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Abstract. The article analyzed the philosophical traditions of the Kazakh people in the early twentieth century in the socio-cultural context and critically rethought philosophical views of some of the historical ethnic group of thinkers. In the socio-cultural reality of the Kazakh society of the early twentieth century was dominated by the values and ideals of the traditional culture. But in the spiritual world of society begin to emerge sprout new ideas and worldview. In this connection, the authors pay great attention to axiological analysis of the value of the Kazakh ethno-cultural community and value system of the world of prominent representatives of the national intelligentsia historical period. At the same time, the scientific article reveals the humanistic oriented ideological content of the philosophical ideas of the Kazakh intelligentsia of the early twentieth century and is determined by a significant part of the phenomenon of spirituality in the world outlook of ethnic spiritual elite.

Keywords: philosophy, science, tradition, religion, innovation, value, culture, art, history, ethics.

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Abstract. In the shift context of social development the problem of spirituality and its forms which meet needs of society has gained a special sharpness. Spirituality at the same time acts as a system of external and internal cause and effect and structurally functional relations.

The national culture should be regarded as “a protection mechanism” for human rights on embodiment of spiritual originality. The way of life caused by peculiarities of nomadic managing, the system of values built on this basis and the corresponding outlook have left a mark on an originality and features of spirituality of the Kazakhs. The main content of the research is in disclosure of a complete picture of peculiar spiritual features of the Kazakhs. In the article the author uses the principle of certain historical method and gives historical and cultural analysis. For description of specific features and intercommunications of different socially-philosophical views an author applies comparative approach. The worship of the Kazakhs for word wisdom, thought, action and life wisdom testifies to deep philosophical fullness of the national mental culture.

Keywords: spirituality, unity, confluence, synthesis, properties, signs, national sense.

Solovieva G.

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Abstract. Relevance of a subject is caused by requests of the global cultural context determined today by intensive dialogue the East-West. At the same time particular scientific interest consists in new reading of classical heritage of Islamic philosophy that allows to provide incontestable arguments in fight against “Islamophobia” and in the proof of peacefulness and humanity of the Islamic world.

In research of a philosophical concept of Abu Ali Hussein Ibn-Siny the author applies the approved method of historico-philosophical reconstruction allowing to reveal deep philosophical contents of the researched doctrine as the answer to challenges of the era which has generated it, and also to challenges of a modern era. Besides, the productive method of a philosophical comparative studies allowing to find an originality of the studied concept in its comparison to other historico-philosophical doctrines containing the potential of a community and at the same time the energy of distinction is used.

As result of research is the proof of the thesis that in Ibn-Siny's creativity of intrinsic content of east philosophy in its difference from the western paradigm is revealed. This essence is determined that philosophical problems are discussed and considered in exclusively ontologic perspective, in dialogue space "God and the person". Thereby philosophy tasks, whether it be ontology, gnoseology, these, an esthetics are formulated proceeding from recognition of a priority of spirituality, organic communication of philosophy and religion. In the West, on the contrary, the philosophy has chosen a way of independent following therefore the major problem of Life was buried in oblivion and the philosophy has degenerated the gnoseology.

For Ibn-Siny the medicine and astronomy, music and poetry, ontology and gnoseology constitute a single whole of east philosophy directed to comprehension Necessary and real in its dialogue with the person and his meaning of life and history.

Keywords: pilosophy, Sufism, belief, truth, knowledge, wisdom, soul, body, happiness, mercy.

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Abstract. The article analyzes the attention of Friedrich Nietzsche to Socrates as a man and philosopher, reveals similarities in their philosophy. The authors suggest that in spite of the criticism of the Socrates' views, Nietzsche believed Socrates was the prototype of the ideal philosopher, creator of values of the future and the evil conscience of his time, the embodiment of rationalism, the first philosopher of life, whose thought served life, and not vice versa. It is significant, that Nietzsche marks the practical nature of Socrates' philosophy and this feature of the philosophy of the ancient Greek philosopher, according to the authors, attention should be paid to the modern man. We agree, that the words of Nietzsche, that «position» of the philosopher is fearless diagnosis and criticism of the values of his time is very relevant today.

Keywords: human, wisdom, thinking, rationalism, loneliness, knowledge.

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Valentine Michelotti

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ethnic undertones on the topic of the proposed 2025 alphabet reform of the Kazakh language, and the ways in which these undertones map onto an existing binary opposition between historiographies.

Keywords: Alphabet, Kazakhstan, ethno-national, identity, post-Soviet, titular, pluralism.

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Abstract. Critical analysis of the four interpretations of the relation between faith and knowledge is presented in the article. It was found that Hegel treats faith as a form of inauthentic knowledge; Tillich radically opposes faith and knowledge; Pivovarov distinguishes two kinds of faith, but both are interpreted as a form of knowledge; Khamidov, following Pivovarov, allocates the same two kinds of faith, but one of them (faith) treats as peculiar religious attitude to the world, and the other (belief) as a cognitive relation. It is difficult to determine how Khamidov position is more promising than position of Pivovarov. However, its advantage is that cognitive attitude in it is not without element of faith, although it is a different faith than a religious one.

Keywords: knowledge, faith, belief, religion, science, philosophy, Christianity.

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Abstract. The authors reveal the phenomenological contents of Islamic literature as a fundamental component of the cultural traditions of Islam. Disclosure of the richest principles and genres of Islamic literature, including unique content of moral thought patterns and life patterns, it seems relevant in light of the multicultural paradigm of the modern world. Very important for the authors reconstruction of the historical development of Islamic literature in the realities of medieval Kazakhstan and its involved in the modern era. The authors do not claim the uniqueness of their insights and opinions, since the topic itself is very complex, controversial. However, the insights and historical discourse of Islamic literature in the slice of the historical chronotope is rewarding to attempt to identify intertextual semantic content of the phenomenon of «Islamic literature» for the Dialogic construction of multicultural and multi-religious mosaic of the Kazakhstan society.

Keywords: Islamic Literature, Hadith, Improvement Advise, Adab, Historical Tradition, Islam, Islamic Culture, Philosophy, Poetry, Kazakhstan.

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Keywords: Family; Islam; Woman; Man; violence; marriage; Koran; discrimination.

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