Psychological research of age characteristics, valuable sphere of titular ethnus of Kazakhstan

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Abstract

To date, the psychological literature can be found few studies of ethnic values of the titular ethnic group of Kazakhstan as a whole, and ethnic values of other nations. On the one hand, a small number of studies valuable sphere of the titular ethnic group in Kazakhstan in psychology associated with the recent history of Kazakhstan; on the other hand, it’s associated with the objective difficulties of objective measurement of value sphere, which is most often studied in philosophy, cultural studies, and anthropology, using descriptive or qualitative approaches. Novelty of this work is due to poorly understood and the lack of experimental data regarding ethnic values of titular ethnic group in Kazakhstan. The methods used: value questionnaire (VQ) of Schwarz, method of studying the value orientations of M. Rokeach, modification of Kuhn technique "Who am I?". The results of diagnostic value sphere of different age groups of the titular ethnic group in Kazakhstan showed U critical = 1010 for p ≤ 0.05, U critical = 912 for p ≤ 0.01. This shows the generality of these indicators of valuable sphere of Kazakhs, regardless of age. For youth Kazakhs values-goals more associated with social success and recognition than for adult Kazakhs, whose values-goals are related to health and family: t critical = 2, 00 for p ≤ 0.05, t critical = 2, 66 for p ≤ 0.01, t critical = 3, 46 for p ≤ 0.001. In general, summarizing the results of the comparative analysis of the features of valuable sphere of youth and adult Kazakhs, it should be noted as having similarities and significant differences of values. Formation of national identity based on values is a long process, which is definitely for the period beginning Kazakhstan's recent history has not been completed.

Keywords: titular ethnic group; values; ethnic identity; ethnic values; Kazakh mentality;
1. Introduction

At present research of values of the titular ethnic group is regarded as one of the most important and topical areas of ethnic psychology.

Despite numerous studies of this problem, unified approach has not yet formed to the interpretation of the concept of ethnic values.

In our work, we take the view of U.V. Chernyavskaya, who understand the ethnic values as a set of attitudes, orientations, ideals, purposes, and cultural traditions that members of the ethnic group consider as the most characteristic and important for them and, ultimately, for human destiny in general.

Over the long history of its development the Kazakh people have created their own traditions and customs that have been passed down from generation to generation, contributing to the establishment of its ethical values and value sphere as a whole.

The need for communication among the Kazakhs is a spiritual, life-purpose need and value, satisfying this need is a mental health condition. Nomad gave a kind of mandate for descendants: "If you meet a person, gladden him, maybe you see him for the last time." This mandate reflects the value of genuine hospitality of the Kazakhs.

Vividly describes the nomadic Kazakhs mentality tradition of hospitality.

In the Kazakh mentality the self-knowledge of the person is inseparable from human identity him as the representative of the community, clan or tribe. In the system of values of Kazakhs concept of "Ata Meken", "Ata konys" (tribal territory) occupy a central place.

Speaking of ethnic values, it should be noted that there is a special term "ethnophor", denoting a particular individual as a carrier of ethnic consciousness.

Various classifications of ethnic values present in ethnic psychology.

One of the first studies to apply mathematical methods to the study of values is a study in the early 60s. by F. Kluckhohn and F. Strodbek, exploring variants of cultural dominants, which may be expressed in different ways and at different levels of social life and rooted in basic values, which is the main characteristic of culture that distinguish it from any other.

Our research is devoted to the problem of research of valuable sphere of representatives of youth and adulthood titular ethnos of Kazakhstan. Thus they are as differences as well as similarities in the value field, due to various economic and socio-cultural conditions of formation of their national identity.

2. Methods

In our study there were compared the characteristics of value spheres of different age groups of the titular ethnus of Kazakhstan under develop standardized complex of techniques, allowing holistically consider various indicators of valuable sphere, including studies of the governing principles of life and the value of their importance, values-goals and values-tools, internal conflict or internal vacuum between the availability and importance of values, the values of belonging to a national group.

The purpose of the research was to study the value sphere of representatives of youth and adulthood age titular ethnic group in Kazakhstan.

The study involved 100 representatives of the titular ethnic group of Kazakhstan (50 Kazakhs aged 20 - 30 years (group 1), and 50 Kazakhs in age from 31 to 55 years (group 2).

Value questionnaire (VQ) of Schwarz, method of studying the value orientations of M. Rokeach, modification of Kuhn technique "Who am I?".

