

NEWS

OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

SERIES OF SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES

ISSN 2224-5294

<https://doi.org/10.32014/2019.2224-5294.166>

Volume 5, Number 327 (2019), 70 – 74

Sh. Karbayeva

Abai Kazakh national pedagogical university

karbaevash@mail.ru

**«SPACE AND TIME OF NATIONAL HISTORY»
AND NATURAL-SCIENTIFIC PICTURE OF THE WORLD**

Abstract. The article describes the modern natural-scientific and geographical picture of the world which is the result of synthesis of systems of the world's antiquity. In the development of the ideas expressed in the article «Seven faces of the Great Steppe» we rely on the scientific achievements of modern natural science and geographical science.

The modern natural-scientific picture of the world is the result of synthesis of systems of the world of antiquity, antiquity, geo - and heliocentrism, mechanistic, electromagnetic picture of the world and is based on scientific achievements of modern natural science. Today, geography is the science of space, just as history, for example, is the science of time. The category «space» is a philosophical conceptual basis of geographical science, its essence. Geographical objects, processes and phenomena are all represented spatially, all relations in it are reduced, one way or another, to spatial relations.

Keywords: space; time; of systems of the world's antiquity; the modern natural-scientific and geographical picture of the world.

The history of Kazakhstan should also be understood from the height of modern science, and not by its separate fragments....

«Seven Facets of the Great Steppe», Nursultan Nazarbayev

Foreword

Program ideas of the First President of the country N.A. Nazarbayev in the article "Seven facets of the great steppe" give a meaningful idea to Kazakh scientists and public figures.

N.A. Nazarbayev as the spiritual leader of the country in his article consistently presents the historical path of the Kazakhs, demonstrating the historical heritage of the Kazakh people as one of the most intelligent and as a great spiritual nation.

For example, previous secretary of the party «Nur Otan» said: an article head of state opened the way to the revival of national values, world culture, science, and the whole way for the development of the country's society, and he continues the history of our country - and he is for every Kazakh is pride and honor.

The article of our head of state was noted by the President of the "International Turkic Academy" that this article summarizes our history and the history of the entire Turkic people, and this article is an important link between our peoples, and this article should be introduced and used in modernization in the public consciousness of our peoples².

Supporting the ideas of such intellectuals, the article of the head of state considers the ideas and programs for the residents of the country, especially for future generations, as the main tool for the implementation of the program "Spiritual Revival".

The pedagogical community faces the task of modernizing the consciousness of students through comprehensive study and globalization of bright aspects of the rich history of our country. The main

direction of modern globalization and education is the creation of all conditions for human adaptation to the historical and cultural reality that reigns in a particular society.

The content of education should be aimed at supporting the formation of the individual in the history of the nation in relation to concepts, needs and ideals. To this end, based on specific scientific data, the role of the Kazakh state in the historical period of globalization and its contribution to world civilization is important, and this is the mission of the future.

¹ <https://assembly.kz/kk/tamara-duysenova-elbasynyn-makalasy-ulttyk-kundylktardyn-kayta-zhangyruyna-dangyl-zhol-ashty>

² https://www.inform.kz/ru/kak-eksperty-otreagirowali-v-socsetyah-na-stat-yu-n-nazarbaeva-sem-graney-velikoy-stepi_a3462318

Main section

Modern concepts of General scientific Outlook generalize and systematize cognitive knowledge about nature, society and man, as well as their relationship and development in philosophical, socio-political, socio-economic, natural-scientific, technical and other aspects. As a result of differentiation of different branches of science, a conceptual system of the general scientific world is formed, in which philosophy plays a leading role.

Philosophy and natural science are aimed at achieving some kind of sincerity, and the facts of natural science imply some philosophical justification. Therefore, modern philosophers use new co-evolutionary methods (V.D. Komarov) in order to restore the equality of man with nature in society and the biosphere [1, 2]. This is the new paradigm of civilizations of the 21st century.

