

times. Chinese was always perceived as the mark of elite, the language of Imperial China – Zhong-guo, “central state”. The language experienced standardization with minor changes in its roots. Most importantly is that Chinese remained *native* for its speakers and *second language* for those who wanted to adopt the writing system (for example, Japan, Korea, Vietnam).

Up to now, Chinese language communities are increasingly apparent as masters of investment and look likely at last to work in concert with their fellow Chinese in the rapidly developing People’s Republic.

In sum, the main reason why the Chinese language is not the world language is the absence of the language, not CCP, at the global stage. The language itself does not possess freedom as it is first associated with communist control; especially in Confucius Institutes that would obtain more popularity and, hence, spread of the Chinese language if they were not state-controlled. In addition, this control prevents the language to acquire prestige among not only native, but also second language speakers, as the latter comprise an important feature of the world language. Finally, due to Chinese isolationism, the language has not gone further from isolating language that makes Chinese extremely hard to learn for non-Chinese speakers.

In contrast, English was originally the second language for the inhabitants of Britain. Likewise, it has experienced numerous changes because of foreign invasions and evolved into what is now called Modern English. The forcing factor of forming English as the world language is the rise of British Empire and colonizing most important areas of communication – governance and education. That is why the spread of English is harder to map geographically than the expansion of British colonies. English tends to be best example of a language spread by the sheer prestige of the culture associated with.

Another crucial moment of the English language development is the shift from British English towards American English. Among the native speakers of English, the USA’s 231 million are clearly the largest single group. Thanks to American contribution, the English language is now the language of modern business and global popular culture. The whole point here is that American aspirations towards liberal world order result in freedom the language has. Furthermore, American entertainment industry promotes English as well as makes it universally accessible. And lastly, English as nearly fusional and creole language is relatively easy to learn for non-English speakers.

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THE TRAVEL BAN THE TRUTH, THE FICTION, AND THE IMPLICATIONS

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In January 2017, President Trump issued a temporary travel ban targeting seven majority-Muslim countries. The travel ban suspends entry of people from Iran, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Sudan,

and Yemen for 90 days, while suspending the entry of the people from Syria indefinitely. The ban also blocks refugees from all the aforementioned nationalities for 120 days. When the decision was announced, the president's own cabinet were caught off-guard. As the specifics of the ban were unclear, the immigration officials at the airports did not know what to do as no clear instructions were sent.

As a result, the various U.S. ports of entry descended into chaos. In one instance, two Indiana University professors coming from Iran were denied entry to the United States and were held in a detention room despite the fact that they were American Permanent Residents. Airports were swiftly flooded by people protesting what they perceived to be a "Muslim ban" and to show support to incoming immigrants. Within twenty-four hours of the ban, it was put on hold by a federal judge in New York. By February, a nationwide block of the implementation of the travel ban was instated by a district court judge in Seattle. This ruling was also upheld in the U.S. Court of Appeals [1].

In March 2017, President Trump issued a new version of the travel ban, which blocks travelers from only six majority-Muslim countries. This time, specific instructions were sent out that current visa and green card holders were not included in the ban. However, as the case with the first version of the travel ban, it was almost instantly placed on hold, and later blocked by federal judges across the nation. By July 2017, the US Supreme Court stepped in and partially allowed the travel ban to go in effect but with an emphasis that people with a "bonafide" relationship to an "entity" in the United States cannot be denied entry [2].

In a new attempt to get the travel ban to pass the courts, a third version of it was released in September 2017. This version expanded the ban to eight countries, two of which are non-Muslim majority countries. Unlike the previous two versions, this ban is intended to be placed indefinitely. While the same initial reaction from the lower courts occurred with them placing a hold on the ban, their ruling was eventually overruled by the United States Supreme Court on December 2017. As such, the third version of the travel ban was then officially approved by the judicial branch and was allowed to take effect [2-3].

The final version of the Travel Ban places variant restrictions based on each country on the list. The Ban's most restrictive provisions landed on the citizens of North Korea and Syria as it suspends the entry of both immigrants and non-immigrants of their respective citizens to the United States. The other countries on the list which are Venezuela, Yemen, Libya, Iran, and Somalia have different levels of restrictions but non to the extent of the full ban placed on Syrians and North Koreans. To note, Sudan was initially included in the ban was later dropped from the list [3].