3. Results of research

Consider the results of the diagnostic of value sphere for each procedure in groups 1 and 2, and compare the results by statistical criteria such as the U-Mann-Whitney test and t-test for independent samples.
Table 1. The results of diagnostic of value sphere of different age groups of the titular ethnos of Kazakhstan by questionnaire of Schwartz (average points/U-Mann Whitney test)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale-value</th>
<th>28</th>
<th>29</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>61</th>
<th>71</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group 1</td>
<td>4.78</td>
<td>4.28</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td>3.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 2</td>
<td>4.06</td>
<td>3.44</td>
<td>3.34</td>
<td>4.34</td>
<td>4.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-Mann Whitney</td>
<td>971</td>
<td>947.5</td>
<td>892.5</td>
<td>939.5</td>
<td>877.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significance: 0.047, 0.033, 0.012, 0.029, 0.008

Statistically significant differences were diagnosed between 2 different age groups of Kazakhs on such indicators of valuable sphere as: true friendship, world of beauty, social justice, quality - full, quality - reliable. There were statistically significant differences between the two study samples (U critical = 1010 for \( p \leq 0.05 \), U critical = 912 for \( p \leq 0.01 \)).

Most of the values that are important and are a guiding principle for the youth Kazakhs, and also typical for adult Kazakhs (only 5 values revealed statistically significant differences from 74 represented values by questionnaire of Schwartz). Statistically significant differences were diagnosed by such indicators of valuable sphere as: true friendship, world of beauty, social justice, and qualities – full and reliable. True friendship, world of beauty and social justice are statistically more important guiding principles in life for a group of Kazakhs in age from 20 to 30 years. At the same time such values-qualities as usefulness and reliability are more important compared to youth group for the Kazakhs in age from 31 to 55 years.

Results and statistical analysis of the results of diagnostics 1 and 2 groups of subjects obtained by the method of M. Rokeach.

Table 2. The results of terminal values diagnostic of different age groups of the titular ethnos of Kazakhstan by method of M. Rokeach (ranks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>17</th>
<th>18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group 1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5,5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15,5</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 2</td>
<td>7,5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7,5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interesting work, active work life, and financially secure life are the most preferred values-goals of youth Kazakhs through the ranks of terminal values (values-goals). The most preferred values - goals of adult Kazakhs are: health, a happy family life and, as well as the youth Kazakhs, - financially secure life.

Table 3. The results of instrumental values diagnostic of different age groups of the titular ethnos of Kazakhstan by method of M. Rokeach (ranks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
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<th>12</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>17</th>
<th>18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group 1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14, 5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14,5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16,5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16,5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As can be seen from Table 3, upbringing, high demands and diligence are the most preferred values-tools of youth Kazakhs. For the sample from 31 to 55 years, the most preferred values-tools are neatness, upbringing and cheerfulness.

Table 4. Comparative analysis of the diagnostic groups 1 and 2 by the method of M. Rokeach by T-test, terminal values (T-score)
By T-test there were revealed significant differences in 10 out of the 18 terminal values-goals, they are: active work life, health, interesting work, the beauty of nature and art, public recognition, productive life, a happy family life, happiness of others, creativity and self-reliance between the two groups of youth Kazakhs and adult Kazakhs (t critical = 2, 00 for \( p \leq 0, 05 \), t critical = 2, 66 for \( p \leq 0, 01 \), t critical = 3, 46 for \( p \leq 0,001 \)).

Table 5. Comparative analysis of the diagnostic groups 1 and 2 by the method of M. Rokeach by T-test, instrumental values (T-score)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
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<th>4</th>
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<th>13</th>
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<th>16</th>
<th>17</th>
<th>18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T-test</td>
<td>9,43</td>
<td>1,59</td>
<td>1,85</td>
<td>1,90</td>
<td>3,82</td>
<td>0,61</td>
<td>3,36</td>
<td>4,88</td>
<td>-13</td>
<td>3,90</td>
<td>2,94</td>
<td>1,80</td>
<td>0,50</td>
<td>2,44</td>
<td>1,75</td>
<td>3,68</td>
<td>2,93</td>
<td>1,30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>0,01</td>
<td>0,12</td>
<td>0,07</td>
<td>0,06</td>
<td>0,01</td>
<td>0,54</td>
<td>0,01</td>
<td>0,01</td>
<td>0,89</td>
<td>0,01</td>
<td>0,01</td>
<td>0,08</td>
<td>0,62</td>
<td>0,02</td>
<td>0,08</td>
<td>0,01</td>
<td>0,01</td>
<td>0,20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By T-test there were revealed significant differences in 9 out of the 18 instrumental values-goals, they are: neatness, diligence, intolerance of shortcomings in themselves and others, education, rationality, self-control, tolerance, honesty, efficiency in the affairs between the two groups of youth Kazakhs and adult Kazakhs.

