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Mukanova G.

Kanysh and Smagul: Crossing the Fates

Article is devoted to the results of search in heritage and biographical data of Smagul Sadvokasov and Kanysh Satpayev. Chronological period covers the 20–40 years of the twentieth century. In the context of the subject revealed the facts together with the protection of Magzhan Zhumabaev's transactions and and generally Kazakh history and culture by M.O. Auezov. K.I. Satpayev deeply studied folklore, traditions, repertoire, but for various reasons did not have time during the life systematize and publish valuable materials. His association with S.Sadvokasov, as editor of the republican media, Commissar of Education, Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Republic, had a great benefit for the development of project promotion Dzhezkazgan. Moreover, their close relationship has enriched the range of activities of the

Academy of Sciences of the future in the field of humanities. The article is based on rare archival sources, rare manuscripts and publications.

Bill Bauring

What if Ilyenkov knew Marxian interpretation of Spinoza?

The given article is devoted to clearing of understanding and features of interpretation of creativity of B. Spinoza by one of outstanding philosophers of the Soviet period E.V. Ilyenkov in the context of his own concept of dialectic logic, research of history of dialectics, a problem ideal etc. Among the important questions discussed in article, the subject "Spinoza and Marx", features of interpretation of a spinozizm by Marxists. In these "subject lines" one of the central theses of the author is traced: the close attention of Marx and his followers to Spinoza's philosophy has been caused by a great interest in development of the theory and methodology of dialectics on the materialistic bases. And at all "own purposes" and "features" of use of philosophy of Spinoza Marx, Ilyenkov, etc., have undoubted relevance and power of the doctrine of Spinoza..

Solovyova G.

We are the People, Under the Sails of Ship. About the Teachings of Rumi

In the article it is analyzed the creativity of one of the greatest Iranian mystic poet Rumi , the author of one of the most remarkable creations of the human spirit «The Poem about the hidden meaning» in philosophical comparative studies context. Rumi has resorted to the method of parables, interpreting life as a parable to create the difficult way of wanderer striving to reveal the light of the supreme Truth. Ridiculing the false, pretense piety the philosopher glorifies the sincere, true Faith, that directing the man to the way of love, compassion and tolerance. These are the values necessary to the humanity in the modern world.

Nurmuratov S., Bizhanova M.

The Values World of Turkic Thinkers

In the article it was conducted the historical and philosophical analysis of axiological points of Turkic thinkers' world view of Gold Horde. There were revealed the common conceptual features of value views of such medieval Turkic thinkers as Kutub, Saif Saray, Rabguzi. It should be noted that the important aspects of the Turkic philosophy are historic traditionalism, religious syncretism, ethnic symbolism, ethical orientation, spiritual succession, peacefulness, etc. In general, ethical and axiological systems of Turkic thinkers stem from philosophical ideas about the perfect man, world picture, spiritual and moral ideal.

Konirbayeva K.

Islamic Values of Turkish Philosophy

In the article are analyzed Islamic bases of theoretical heritage of A. Yassayi, A. Yaguneki, U. Balasuguni and other prominent Turkish thinkers. Author emphasizes that Sufi direction is inherent to the worldviews of these philosophers. In the article it is considered Turkish philosophy as bright phenomenon of world philosophical thought.

Meirmanov A.

Cognitive Meaning of Symbolic Forms and Mythologeme

The article considers the national features of mythological content of Kazakh worldview reflected in spiritual heritage of the nation. It is shown that mythological content combined with symbolic meaning creates code signs which give an opportunity to learn Universe and Creator.

Zaurbekova L., Koyanbayev G., Amangaliyev G.

Universal values of Kazakhs: experience of nomadic culture

The purpose of this article is to disclose the content of nomadic outlook, its characteristic features in the context of the analysis of a Turkic world outlook complex. Historical, sociocultural conditionality of nomadic mentality, a syncretic basis of formation of the fundamental concepts making her are shown. Research is carried out from a position of the system approach which has allowed to interpret a studying subject as complete and difficult organized object system. Materials and results of research can be applied in educational process, in further research projects on problems of nomadic culture.

Satershinov B., Sabyrkyzy J.

Current Religious Situation in Kazakhstan and Relevance of Shahkarim Kudaiberdiuli

In the article was analyzed the current religious situation in continuity with religious views of Shahkarim Kudaiberdiuli. It is defined the similarity of religious situation of the beginning of XX and XXI centuries which it is shown in the sermons of foreign missionaries that contradict with the traditional religion of Kazakh people. In the article also analyzed the spiritual heritage of Shahkarim within the context of current religious situation. It is emphasized that religious teaching of Shahkarim and his teacher Abai was in traditional direction and that these thinkers understand the close interrelation of belief and mind.

Nassyrova M.

Moral Values and Patriotic Motives in literary Heritage of Makhtumkuli Fragi

The study of the literature of ethnic groups, living in our Republic of Kazakhstan is great importance in the spiritual mutual enrichment and joint development as well as in strengthening friendship and inter-ethnic harmony, unity in the name of creativity and peace, which is particularly vital. The article considers the heritage of well-known representative of turkmen literature of the XVIII century – Makhtumkuli Fragi.