The scientific and technological revolution and the period of the transformation of science into social productive forces give rise to the concept of a new scientific worldview.

The concept of scientific worldview, in turn, forms the concept of General scientific, natural-scientific, social-scientific worldview, an important part of the overall scientific picture of the universe is the natural and scientific picture of the world this concept in the XIX century in the second half of the year arose in connection with the revolutionary transformation of natural science and expanded, supplemented and updated.

The natural-scientific picture of the universe represents a high level of inference and systematization of the relationship between natural and philosophical knowledge. It provides a single explanation of the most important achievements of natural science, their principles, laws, its development as the driving force of matter, the emergence of the world and man. The natural and scientific image of the universe includes fundamental knowledge about the world that is controlled and practiced. It can be considered as a set of separate scientific images of natural science. In the natural Sciences, the physical picture of the world is well studied. For example, for two centuries the "Newtonian image of the universe" prevailed. The twentieth century was originally developed space, time, atom, electromagnetism, quantum mechanics, relativity, relativistic cosmology [3].

Modern natural science, natural philosophy combined classical natural science of the middle ages and "post-classical" science, the general idea of their unity and unity of nature is the scientific basis of natural science. Therefore, one of the main worldview ideas considered in the natural sciences is the idea of unity of nature, its objects of study as a person, the surrounding and dead nature, and technology.

Space and time depend on the fundamental categories of matter in modern natural science; it turns out that the measurement of spatio-temporal characteristics of natural objects. Therefore, the natural and scientific picture of the world is connected with the teaching and connected with space and time. Space and time in philosophy are philosophical categories. Space – it is time categories are closely related, and their unity is reflected in the movement and development of any system. In philosophy and science of ancient times the order of classification of spatial and temporal categories was different [4].

When we analyze space and time from Aristotle to Einstein, we can conclude that space and time are universal, that is phenomena and events that are beyond space and time. It means that modern natural science is an educational history of each civilization and development of humanity in every social era. One of the most important components of the natural science image of the world is the geographical image

of the world, which is a comprehensive concept. For example, part of the geographical image of the world includes the nature of the Earth, the population of the globe, the third – the world economy; the last part includes the relationship between society and nature. The study of these geographical systems shows a close relationship between space and time and reveals their important methodological significance for the theory of geography. In everyday life, we are constantly confronted with the concept of space and time, for us it is familiar, known and to some extent defined. In philosophical and natural history, however, the understanding of these concepts is constantly debated. Cognitive science and geography expanded. For example, ethnic groups and civilization, natural and anthropogenic crises, global climate change associated with natural and social phenomena, demographic explosions, political conflicts, economic crisis, etc., becomes the subject of geography study.

Space in geography is not only the source of natural and social processes, but also the main factor influencing the nature of all economic, natural, social, demographic and geographical objects. It is one of the most dynamic driving forces and spatial-temporal coordination of social objects, phenomena and processes with the natural environment [5]. So, what is geographic space? Today, geography is spatial, and history is the science of time, geographical systems as a form of geography and space rise to a new level of research.

The first step to the creation of the concept of geographical space in the XIX-XX centuries in the writings of scholars meet (K. Rita, Gettner A. and G. Hartshorn.), for example, G. Hartshorn, developing the idea of space, introduced the concept of "time". In geographical science paradigm represent A. M. Berliant, V.S. Zhekulin, Y.G. Saushkin, V.M. Gokhman, B.L. Gurevich, B.B. Rodoman, A.M. Smirnov, A. F. Aslanikashvili, M.M. Ermolaev, V.S. Preobrazhensky, A.M. Trofimov, A.I. Chistobaev, V.D. Sukhorukov, S.V. Vasilyev and others, in the works of researchers. For example, B.B. Rodoman formed a geographical position in the geographical area. The basis of philosophical concepts of geographical science is the category of "space". As an important part of the geographical image of the world, it has a distinctive feature and characteristic that is very closely related to time, allowing the study of spatial conclusions. Therefore, in the analysis of the concept of "space" geography cannot remain outside. Geography is a bridge connecting natural, scientific and socio-cultural concepts of space. It is reported, Y.V. Kostinsky: "...in the geographical sense of space, the commonality of the diversity of things and the unity of the world are well known. The concept of "space" for geography serves as a spatial approach to the core of geographical knowledge"[6].