Interesting work, active work life, and financially secure life are the most preferred values-goals of youth Kazakhs by the method of M. Rokeach. The most preferred values-goals of adult Kazakhs are: health, a happy family life and, as well as the youth Kazakhs, financially secure life.

Happy family life, creativity, development and self-confidence are least preferred values-goals of youth Kazakhs. Least preferred values-goals of adult Kazakhs are: self-confidence, creativity and entertainment.

For the study sample from 31 to 55 years, the most preferred values-tools are neatness, upbringing and cheerfulness.

Least-preferred values-tools of 1st group are education, a strong will and neatness. Least-preferred values-tools of 2nd group are intolerance of shortcomings in themselves and others, courage in defending their views and a strong will.

There were significant differences in 10 out of the 18 terminal values-goals. In subjects aged 20 to 30 years statistically higher significance of such values-goals as active work life, interesting work, the beauty of nature and art, public recognition, productive life, happiness of others, creativity compared to subjects of 2nd group aged 31 to 55 years was found. For the 2nd group of subjects statistically higher significance of such values-goals as health, a happy family life and self-confidence was found.

Also, there were significant differences in 9 out of the 18 instrumental values-goals. Significance of such values-tools as diligence, intolerance of shortcomings in themselves and others, rationality, efficiency in the affairs is statistically higher for the group of subjects aged 20 to 30 years in comparison with subjects of 2nd group aged 31 to 55 years. Significance of such values-tools as neatness, education, self-control, tolerance and honesty is statistically higher for the 2nd group of study sample.

3. The results of diagnostics by the modification of Kuhn technique. We analyzed the responses of this technique indicating the nationality to the titular ethnic groups of Kazakhstan. 88% (44 people) of respondents in 1st group gave no response indicating nationality to the titular ethnic groups of Kazakhstan from 20 possible answers to the question "Who am I?". 6% (3 people) responded to this question, indicating ethnicity in the first 10 possible answers, 6% (3 people) responded appropriately in the second possible answers.

68% (34 people) of respondents in 2nd group gave no response indicating nationality to the titular ethnic groups of Kazakhstan from 20 possible answers to the question "Who am I?". 32% (16 people) responded to this question, indicating ethnicity in the first 10 possible answers.
4. Conclusions

1. New economic and socio-cultural changes that have taken place in Kazakhstan in the course of recent history associated with the proclamation of the independence of Kazakhstan are reflected in changes in values-priorities among the younger generation. For both groups of subjects, regardless of age, preferred guidelines of life are safety of family, close people and authority. Least important is the value-quality - the meek.

2. Least preferred values - goals of youth Kazakhs are: a happy family life, creativity, development and self-confidence. Least preferred values-goals of adult Kazakhs are: self-confidence, creativity and entertainment. A comparison between the least preferred values goals reveals similarities between the samples of the study.

3. Upbringing is the preferred value - tool for both samples of the study.

4. Noteworthy, in our opinion, the result that education is not a value-tool for sample from 20 to 30 years. Perhaps, education and upbringing are not linked in the value field of youth Kazakhs.

5. For youth Kazakhs values-goals are more associated with social success and recognition than for adult Kazakhs, whose values-goals are related to health and family. Of course, this result can also be explained from the standpoint of age psychology, as defining challenge of the youth age development is socialization, i.e. finding their place in the society. For a group of middle-aged subjects, this task becomes secondary, as often it is already solved in youth or early adulthood.

6. For youth Kazakhs values-tools are more related to the efficiency in the affairs and youthful perfectionism, than for adult Kazakhs, whose values-tools are related to tolerance to the shortcomings and personal honesty.

7. Strong will as a value-tool is low estimated in both samples of the study.

8. The youth Kazakhs have not yet formed a national identity themselves as representatives of the titular ethnos of Kazakhstan.

9. The adult Kazakhs increasingly demonstrate national identity themselves as representatives of the titular ethnos of Kazakhstan, than youth Kazakhs.

In general, summarizing the results of the comparative analysis of the features of valuable sphere of Kazakh youth and adult, it should be noted as having similarities and significant differences of values. Values of security family, close people and authority are similar for both samples of the study. These values are basic guidelines for the titular ethnic group in Kazakhstan, regardless of age. National identity is not sufficiently formed in both samples of the study (youth and adult Kazakhs).

Analyzing the differences in values between the youth and adult Kazakhs, it should be noted the strong differences in values-goals and values-tools. Perhaps it is directly connected with the peculiarities of age.

Formation of national identity based on values is a long process, which is definitely for the period beginning Kazakhstan's recent history has not been completed.

REFERENCES: