

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ БІЛІМ ЖӘНЕ ҒЫЛЫМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ  
ӘЛ-ФАРАБИ АТЫНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ  
ЖУРНАЛИСТИКА ФАКУЛЬТЕТІ



Қазақстан 2050

### III ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ ФАРАБИ ОҚУЛАРЫ

Алматы, Қазақстан, 4-15 сәуір, 2016 жыл

Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың

**«ФАРАБИ ӘЛЕМІ»**

атты халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының

**МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫ**

Алматы, Қазақстан, 11-13 сәуір, 2016 жыл



### III МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ФАРАБИЕВСКИЕ ЧТЕНИЯ

Алматы, Казахстан, 4-15 апреля 2016 года

**МАТЕРИАЛЫ**

международной научной конференции

студентов и молодых ученых

**«ФАРАБИ ӘЛЕМІ»**

Алматы, Казахстан, 11-13 апреля 2016 года



### III INTERNATIONAL FARABI READINGS

Almaty, Kazakhstan, 4-15 April, 2016

**MATERIALS**

of International Scientific Conference

of Students and Young Scientists

**«FARABI ALEMI»**

Almaty, Kazakhstan, 11-13 April, 2016

## **The influence of mass-media on the formation of a tolerant international linguistic personality**

**Baltabai R.**

*Al-Farabi KazNU*

*Scientific Advisor: senior teacher N.P.Saparkhojayeve*

In the multi-ethnic regions to which number is Republic of Kazakhstan, communication between representatives of the different people occurs constantly, however cultural, religious features of participants such interaction often become the reason of the serious conflicts. Harmonization of process of cross-cultural communication can to promote in mass media tolerant relation of the personality to other tenor of life, to language and to traditions.

Possessing high extent of influence on the concrete target audience, newspapers, radio, television, and recently and the Internet, with the help of the detailed and interesting materials telling about national variety of the region, identity of the separate people, can bring up the tolerant in readers, the audience, listeners international language personality. Personality, which, our way to opinion, thanks to development of the culture and stranger it is capable to create and perceive the speech works concerning life different ethnic groups and by that freely to enter the productive dialogue with them. However despite good knowledge religious, historical features of the people, respect to them to representatives and mutual understanding, such personality will always be to protect own culture and language as preservation conditions national identity.

Thus, regular, system and available in a form journalistic works promote development in audience skills of international interaction, to establishment productive "dialogue of cultures" and by that make a notable contribution in process of formation of the tolerant international language persons, which due to development of features of language, traditions, customs of the people, whose representatives live nearby, and their understanding the rights for self-determination it will be interested in the harmonious cross-cultural communication. However in order that publications, directed on communication harmonization, made the greatest effect, it is necessary for editors of mass media not only to pay special attention to the genre characteristic of such materials, them to subject but also to consider features of the language identity of the author of these texts. From that, how competently it will use the language means for expression of the plan, in this case, promotion respect for cultural wealth of other people, the result of influence of multi-ethnic information depends.

## **Freedom of speech in Afghanistan after the fall of the Taliban regime**

**Behroz Ashiqullah**

*Al-Farabi KazNU*

*Academic advisor: Alzhanova A.B.*

Afghanistan is known as the crossroads of Asia. It has a population of approximately 31 million people, making it the 42<sup>nd</sup> most populous country in the world. It is bordered in the north by Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan, in the west by Iran, in the south by Pakistan, and China to the east. For more than 2000 years, this area has been the site of ancient trade routes collectively known as the Silk Road. Always an important link between east and west, Afghanistan remains a critical and dynamic place on earth. Afghanistan has never before had more news outlets, with 200 print media, 44 television stations, 141 radio stations and at least eight news agencies. On the other hand, in the past decade it has witnessed growing violence against news organizations and journalists. Unions and organizations that support open media have recorded hundreds of cases of such violence between 2001 and 2011. Afghanistan's media has grown rapidly since the fall of the Taliban regime by the hands of US-led coalition forces in 2001. During the Taliban government (1996-2001), there was only one radio station called Voice of Sharia. It was used to broadcast religious programs, Jihadi speeches and official propaganda. However, their end of government provided Afghans the opportunity to practice their freedom of speech by establishing numerous media outlets with strong financial and moral support from international community. As a result, in 2012 Afghanistan had 44 television channels, more than 100 radio stations and around 500 daily newspapers, weekly publications and monthly magazines. By 2015, Afghanistan has 174 radio stations, 68 private television stations, 22 state-owned provincial channels, and RTA, all adding up to a media juggernaut.

According to Constitution (Article Thirty-Four: "Freedom of Expression") every Afghan shall have the right to express thoughts through speech, writing, illustrations as well as other means in accordance with provisions of above mentioned constitution. Every Afghan shall have the right, according to provisions of law, to print and publish on subjects without prior submission of state authorities. Directives related to the press, radio and television as well as publications and other mass media shall be regulated by Law.