The significant restrictions imposed on Syrian and North Korean citizens is derived by the unique political situation of each of these countries. To start, the stated reason behind adding North Korea is "its failure to cooperate with the U.S. in any respect.". What is worth mentioning is that this country was not in either of the first two versions of the Travel Ban which implies that this might be used as a pressure card to facilitate the ongoing negotiations between the two countries. As North Korea does not allow its citizens to travel abroad freely, especially to the United States, adding it to the Travel Ban list is seen as a political statement more than anything else [4], [6].

The situation with Syria is far more complicated. Unlike North Korea, which was added only during the final version, Syria had the highest level of restrictions since the inception of the Travel Ban. The stated reason is "Failure to cooperate with the U.S., including public-safety and terrorism-related information.". In reality, the reasons behind this stern stand is far more intricate [4].

While Syria was historically considered one of the most stable nations in the Middle East, the civil war which started in 2010 changed that. The early stages of the Syrian civil war were as the name implies, a "Syrian", "civil war", but it soon turned into a battlefield of the world's superpowers' need to assert dominance over the Middle East region. While the United States was actively arming and assisting the moderate rebels against the Syrian Assad Regime, the Russian and Iranian governments were supporting the Syrian Government. By 2015, the Russian interference far exceeded "supporting activities" as the Russian military began to actively conduct airstrikes against

the rebel forces which allowed Assad to regain control over the majority of the areas that he lost throughout the war. In addition, the high levels of chaos that accompanied the war turned Syria into a haven of terrorism where Daesh once proclaimed its “khalifate” in Northern Syria [4], [5].

The events that unfolded throughout the Syrian civil war made this country a security threat to say the least and pushed hundreds of thousands of refugees abroad. As Syria refuses to share security information with the American authorities, the risk of terrorists who were once part of Daesh to come to the U.S. is too high. As an end to this war is nowhere from being close, the “indefinite” nature of the third Travel Ban seems to be logical, but highly unfortunate to say the least to the ordinary people whom had no part of the war.

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БАТЫС ЕЛДЕРІНІҢ ҚЫТАЙ ЖӘНЕ АФРИКА МЕМЛЕКЕТТЕРІНДЕ ЖҮРГІЗГЕН ЭКСПАНСИЯЛЫҚ САЯСАТЫ

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Жаңа уақыт кезеңі басталғаннан бері, Еуропа мемлекеттерінің өміріндегі өзгерістер олардың күрт өсуіне, әскери күштердің өсуіне әкелді. Осының арқасында әлемнің басқа бөліктеріндегі көптеген жерлер жаулап алынды. Америкада, Азияда, Африкада, кейінірек Австралияда еуропалық иеліктер пайда болды - колониялар. Еуропаның көптеген тұрғындары сол жерге қоныс аударды, жергілікті халық олардың билігіне түсті. Кейбір колонияларда, әсіресе Америкада, еуропалықтар жергілікті тұрғындарды жойып, олардың территорияларын басып алды. Басқа колонияларда байырғы тұрғындарға салық салынды (Үндістан, Индонезия). XVIII ғасырдан бастап, отаршылдық жаулап алудағы басымдық Англияға өтті, ол Шотландия мен Ирландияны жаулап алғаннан кейін - Ұлыбритания деп аталды. Британдықтар, Кариб теңізіндегі испандықтардан бірнеше аралдарды, голландтардан - Африканың оңтүстігіндегі және Үндістандағы колонияларын тартып алады. Ағылшын отарлары Солтүстік Америкада да құрылды. Франция сонымен бірге Солтүстік Американың, Үндістанның және басқа перифериялық мемлекеттердің бір бөлігін басып алды.

XVIII ғасырдың ортасында. Ұлыбритания мен Франция арасында отарлар үшін соғыс басталып кетеді. Нәтижесінде француздар барлық дерлік отарлық иеліктерінен айрылды. Бірақ, Англия XVIII ғасырдың соңында, Солтүстік Америкадағы өз отарларының біраз бөлігін жоғалтты. Өйткені, Америка Құрама Штаттары құрылған болатын. XIX ғасырдың басында, Америкадағы барлық отарларын Испания мен Португалия да жоғалтады. Бұл кезде Үндістанды Англия жаулап алу аяқтаған болатын.