The content of geographical space was gradually updated, defining the concept of "space". Until the twentieth century, geography was dominated by an understanding of countries and places from the point of view of the geography of space; one of the tasks of geographical science was to study what supplemented this space. Spatial analysis revealed the relationships of individual phenomena. Thus, in accordance with the component-complex paradigm in geographical science, geographical space is considered as a separate and a combination of all phenomena in the earth's crust and, according to some geography scientists, is transmitted as a geographical area. Thus, the specific structure of geographical space makes up separate spatial concepts in terms of size, regionalization units, image, and substance in terms of filling and attributes [7].

In the economic part of geography, geographical space is considered not as a form of being, but as specific research methods. The basis of economic geographical research is to analyze the concepts of the space of the social system that make up material production as a social form of the movement of matter.

Space and time symbolize a specific geographical, biological and social space and "symbiosis" of time as a form of existence of matter in space and time in terms of specific geographical terms. In this regard, the geographical space can be compared with areas that show the interaction of nature and human. Researchers of economic and social geography suggest that "spaces" and "time" are closely interconnected, and each time has its own space, and each space has its own time, called the term "timespace", that is, they propose to call it "time span".

The development of the idea of a new and complex social space required the study of a non-Euclidean system to describe the spatial structure (Y.N. Gladky, L.B. Vampilov, A.A. Sokolov, V.D. Sukhorukov, etc.). Since geographical space is closely related to time, it forms a complex spatio-temporal structure and includes the geographical division of labor, geopolitics, geostrategy, differentiation, integration, etc. and

these can be an example. In recent years, the essence of space and time in geography has been subject to the development of existing cartographic and geographical information systems. This is due to the advent of computer cartography, the capabilities of the geographic information system, as well as the expansion of analysis methods in the spatial and temporal spheres [8].

At the same time, geographical space and time were created not only as an abiotic, biocomponent component of nature, but also as a space around a huge space surrounding the complex social and technogenic components of society (Geoversum is a unique space system of the Earth introduced by the first member in 1983. by founder A.B. Alaev) the spatial state of all spheres: lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, biosphere, noosphere.

Conclusion

Geographical space and time are closely interrelated and are of great importance for geographical scientific theory. According to K. K. Markov, the problems of space-time are directly related to the methodology of geographical science. Geographical science has evolved into a new system of research as geographical space and time as their forms of existence. Geographical patterns of material movement were not possible without geographical space and geographical time. Recognizing that geographical objects represent a special structural substance of the organization, the geographical form of the movement of the material leads to the recognition of the geographical space and time of movement. At the present stage of geographical science geographical space-time is considered from the point of view of objective materialistic and intellectual-idealistic. Therefore, the study of specific geographical structures is now complemented by geographical space-time analysis. In recent years, the understanding of space and time in the Humanities and natural Sciences, as well as in the Humanities, has become increasingly clear that scientists and practitioners recognize that all physical processes and human activities have their own geography and history. This may indicate that in determining the modern space of the great Steppe or Kazakhstan is perceived as a powerful image, in turn, as a geographical system in political, cultural, social and economic terms.

ӨӨЖ 373.1.013:37.033/035
ГТАМ114.01.07

Ш.Ш. Карбаева

Абай атындағы Қазақ Ұлттық педагогикалық университеті, Алматы қ., Қазақстан

«ҰЛТ ТАРИХЫНДАҒЫ КЕҢІСТІК ПЕН УАҚЫТ» ЖӘНЕ ӘЛЕМНІҢ ЖАРАТЫЛЫС-ҒЫЛЫМИ БЕЙНЕСІ

Аннотация. Мақалада ежелгі дүние жүйесінің саралануының нәтижесі болып табылатын қазіргі әлемнің жаратылыс-ғылыми және географиялық бейнесі қарастырылған. Тұңғыш Президенттің «Ұлы Даланың жеті қыры» мақаласында айтылған идеялардың дамуында біз жаратылыстану және география ғылымдарының қазіргі ғылыми жетістіктеріне сүйенеміз.

