



Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University  
Center for Turkic Civilization Studies



Korea University of International Studies

International Association of Central Asian Studies (IACAS)

# ABSTRACTS

Эл аралык «Борбордук Азия жана  
ааламдашуу» конференциясы  
Uluslararası Orta Asya ve  
Küreselleşme Konferansı  
International Conference  
on Central Asia and  
Globalization



July 13-14, 2009

Bishkek

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**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CENTRAL ASIA  
AND GLOBALIZATION**

**July 13-14, 2009**

# **ABSTRACTS**

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noktalar olmasına rağmen dili kullanma ve bu bağlamda düşünce ve ifade yeteneğinin gelişmesine paralel olarak dünyayı anlama, tanıma, bilme ve iletişim sağlamanın gerçekleştiği tahmin ediliyor. Eski Çağlarda mağara sanatlarının özelliği olarak çizilen resimlerin ve petroglif olarak bilinen kaya üstü tasvirlerin daha çok hayvanlardan oluşması, o zamanki insanların ilgisinin ve dikkatinin özellikle hayvanlar üzerine olduğunun işareti olmalıdır. Bundan yaklaşık 50 bin yıl önce Avrasya'ya çıktığı anlaşılan insanoğlu ile tabiat ve tabiattaki hayvanlar arasında da yakın bir ilişki olmuştur. Bu yakın ilişki çerçevesinde 'göçebelik' denen bir hayat tarzının ve göçebe uygarlığının doğmaya başladığı oldukça muhtemel gözüküyor. Bu bakımdan bilim dünyasında Avrasya, göçebeliliğin ilk bölgesi olarak görülüyor. Bu bağlamda söz konusu bildiride Avrasya'da göçebeliliğin ve göçebe hayat tarzının nasıl doğduğu, bu doğuşta rol oynayan faktörlerin ne olduğu, yaşanan hayat tarzı çerçevesinde Avrasya topluluk ve halklarının nasıl oluştuğu, bu oluşum süreci içinde Avrasya tarihinin değişiminde ne gibi roller oynadıkları, Avrasya'yı nasıl birleştirdikleri ve dönemin şartları çerçevesinde küreselleşmenin gerçekleşip gerçekleşmediği gibi sorular üzerinde durulacak ve bunlara cevap verilmeye çalışılacaktır.

### Ten, Michael (Uzbekistan)

#### *Globalization Consequences for Languages of Ethnic Minorities (on Materials of Koreans of Central Asia)*

Extension and intension of economic, cultural and finance networks spread and increase all over the world becoming more unified, in the process of globalization. National boundaries start to "disappear" under the pressing of transnational companies and local cultures exposed to unified mode and innovative tendencies, the source of which is the West.

The issue of surviving in global processes of ethnic minorities becomes more actual together with integration. Culture unification results obliteration of distinctive significances of ethnoses. Traditional valuables are failed and modern culture comes to their place.

The most vulnerable element of ethnic culture is language. It disappears faster and language reclamation – is a very difficult process, especially when the language is not used at all. What are consequences of globalization process for languages of ethnic minorities?

In our work we examine this question on the base of Korean Diaspora in Central Asian countries representatives, which name themselves as Koryo saram<sup>1</sup>. Today they actually forfeited Korean language and overwhelming majority of them speaks in Russian language. Courses of Korean language learning are establishing while the support of different charitable foundations, individuals and government of South Korea in the republics of Central Asian region. However it is necessary to take into consideration the important moment that language of Koryo saram – koryo mar – is not similar with officially accepted Korean language of modern Korean Republic. Korean's language of CIS (excluding Koreans of Sakhalin) – it is the dialect, originated from north provinces of Korea where from originated Koreans migration to Russian, starting from the second half of XIX century. The first transition of Koreans to Maritime territory of Russia dated 1863<sup>2</sup>.