Eshpanova D.

Formation of Social State in Kazakhstan

The article considers the problem of formation a social state in Kazakhstan. In the basis of the concept of a social state lay the idea of solving problems the values of society and the personality, public and private, state and society. The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan declares the rules and principles of a social state, proclaims social rights as an essential attribute of a free personality development while emphasizing the responsibility of the state in solving social problems. Today it is difficult to talk about Kazakhstani model of a social state, but it is possible to note some of its features: first, the formation of the market and the economy and the transformation of social policy was synchronous; second, the reform of Kazakhstani society has laid some of the foundation of a social state, and third, in Kazakhstan a social state focused not on the equal distribution of benefits, but to ensure decent living conditions conducive to self-realization.

Upadhyai.

Political order in a pluralistic society: experience of India

The pluralism can be considered as the integral component of life in-diyets whose cultural and civilization outline always encouraged manifestation of variety. Political mentality in modern India also allows the most various ideological currents and installations on which interests of numerous ethnoconfessional groups are imposed. Nevertheless, the Indian state faces the challenges which are thrown down by ethnic and ideological variety and has managed to save up sufficient experience of use of institutional mechanisms in regulation of the socio-political relations in multisociety. In general, the country there is a problem of preservation and development of pluralism in him podlin-number a look, including through transformation of the existing extensive base of standard provisions in really functioning strategy and practice.

Ivashchuk O.

The Role of the Equal-Hipostatic Trinity in the Process of the Science's Genesis

A reflection about premises of science origin with the help of conception of M.K. Petrov, concerning medieval reconsideration ancient doctrine about divine hypostases as necessary stage of science (as association of creativity and reproduction) generation is offer to the reader's attention. A description and criticism of the M.K. Petrov's approach is given in the article, and also point of view is substantiated, that namely equal-hipostatic triplicity of the medieval absolute is an articulation of the logic of that demarcation between creativity proper and organic nativity. A process of creating has its logic, but it is impossible to explicate this logic, when analysis will be limited only by investigation of institutes and their self-reproduction. A proper scale, which is adequate to the problem, can sat to the research only analysis of social production relations. To demonstrate it was the aim of this work.

Kosichenko A.

The Opportunities of Positive Influence of Traditional Religion on Modern World Politics

Religion has an opportunity of positive influence on society spiritualizing many dimensions of its being and modern world politics giving it moral impulse. World religions developed the tactics of such influence stating its main moments in social concepts of respective religions. Aggressiveness of current world politics achieved such level of danger for humanity that raises the question of its survival in acute form. The essence of religion is a salvation of human for eternal life and religion by realizing this purpose is able to exert an humanizing influence on world politics at the same time also separate aspects of such influence are analyzed in given article.

Masalimova A., Doskhozina Zh.

Empathy in Intercultural Communication

Authors research application of empathy in cultural dialogue like essential part of intercultural communication. Empathy is not just a way to overcome ethnocentrism, but it is necessary component part of tolerance. The modern society of Kazakhstan need right comprehension and application of empathy for ethnic preservation in country.

Farida Mir-Bagirzadeh

Symbol and its Meaning in the Cultures of the East and West

In the article were analyzed the perceptions on symbols that had been formed during the centuries and their roles in the cultures of East and West. Author shows the different views on understanding of symbol and their role in the culture and life of human and society. The special attention is paid to the digital and colorful symbolic and their role in art-aesthetical and scientific practice, it is revealed the semantic meaning of state symbols of Azerbaijan.

Zhanabayeva D.

Cultural-Philosophical Analysis of the Ratio of Tradition and Innovation

In the article author considers the ratio of tradition and innovation from cultural-philosophical approach and tries to reveal the meaning of these two notions. It is shown that such notions as tradition and innovation despite the mutual contradiction are closely interrelated factors. No innovation is able to resist to the century and tradition initially was formed as innovation. In the case when ethnos or culture do not perceive the innovation it might disappear over time or might beget to certain culture gradually turning to the tradition.

Karatishkanova K.

The role of Knowledge in Islamic Philosophy and Rationalization Sufi Knowledge

The article considers the epistemological problems common to both philosophy and religion. Initially, marked similarities and differences between philosophy and religion. Religion is intellectual thinking, it seeks to understand not only what is available knowledge, but also dig into yourself to know God, without requiring evidence, what philosophy has always sought. Used the example of medieval Muslim scholars, the author shows that knowledge is the path of knowledge, opening the way to the transcendental world, the world is not defined by the rationalistic and abstract thinking. Thus, a comparative study of Islamic works of authors provides an additional opportunity of understanding the meaning of wisdom embodied in the sacral texts. As a result, the author come to the conclusion that that the common religion and philosophy category «knowledge» defines not only rational science, but also irrational doctrine as Sufi knowledge of God, Marifat.