

ABSTRACT
of the thesis of Osserbayev Yeldos on the topic
«Cyberbullying as a form of cultural deviation» submitted for the degree
of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the Specialty
«8D03102 – Cultural Studies»

General characteristics of the research. The dissertation research has conducted a cultural analysis of the problem of cyberbullying in the digital society and the cultural deviation arising from it. The issues of the emergence of cyberbullying, its basic concepts, its impact on societies and individuals subject to cultural deviation, the essence and basic principles of ethics on the Internet, self-defence of the individual living in the information society, the prospects for the development of digital Kazakhstan and the development of cyberspace culture based on Kazakh national values have been comprehensively studied and analysed.

Motivation of the research topic.

As is known, the process of informatisation, which is experienced by the majority of modern mankind, has increased the pace of change in almost all spheres of society and human life, and new technologies have contributed to the diversification of socio-cultural space. In the society of cyber systems, a new paradigm of human existence is developing as a special functional system, and the question of the place and role of man in this system is acute. A number of problems have arisen due to the emergence of opportunities to possess various types of information. Although information has easy access, a person is not always able to translate it into qualitative knowledge, i.e. theoretically cannot assimilate the subject. A person is not considered educated but informed, who acquires knowledge as a result of cognitive activity. If we consider information through subjective filters, there is a hybridisation of human consciousness. The rules of moral morality become unstable and cultural deviations arise. Therefore, in the conditions of cyberspace development, the question of ethical principles of interaction between humans and digital systems and technologies is acute.

Cultural studies as a science allows a person to remain a human being in any society, at any stage of its development, promotes social and economic development, affirms the principles of humanism and justice. With the increasing speed and level of development of digital technologies, cyberbullying will also increase. Prevention of cultural deviation is an element necessary for the self-preservation of human beings as a species.

Nevertheless, the issue of cyberbullying is becoming more and more relevant. Cybertechnology, which has radically changed the life not only of the individual, but also of the entire humanity, has increased the ethical principles of the new, digital society, the importance of the principle of responsibility between them, because cyberbullying in the digital society can lead to the 'end' of man himself, of humanity. That is why we have come to the conclusion that the topic of cyberbullying in a society with developed cyber technologies is very relevant both for modern humanity and for New Kazakhstan.

Degree of study of the thesis topic.

In modern science, the research directions that reveal the essence of the problem of cyberbullying and cultural deviation are generally defined. Important ideas about personality, its moral character and culture, starting from such classics as Plato, Aristotle, Democritus, and ending with such thinkers as Oswald Spengler, Friedrich Nietzsche, Martin Heidegger, Michel Foucault, Johan Heisinga in the cultural-philosophical space in the works of culturologists.

The first works on the problem of violence were published in 1905. The first studies were conducted by Scandinavian scientists (D. Olweis, E. Roland, P. Heinemann), then by British scientists (D. Lane, V. Ortho, etc.). In the current conditions of educational activity, there is a need to develop psychocorrective and preventive programmes aimed at preventing cyberbullying.

The negative sides and dictionaries of the concept of 'deviant behaviour' are mentioned, namely in the brief psychological dictionary processed by A. V. Petrovsky and M. G. Yaroshevsky. If the acts are brought to the degree of depravity and crime, they fall into the sign of deviant behaviour. The Dictionary of Ethics confirms the negative characteristic of deviant behaviour, it is a special kind of moral violence expressed in negative deviations from norms and patterns of behaviour.

The concepts and problems related to responsibility, freedom, Kazakh ethics, national values of the Kazakh people, which are also of great importance in the digital society, are studied quite deeply in scientific circles of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The named philosophical problems are comprehensively considered in the works «Traditional Ethics of Kazakhs» by A.N. Nysanbayev, «Kazakh Mentality» by D.K. Kishibekov, «Searching for Truth» by Kasabek A.K., «Theory and History of Kazakh Ethics» by T.H. Gabitov, «Globalism and Sovereignty» by Yesim G., «Kazakh Oratory: Philosophical Reasoning» by D.S. Rayev, «The World of Spiritual Values» by S.E. Nurmuratov, «The Meaning of Life: Philosophical and Anthropological Analysis» by G.Z. Nurysheva, «The Phenomenon of Technology: Socio-Philosophical Analysis» by O.K. Bekezhan, «Ethics» by A.T. Kulsariyeva and «Philosophical Ethics of Kazakhs» by G.G. Barlybayeva.

Research object - trends of cultural deviation in the information wave of civilisation.

Research subject – exploring the phenomenon of cyberbullying becoming a form of cultural deviance.

Purpose and tasks of the research.

The aim of the paper is to study the issue of cultural deviation from cyberbullying in the digital society and to conduct a cultural analysis.

In accordance with this goal, the following tasks are set.