Koreans accepted norms that took place in tsarist Russia after boundary transition. The language knowledge of foreign ethnic surrounding was an important communicational element of Koreans adaptation. However not all Koreans became proficient in Russian language.

Koreans often leaved apart from Russians in the Far East of Russia<sup>3</sup>. Not significant part was covered by Russian language education. Thereby, majority of Koreans did not know Russian

<sup>1</sup> Ethnonim indicated Koreans migrated to Russia and their descendants.

<sup>2</sup> See.: Koreytsy Priamurskogo kraya. Trudy Priamurskogo otdela imperatorskogo russkogo geograficheskogo obshchestva. Khabarovsk, 1985, p. 1.

<sup>3</sup> See.: Kuzin A.T. Dal'nevostochnye koreytsy: jizn' i tragediya sud'by. Uzhnyi-Sakhalinsk, 1993, p.23



language<sup>4</sup>.

In addition to that, Koreans of Maritime territory were involved to global social-political processes occurred in Russia and Europe. Koreans became the part of capitalist relations working in the Far East of Russia in different manufactories, fabrics, mines asserted their rights while strikes and manifestations. The work in industrial production or procurement field was not relevant for majority of them.

They worked in agriculture and fishing in Korea where traditional economy prevailed. Hereby, at the end of XIX – beginning of XX century the process of globalization affected on Koreans in Russia when they began to participate in capitalistic manufacturing.

At the beginning of XX century, in contrast to capitalist, communistic motion took a great development in Russia. Marxist theory of west-European scientists K. Marx and F. Engels was in the basis of communism. Revolutionary form of Marxism realized in ideology of Leninism that degenerated to proletarian revolution of 1917.

Soviet rule supported progressive society development, single equality and do away with vestiges of the past such as religion and “mediaeval” customs.

Communist ideology became the powerful factor of the process of traditional culture Koryo saram elements “simplifying”. As regards Korean language, although Soviet rule gave a specific consideration to national education of national minorities<sup>5</sup>, however the knowledge of Russian language gave to Koreans the opportunity for advancement in party carrier, complete participation in social-political and cultural life of the country.

National system of Koreans education was fully transferred to Russian language education after deportation to Middle Asia of 1937. Thereby, Koreans stopped to gain the education in Korean language<sup>6</sup>.

However, at that period the compact living of Koreans in mono-ethnic villages in the territories of Kazakh and Uzbek SSR allowed to save Korean language and other elements of ethnic culture inside of its' group.

After Stalin's death in the period of “thaw” there was deterioration of Soviet policy in relation to deported people including Koreans. Approximately since half of 1950, after cancellation of official limitation on moving across the country, Koreans began to leave villages and migrated as in the limits of Middle Asian republics as to other regions of USSR.

There was deterioration in relation to national language of Koreans. The tutoring of Korean language as foreign language was introduced in places of compact living of Koreans in 1950 - 1960<sup>7</sup>, since 1960 as native language<sup>8</sup>, and there was radio broadcasting in Korean language in Kizil-Orda region of Kazakhstan. However it was not enough for language environment keeping.<sup>9</sup>

Korean language became actually unclaimed beyond the sphere of every-day communication that deprived young generation of motivation for language learning. At that time there was the aspiration for Russian language learning.<sup>10</sup>

There was surge of soviet people national self-consciousness at the end of 1980, in the period of Gorbachev “restructuring”. At that time Koreans of Central Asia substantially lost Korean language. Russian language became native for majority of them. The modern interview of Koreans of Uzbekistan shows that 63% considers Russian language as native, for 31% Korean language is native. 67% of respondents communicate only in Russian language at home, 21% - in Russian and Korean

<sup>4</sup> Lan'kov A. N. *Koreytcy SNG: stranitsy istorii // Seul'skiy vestnik. Spring 2002. Electronic version www.vestnik.tripod.com.*

<sup>5</sup> Kuzin A.T. *Op.cit.*, p. 87.