Әлемнің қазіргі жаратылыс-ғылыми бейнесі ежелгі дүние, гео- и гелиоцентризм, механикалық, электромагниттік жүйесінің саралануының нәтижесі болып табылады және ол жаратылыстанудың қазіргі ғылыми жетістіктерін бейнелейді. Бүгінгі таңда тарих уақыт туралы ғылым болса, география кеңістік туралы ғылым болып табылады. «Кеңістік» категориясы география ғылымының философиялық тұжырымдамалық негізін құрай отырып, оның географиялық кеңістік туралы мәнін ашады. Барлық географиялық нысандар, құбылыстар мен процестер кеңістікпен байланысты.

Түйін сөздер: кеңістік, уақыт; ежелгі әлем жүйесі; әлемнің қазіргі жаратылыс-ғылыми және географиялық бейнесі.

Ш.Ш. Карбаева

Казахский национальный педагогический университет имени Абая, г. Алматы, Казахстан

**«ПРОСТРАНСТВО И ВРЕМЯ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ИСТОРИИ»
И ЕСТЕСТВЕННО-НАУЧНАЯ КАРТИНА МИРА**

Аннотация. В данной статье рассмотрена современная естественно-научная и географическая картина мира, которая является результатом синтеза систем мира древности. В развитии идей, высказанных в статье Первого Президента «Семь граней Великой Степи», мы опираемся на научные достижения современного естествознания и географической науки.

Современная естественно-научная картина мира является результатом синтеза систем мира древности, античности, гео- и гелиоцентризма, механистической, электромагнитной картины мира и опирается на научные достижения современного естествознания. На сегодняшний день география является наукой о пространстве, а история является наукой о времени. Категория «пространство» составляет философскую концептуальную основу географической науки, ее суть. Географические объекты, процессы и явления, все представляются пространственно, все отношения в ней сводятся, так или иначе, к пространственным отношениям.

Ключевые слова: пространство; время; древняя система мира; современная естественно-научная и географическая картина мира.

Information about authors:

Karbayeva Sh. - Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, associate Professor, Abai Kazakh national pedagogical university, karbaevash@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4135-5740>

REFERENCES

- [1] Komarov V.D. Culture and nature // Philosophy and society. 1997. No. 5. P. 92-107.
- [2] Maslova E.V. Problem of social and philosophical meaning and educational significance of the idea of coevolution: autoref. Dis Cand. philosopher. sciences'. SPb., 2002. 43 p.
- [3] Kanke V. A. Basic philosophical directions and concepts of science. Results of the twentieth century. M.: Logos, 2000.
- [4] Gould, P. Space, time and human // international. social. sciences'. 1997. No. 17.
- [5] Kaledin N.V. Geographical scientific picture of the world: activity-geospatial context. Vestnik SPb. Univ. Ser. 7: Geology, geography. 2003. Vol. 1. Pp. 111-117.
- [6] Kostinski, Y.V. matrix of geographical spatiality, Izv. RAN. Ser. geogr. 1997. No. 5. S. 16-32.
- [7] Topchiev A.G. Geographical space and its properties // all-Union Symposium on theoretical issues of geography. Kiev, 1977.
- [8] Trofimov A.M., Chistobaev A.I., Sharygin M.D. Theory of space organization. The message I. Geographical space-time and structure of joomlatune //news PRO. 1993. T. 125. Vol.2. S. 10-19.
- [9] James P., Martin J. All possible worlds. History of geographical ideas. M.: Progress, 1988. 672 p.: Il.