

вочные листы к газете, а затем в 1803 изменил формат своей газеты – удлинил его к лизу, и эта добавочная часть, отделенная от газеты «линией отреза» (белым пропуском), стала называться *фельетон*. Очень часто *фельетон* выполнял просто занимательную роль и с помощью стилизованного оживления привлекал внимание читателя к данному номеру газеты или журнала. Иногда *фельетон* выступал в роли так называемой газетной беллетристики, где художественная манера не всегда достигала высоты подлинного эстетического уровня. Удивительно, но вначале *фельетон* имел вполне позитивную направленность, а сатирическую окраску приобрёл позднее.

Эссе – (из фр. *essai* «попытка, проба, очерк», от лат. *exagium* «взвешивание») – литературный жанр прозаического сочинения небольшого объёма и свободной композиции. Эссе выражает индивидуальные впечатления и соображения автора по конкретному поводу или предмету и не претендует на исчерпывающую или определяющую трактовку темы (в народной русской традиции «взгляд и печто»). В отношении объёма и функции граничит, с одной стороны, с научной статьёй и литературным очерком (с которыми эссе нередко путают), с другой – с философским трактатом. Эссеистическому стилю свойственны образность, подвижность ассоциаций, афористичность, нередко антитегичность мышления, установка на интимную открытость и разговорную интонацию. Некоторыми теоретиками рассматривается как лёгкий, наряду с эпосом, лирикой и драмой, род художественной литературы [6].

Нами проанализированы далеко не все жанры публицистики (например, не описаны особенности хроник, не охарактеризована специфика заметок – одного из популярных в практике школьного преподавания видов жанра). Определяя публицистический стиль как принципиально неопорочивый, исследователи уже в самой этой неоднородности находят специфическое стилевое единство, целостность. Общие черты стиля с разной степенью активности проявляются в анализируемом подтипе, который, безусловно, должен осваиваться не только будущими журналистами: овладение им следует рассматривать как необходимое условие в формировании активной жизненной позиции всех молодых специалистов.

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HISTORIA I TEORIA POLITYCZNYCH PARTII. PARTYJNE BUDOWNICTWO

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MULTIPLICITY OF PARTIES IN KAZAKHSTAN

The establishment and development of Kazakhstan's political system are closely connected with the development of the party and electoral system. The modern party formation process from the very beginning has been accompanied by the formation of the political system of Kazakhstan, where political parties had to determine its place in the political process. The process of party formation took place in a hole of frequent change of political ideology, lack of social basis and political programs' and determination of most of the parties. The reason for it is not only a low-quality development of political parties, but also the slow rate of increase of the whole party system.

The formation of a multiplicity of parties in Kazakhstan has the common laws with similar processes in other Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries.

Almost everywhere not only just a transition from one-party system to a multiplicity of parties took place, but undoubtedly there was interconnected process of removal of state-political monopoly of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and formation of a new nationality and party system, which can correspond to this nationality.

At the same time, it is absolutely clear that the development of a multi-party system in Kazakhstan has its own peculiarities, which are determined by the specific character of historical, demographic, political orientation, ethnic and cultural originality.

One of the periods in the democratization of the party system can be defined as a struggle for the cancellation of Article 6 of the Soviet Union's Constitution. The function of this article was to recognize officially the leading role of the CPSU in the state.

Multi-party system on the territory of CPSU de facto put in force by the Congress of the Soviet Union from March 14, 1990 «About approval of the President of the USSR» and the amendments and additions to the Constitution of the USSR. The Congress adopted the new revision of the article in the Constitution of the USSR – both about the existence of other political parties besides CPSU. Indeed, the alternative political parties received the right to existence only 1 January, 1991 when the Law of USSR «About Public Associations» came into force.

However, the multi-party system was actually false, because none of the recently formed political parties could not enter into real competition with the CPSU and, consequently, actually participate in the political life of the country.

The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nazarbaev announces, that «the main crucial event, that gave the stimulus for the formation of multi-party system, is the collapse of the USSR and its backbone in the form of the Communist Party» [1, P.65]. The essential propositions of the development of parties and public organizations in Kazakhstan are determined by the Constitution of Kazakhstan from August 30, 1995. In particular, paragraph 1 of Article 5 states: «In the Republic of Kazakhstan the ideological and political diversity is recognized. The merging of public and state institutions and the formation of organizations and political parties in government bodies are forbidden» [2].

The Constitution of Kazakhstan from January 28, 1993 had a determinate influence upon the development of the party system. It has contributed to the formation of a new round of party's origin in republic. The development of a multi-party system in this period was within the framework of state's sovereignty and independence. This process was unusual for the country. The amplification of liberal-democratic reforms assisted state-party and political institutions in their mutual collaboration. This was necessary for Independent Kazakhstan to become firmly established in the global community. The consensus' potential of this Great Law of the country, concerning the position of the Russian language, citizenship, the presence of «Kazakh statehood» concept, checks and balances among the branches of government was inadequate, and already in 1994, certain provisions of the Constitution have been subjected to criticism. This fact complicated the political situation in the country.

But this specific case became the trigger of appearance of new political parties and communities. The main reason of their appearance during this period of time was personal views. It means, that in the public eye a political union is defined by the personality of its leader, unlike many other states, where the personality of politician is often determined by the party-membership. This is one of the specific features of Kazakhstan's party-system origin. During that past election campaigns in great legislative body we knew its another peculiarity, when the electorate express its preferences according to difference of running politician and the party, he represents, and then according to program's purposes of this party. It is well known, that in western countries, this process takes place in the reverse direction: from the consciousness of their political needs to a particular political party, which is able to implement them, and then to its candidates.

During this period, in 1995, the political parties as well as the whole society, supported the initiative of the Assembly of Peoples of Kazakhstan about extension of the authorization of President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nazarbaev and the adoption of the new country's Constitution, demonstrating solidarity in support of a strategic sector of Kazakhstan's development as a society, legal, democratic and social state. Constitutional consolidation of free communities in 1995, ban on the limitation of rights and freedoms for political reasons, providing of equal legal opportunities to voluntary associations ensured true political and ideological pluralism, true multi-party system.

The role of political parties in the development of statehood was different. The causes of this phenomenon lie in the fact, that in today's transformed Kazakhstan the level of democracy is still low, but the political socialization includes on the one hand nonrecurring and parallel learning processes of democratic political culture and loss of valuation, judgments, political orientation and values inherent in a totalitarian system. Such change of processes of political socialization in the country is complicated not only by the social class contradictions, but also by the national contradictions in aggregate with the transformation of the political system on background of deep systemic crisis. This unique combination of factors has seriously changed man's relationship with the state and its institutions, has implanted its own character on the advancement of society towards political pluralism.

Modern period of time is characterized by mono party system of great legislative body. This phenomenon is viewed as a denial of the principles of democracy. This situation with only one existed party makes conceptual and ideological depression, which has a negative impact on society and the state mechanism. Consequently the authority loses legitimacy both within the country and abroad. It is necessary to create conditions for the full development and performance of the other parties in the country. It is necessary to improve the internal activity of political parties, because the lack of experience of internal debate and of ideas' competition makes political parties to be alike. Election law was changed eight times, practical experience has shown that the last variant is not perfect. Nevertheless, the Constitution of the country really creates conditions for the democratic development of the country.

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