<sup>6</sup> Kim G.N., Men D.V. *Istoriya i kul'tura koreytcsev Kazakhstana. Almaty, 1995, p. 212.*

<sup>7</sup> Kim G.N., Men D.V. *Ibid.*, p. 242.

<sup>8</sup> Ko Song Moo. *Yazyk i kommunikaciya koreytcsev v Sovetskoj Centralnoy Azii // Koreytcy Sredney Azii i Kazakhstana v zarubezhnyh issledovaniyah. Alma-Ata, 1990, p. 33.*

<sup>9</sup> See: Volkova T.V. *Etnograficheskoye obozreniye. 2004. № 4, p. 27-42.*

<sup>10</sup> *Kratkie soobsheniya Instituta etnografii. Vol. XXXVIII. 1963, p. 34.*



languages, 11.5% - in Korean language.<sup>11</sup>

Raised interest of Koreans to their culture and Korean language which occurred at the first ages after Union disintegration, failed very fast, and today, particularly for young generation the most important is English language and other European languages than Korean language.

But can we tell that the process of globalization to which Koreans came together with Russia made just negative influence to the culture of Koryo saram? The loss of Korean language is undoubtedly negative fact. But Koreans of Central Asia acquired the language on which speak 300 millions of people all over the world<sup>12</sup>.

Koreans of Central Asia enjoy European cultural values with a help of Russian language and this fact we can consider as positive moment. It is necessary to note that Koryo saram created its unique culture. And it reserves the right for admission as valuable part of world culture and is the synthesis of different cultures of people living at the territory of CIS. At the same time Koreans of Central Asia did not lost their ethnic identity.

### **Toktosunova, Adash (Kyrgyzstan)**

#### *Региональная идентичность стран ЦА и проблемы интеграции*

Центральная Азия как единый территориальный и геополитический регион. На фоне происходящих трансформаций в регионе выделились и самообозначились две тенденции развития: с одной стороны, всплеск национального самосознания обусловил интерес к традиционной системе мышления и культуры; с другой – процесс глобализации не оставляет в стороне центральноазиатский регион и наблюдается движение в направлении переориентации сформированной культуры на стереотипы универсальных ценностей, абсолютизируемых и внедряемых во внутреннее существо культуры без учёта специфики менталитета и своеобразия истории развития. В данной ситуации происходит переплетение национальных, региональных и глобальных интересов.

Национальные интересы. Период суверенизации (начальный этап становления государственности) зафиксировал бурный рост национального самосознания – возвращение к истокам бытия, собственной культуры, интерес к изначальным ценностным ориентациям (экологичность мышления, адаптированность к переменам, историческая память) способствует расцвету духовной культуры этносов, наций и региона в целом.

Однако наряду с таким подходом, нельзя сбрасывать со счета и значимость новаций, которые привносят в традиции элемент свежести и творчества в восприятии изменяющегося мира. Тем самым, по возможности гармоничное сочетание элементов традиционного мышления и ценностей духовной культуры с акцентом на адаптацию в мире XXI столетия дает возможность определить свою этнокультурную идентичность.

Региональные интересы. Центральная Азия, объективно не может остаться в стороне от мирового хода событий. Процессы модернизации едины в рамках региона в плане переориентации традиционного общества на восприятие и адаптацию либеральных ценностей, имеющих прозападный характер, однако в каждой республике этот процесс принимает индивидуальный образ развития. Если традиционная система культуры и общества будет готова и способна принять либеральные ценности не как чужие и искусственные, а как «свои», то тогда мы сможем утверждать, что модернизационные процессы осуществимы. Возможно ли такое сейчас, предугадать сложно, для достижения определённого скачка в социокультурной

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<sup>11</sup> Field survey of Ten M.D. "Formirovaniye, razvitiye i transformaciya etnokulturnoy identichnosti koreycev Uzbekistana", 2008-2009.

