formed in the last three decades after Kazakhstan gained independence.

All agreements reached in various fields make relations between the two countries comprehensive and multifaceted.

After gaining independence, Kazakh-Chinese relations began to actively expand in political, economic and even cultural aspects. Cooperation between the two countries continues continuously. Bilateral trade is rapidly pick up. In the first half of 2018, China's total investment volume amounted to about \$ 15.6 billion. Over the past three years, the growth of investment flows from the PRC has grown to 6.6%.

In the industry segment, there are 5 most attractive sectors for Chinese investors:

- 1) transportation and warehousing (\$ 4.9 billion);
- 2) the mining industry (\$ 2.6 billion);
- 3) financial and insurance activities (\$ 2.2 billion);
- 4) construction (\$ 2.1 billion) and manufacturing (\$ 2.1 billion);
- 5) wholesale and retail trade (USD 833.1 million).

By 2018, in the first half of the year, Chinese investors took up direct investment, and its share amounted to 60.3% of all investments in Kazakhstan, about \$ 9.5 billion. As for portfolio investment and derivative financial instruments, their volume occupies the smallest part of the investment, about 1% – \$ 2.1 million.

According to the National Bank of Kazakhstan, the volume of the net inflow of direct investments from the PRC in 2019 amounted to about \$ 354.9 million (Table 1).

On September 10-12, 2019, President of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev made his first state visit to China since taking office. The visit was assigned to K.-M. Tokayev the status of the successor to the political course of Nursultan Nazarbayev, since the main message of the talks was the consolidation of previous agreements and the expansion of comprehensive strategic relations between Kazakhstan and China.

Table 1

**Net inflow of direct investments in Kazakhstan by country for the 2nd quarter of 2019**

| Names of countries | 2nd quarter of 2019   |  |                   |                  |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------|------------------|
|                    | (1 + 2 + 3) including | Includes   |                   |                  |
|                    |                       | Equity participation instruments without reinvested income | Reinvested income | Debt instruments |
| Total              | -1224                 | -2750  | 2301              | -776             |
| Canada             | -12,3                 | 0,1  | -13,8             | 1,5              |
| China              | -354,9                | 3,3  | 148,2             | -506,4           |
| Latvia             | 3,6                   | –  | 1,4               | 2,2              |
| Kuwait             | 2                     | –  | 2                 | –                |
| Cyprus             | 43,4                  | –  | 38,9              | 4,5              |
| Kyrgyzstan         | -2,7                  | 0,9  | -0,9              | -2,7             |

\* Source: Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Committee on Statistics

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China, introducing its cultural paradigm into the world space, invests enormous resources in the spread of the Chinese language and highly values its knowledge of foreigners. President K.-M. Tokayev previously worked in the USSR diplomatic corps in China and has extensive experience in negotiating with the Chinese side. After Kazakhstan gained independence, he became a key figure in the process of demarcation and delimitation of the new Kazakh-Chinese border: it was he who advocated an early settlement of territorial disputes with China in 1997, arguing that in the future China would become even stronger, and it would be much more difficult to deal with Beijing negotiations [4; 8].

However, the events in Kazakhstan on the eve of the President's visit to the Celestial Empire did not look positive. Anti-Chinese rallies were held throughout the country calling for a ban on the transfer of industrial enterprises from China to Kazakhstan.

The most significant protest took place in the city of Zhanaozen, Mangistau region. It is not surprising that anti-Chinese sentiments are strongest in Western Kazakhstan, since the largest enterprises with Chinese participation, such as AktobeMunaiGas, operate there.

According to E. Sadovskaya [14, P.191], a survey of the population of Kazakhstan regarding Chinese migration, conducted in 2012, showed the highest level of negative assessments in Western Kazakhstan. At the same time, smaller-scale protests took place in other cities of Kazakhstan, including Almaty, Nur-Sultan, Shymkent, Aktobe.

Previously, there were also anti-Chinese protests. For example, the first protest against Chinese investments was in 2010 on January 30 in the city of Almaty. About two hundred thousand people took part in a mass rally with the slogans «The authorities, having collected 13 million dollars in loans from the Chinese, wants to pay them off with land. We must not let this happen!». It was with these words that the protest action of the opposition forces of Kazakhstan began. Leaders of opposition parties speaking at the rally noted that «the destructive attitude of the authorities towards Kazakhstani land has become a threat to the country». The claims of the people were based on the fact that Kazakh lands should not be given away, that ancestral lands should not be given away. Some

activists said that the president is obliged to repay the entire debt, namely \$13 billion to the Chinese, it is necessary to buy out 30 percent of the Chinese company's participation in our enterprises.