- Socio-philosophical study of modern theories of information society and determining the limits of their application to the socio-cultural realities of Kazakhstan;

- Study of new forms of communications and socio-cultural factors of influence of digitalisation of society on human behaviour; Study of socio-political aspects of deviations in conditions of digitalisation of society: unfounded accusations and

threatening information directed against a person, actions causing hatred of a person to this society or a person, etc.;

- Study of modern forms of cyberbullying, collection of information affecting personal psychology (for people with various stresses or unclear feelings, the flow of unwanted or illogical information can lead to further stress and moral and ethical undesirable actions);

- Studying the reasons for changes in the moral foundations of a person in the new Kazakhstan, identifying the factors of deviant behaviour among young people; identifying markers in relation to ethnic cultural codes and personality parameters;

- Determination of the correlation between new forms of religious extremism and deviance in the conditions of information society.

Theoretical and methodological basis of the research.

To identify the problems of cyberbullying, the thesis used the theory of information, network, virtual digital society, generational theory, social network theory, axiological, sociocultural approaches, as well as the concept of mixed reality. The added method of control and survey (working with deviant behaviour groups), conducting a survey are important for obtaining empirical data on the values and behavioural patterns of digital youth. The work also uses the methods of philosophical, psychological, structural-functional approaches, methods of analysis, synthesis, scientific generalisation.

Scientific novelty of the research.

1. The possibility of improving the quality of human capital of Kazakhstan society through educational technologies on the basis of digitalisation and reducing deviant behaviour among young people and the number of virtual crimes committed by minors or involved in them has been proved.

2. A scientifically grounded concept about deviations of the younger generation of the information society was proposed by studying the socio-philosophical content of deviant behaviour in the conditions of informatisation of post-Soviet society.

3. The researcher draws attention to deviant motivation of behaviour, which leads to the loss of positive social values inherent in cultural degradation and the interference of citizens in the shadow economy. Some negative developments in the culture of life should be attributed to socio-political factors contributing to the development of cultural fluctuations in modern post-Soviet countries, since we have paid attention to the fact that according to the definitions of culture adopted in this search, its subject matter contains norms of behaviour, and values perceived by the majority of people are sometimes unreasonably repelled.

4. The extent to which deviations affect a person can be judged by their psychological state. Although the opinion of others does not directly affect some, but has great power for others and leaves a negative or unfavourable opinion, it refers to actions that undermine the moral and ethical foundations of a person. Many virtual phobias and feelings of over-exposure require socio-philosophical analysis.

5. It was noted that the main values of the Kazakh culture of tolerance are the recognition of the supremacy of speech, appreciation of freedom, tolerance and tolerance formed in the conditions of mastering the harsh nature, dialogicality and great attention to the human mood.

Scientific provisions submitted for defense:

1. Among many definitions, interpretations, descriptions of deviance in culture, its definition as a deviation in the universal mechanism regulating the relations of the natural and social environment and human beings belongs to the most important feature of the civilisation principle that has emerged in the XXI century. It should be noted that the normative foundations of human relations consist of ethics and law.

2. that it is possible to speak of a new cultural and ethical decline arising in the modern information civilisation, and its main factors are contradictions between civilisational and cultural values, demographic and ecological crises, unacceptability of the multipolar world, etc. corresponds.

3. The direction of bringing ethical and legal culture in modern Kazakhstan in accordance with the requirements of civilisation includes consistent transition from totalitarian and authoritarian system of ethics to personal-central social structure, recognition of the priority of all human rights, struggle against deviant activity.

4. In the process of personality development it is established that it is influenced by the evaluative and normative aspects of morality, the evaluative side of morality is based on goodness and justice, and the normative side is aimed at duty.

5. As a result of the transition from nomadic culture to forcibly recognised colonialism, from colonialism and totalitarian pressure, it is established that the traditional mechanisms of cooperation of Kazakh society fluctuate, marginal and deviant behaviour increases, inability to harmoniously meet the new requirements of the era of legal culture.

Practical significance of the research.

The results of the research can be widely used in improving digital culture and ethics of modern society, elementary digital literacy, implementation of the process of systemic formation of responsibility of both the individual and society as a whole. In addition, the results achieved by the dissertant in the course of scientific research can be useful in the training of students, masters, doctoral students in the field of philosophy, political science, sociology, sociology, cultural studies, ethics, information technology, history, education of the younger generation.

Approbation of the research results.

Scientific results of the dissertation work are published at scientific and practical conferences, in scientific editions. 5 articles have been published on the topic of research. Of them in the journals recommended by the Committee for Quality Assurance in Science and Higher Education of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan - 4 ('The World of Man', 'Bulletin of KazNU'); 1 article was published in the journal 'Frontiers in Communication' which is included in the Scopus database.

Disputation of the research.

The dissertation was discussed at the extended meeting of the Department of Religious Studies and Cultural Studies and the Department of Philosophy of the Faculty of Philosophy and Political Science of the Kazakh National University named after Al-Farabi (Protocol No. 8) on 21 April 2025.

Structure and scope of the thesis. The research paper consists of an introduction, three parts, conclusion, list of references. The total volume is 125 pages.