<sup>12</sup> <http://ru.wikipedia.org>



*International Journal of Central Asian Studies*

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**I. Paper Submission General Policies and Procedure**

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2. If the manuscript is not compliant with the paper formatting rules, it will not be processed until the correction is made. Editors shall make corrections to submitted papers to comply with formatting rules.
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1. The size of the paper should not exceed 20 pages of A4 paper, including figures, tables and references (except keywords and excerpts). If the paper is written in English, it should not exceed 8,000 words and submitted in Microsoft word format.
2. The paper should be included the author's correct address, affiliations, abstract (150-250 words), Keywords (5-10 words)
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4. The size of paper is width 15.4cm and height 22.1cm.
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ex 1) 1, 2, 3, ...

ex 2) 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, ...

ex 3) 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, ...

16. For other features of paper preparation, follow the general instructions for paper preparation and submission.

### III. Footnotes

1. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it is cited, including the author's name, title, publishing year, publisher and the page number. Footnotes should be referred in the list of references.
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ex) Searle(1969a)
3. It is acceptable the format of footnotes for each language but if the footnote is referred in references, the following simplified example is recommended.  
ex) G. Hosking(1980), 44.

### IV. References

1. A list of references should appear at the end of the paper if not included in footnotes. It should be listed as follow:
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Author(Last name, first name or initial), publication year, title, publication, the volume number and page numbers.  
ex) Timberlake, Alan(1996) "Reflexives with Object Antecedents," International Journal of Slavic Linguistics and Poetics, № 39/40, pp. 261-278.
  - ② Articles in Non-periodicals  
Author (last name, initials), publication year, title, publisher location, publisher  
ex) Neidle, Carol(1988) The Role of Case in Russian Syntax, Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
  - ③ Articles in Thesis  
Publication year, thesis title, degree, the name of degree offered institution  
ex) Fowler, George Hayden(1987) "The Syntax of the Genitive Case in Russian," PhD. Dissertation, Univ. of Chicago.
  - ④ tips  
No commas between the author and publication year.  
No colons between the location of publisher and publisher.



## V. Paper Review and Selection Procedure

1. Submitted papers will be reviewed by the editorial board and will get selected for the proceedings.
  - The editing board will select three board members confidentially to review one submitted paper.
  - ② The reviewer should be the subject area expert but it is not necessary to be a member of IACAS.

### 2. Selection Procedure

- ① The review criteria are reliability of the subject, originality of work, logicity of the content and completeness of the structure.
- ② The results will be categorized in three different levels; publishing, publishing after the correction, not publishing and the reviewer should explain the reason.
- ③ According to the review result, the decision for publishing will be made.
- ④ The result chart is as following

< The result chart >

| Result                      | Reviewer 1 | Reviewer 2 | Reviewer 3 |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <b>Publishing</b>           | ○          | ○          | ○          |
|                             | ○          | ○          | □          |
|                             | ○          | ○          | ×          |
| Publishing after correction | ○          | □          | □          |
|                             | □          | □          | □          |
|                             | ○          | □          | ×          |
| <b>Not Publishing</b>       | □          | □          | ×          |
|                             | ○          | ×          | ×          |
|                             | □          | ×          | ×          |
|                             | ×          | ×          | ×          |

- ⑤ If the result is publishing after correction, the editing staff should let the author know the deficiencies and ask for the correction. If the author does not correct the deficiencies, it can cause the failure of publishing.  
If the author refuses to correct the deficiencies, the reason should be submitted in writing. The paper could be published if the explanation is reasonable.

## VI. Rules for the order of publishing papers

If the number of papers resulted in publishing is more than the number of planned publishing papers, the following rules will be used to make the order of publishing papers.

- Give the priority for papers that were published in the conference held by IACAS.
- Give the priority for ones that had higher score from reviewers
- If it is still difficult to make the decision with rules of one and two, give the priority to an author who has less submission rate with IJCAS.

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