In 2016, new unrest occurred in the Mangystau region. Hundreds of protesters openly expressed their concerns about the sale of agricultural land and its long-term lease to foreigners, especially Chinese. These actions could lead to the fact that these lands will be in the hands of citizens of other states, the protesters believed. The consequence of this large rally was that the Government of Kazakhstan declared a moratorium on all actions to lease land in the Mangystau region.

In addition to all these unrest, the external factor of anti-Chinese sentiments are the protests of the Kazakhs against interethnic marriages, which added a certain increase in the anti-Chinese mood in the country. These unrest are caused precisely by the unwillingness to give Kazakh girls into the «hands of foreigners», and are also justified by the ideology of protection from the Chinese conquest of Kazakhstani lands.

In the opinion of society, if we allow for the growth of interethnic marriages in the future, the people can assimilate. Such unjustified guesses lead to such clashes as, for example, the disruption of an international wedding between

a Chinese groom and a Kazakh daughter-in-law. The so-called rebellion, which was raised by the Kazakhstanis, led to all outside discontent. However, despite all the protests, the wedding took place. Anti-Chinese sentiments have been on the rise lately, with more information circulating about the placement of ethnic Kazakhs and Uyghurs in «re-education camps» in Xinjiang.

**Conclusion.** Some domestic experts view anti-Chinese sentiments in Kazakhstan as a relic of the difficult period of Soviet-Chinese relations, others as a genetic code that the population of Central Asia inherited from distant ancestors.

No less real is the idea that the lack of benefits for the local population from large Chinese investments is also an important factor causing discontent and protests in modern Kazakhstan. Indeed, there is a noticeable dissonance between official statements and public opinion, as well as a lack of transparency and dialogue between the authorities and the public on cooperation with China.

Nevertheless, the reason for the growth of anti-Chinese sentiments in Kazakhstan can be considered the lack of study of this issue, as well as its competent coverage, and, as a result, the ignorance of citizens about the geopolitics of the country and the real state of affairs in this aspect.

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**Қазіргі заманғы қазақстандықтардың синофобтық көңіл-күйінің әлеуметтік-этномәдени аспектілері:  
зерттеу мәселесін тұжырымдау жолына**

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*Аңдатпа*

Бүгінгі күні Қазақстандағы синофобия тақырыбы ең танымал, әлеуметтік желілерде талқылануда. Қытайдың өмірдің барлық салаларында өсіп келе жатқан артықшылығы және Орталық Азия елдерінің, оның ішінде Қазақстанның кейбір экономикалық тәуелділігі елдің тұрғындарының көпшілігінде үрей туғызатыны анық, бұл синофобтық сезімдердің дамуына әсер етеді. Қазақстандық ғылымда Қазақстан мен Қытайдың өзара іс-қимылына арналған көптеген зерттеулер бар, бірақ әлеуметтік-мәдени сипаттағы мәселелер әлі де болса аз зерттелген. Мақала авторлары оны жан-жақты зерттеу міндетін қоймай, қазіргі заманғы қазақстандықтардың көпшілігінде байқалатын синофобтық сезімдердің әлеуметтік-мәдени және этномәдени аспектілері бойынша ауқымды зерттеулер жүргізу қажеттілігін көрсететін кейбір проблемалық мәселелерді анықтауға тырысады.

*Түйін сөздер:* Қытайға қарсы наразылықтар, Қытай, Қазақстан, қоғамдық наразылықтар, стратегиялық серіктестік.

**Социо- и этнокультурные аспекты синофобских настроений современных казахстанцев:  
к постановке проблемы исследования**

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*Аннотация*

На сегодняшний день тема синофобии в Казахстане является самой популярной, обсуждаемой в социальных сетях. Очевидно, что растущее преимущество Китая во всех сферах жизни, и некоторая экономическая зависимость стран Центральной Азии, включая и Казахстан вызывает опасения у большинства жителей страны, что несомненно влияет на развитие синофобских настроений. В казахстанской науке существует немало исследований, посвященных взаимодействию Казахстана и Китая, но вопросы социокультурного характера все еще остаются малоизученными. Не ставя, перед собой задачи ее всестороннего исследования авторы статьи попытаются обозначить некоторые проблемные вопросы, которые указывают на необходимость широкомасштабных исследований социокультурных и этнокультурных аспектов синофобских настроений, наблюдаемых у большего числа современных казахстанцев.

*Ключевые слова:* антикитайские настроения, Китай, Казахстан, общественные протесты, стратегическое партнерство.

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