

## THE TITLE OF THE ARTICLE SHOULD BE SHORT AND INFORMATIVE (NO MORE THAN 10 WORDS)

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**Abstract.** *The abstract (in the language of the article) should briefly outline the main idea and content of the article and comply with the IMRAD structure. The IMRAD structure is the typical organization of a scientific article in scientific journals. Introduction: In this section, the authors present the context and motivation of their study, justify its relevance, formulate the purpose of the study, and provide a review of the literature related to the research topic. The introduction should introduce the reader to the context of the work and interest him. Methodology: This describes the methodology used in the study. This includes a description of data collection methods, equipment, materials, procedures, and statistical methods for data analysis. It is important that the methodology be described in detail and accurately so that other researchers can replicate the study. Results: The actual results of the study are presented here. This may be numerical data, graphs, tables or other forms of information presentation. Results must be presented objectively, without interpretation or discussion. Discussion: In this section, the authors analyze the results obtained, their significance and connection with the hypotheses and purpose of the study. They can also discuss the limitations of the study and possible practical applications of the results. Conclusion: The conclusion provides a brief summary of the work and summarizes the results of the study. Here the authors can highlight the importance of their findings and possible directions for future research. The recommended abstract length is within the range of 200-250 words in English. Other languages must correspond to the translation from English.*

**Keywords:** *acceptable number: 5-7 keywords and phrases (no more than two words).*

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## 1 INTRODUCTION *(font style: Times New Roman, size: 12, bold, with a newline)*

[Text]

*(font style: Times New Roman, size: 12, not bold, with a newline, additional formatting throughout the text is not acceptable (bold, italic, other colors, underlines, crossed etc.) The references to Figures, Tables and Formulas throughout the text are exceptions. Lines in the paragraph should have 1,0 points spacing, Each paragraph should start with a newline of 1cm indent)*

The introduction is crucial for capturing the reader's interest. It should provide a concise background, identify gaps in knowledge, and present your study's purpose. Start by summarizing what's known about the topic and highlighting areas of uncertainty, citing relevant sources. This leads to the identification of the knowledge gap your study addresses. State your hypothesis, objectives, and briefly outline your strategy.

Ensure your reasons for conducting the research align with existing scientific knowledge, referencing pertinent publications. Avoid unnecessary details and tailor the background to your target audience (specialists or non-specialists). The introduction should logically lead to the value your study adds – whether it changes the practice or resolves controversies. Use this section to effectively promote your work.

## 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

[Text]

In this section of the article, comprehensive and concise summary of the existing research and knowledge relevant to your study's topic should be provided. Briefly discuss the historical development of the field, leading up to the current state of knowledge. Highlight the fundamental concepts and theories that underpin the topic. Highlight any ongoing debates, controversies, or differing viewpoints in the field. Discuss the various research methods and approaches used in previous studies and their strengths and weaknesses. Clearly identify the gaps in the existing literature that your study aims to address. Explain why these gaps are significant. Connect the existing literature to your research by explaining how it informs your research questions, objectives, or hypotheses. Organize the review chronologically, thematically, or in a way that makes the most sense for your research and your readers. Be succinct and to the point. Avoid unnecessary details and focus on what's directly relevant to your research.

In summary, the Introduction is a brief section that sets the stage for your study by explaining its importance, while the Literature Review is a more comprehensive and detailed examination of the existing body of knowledge related to your research topic. The two sections work together to provide context and rationale for your study, with the Introduction leading into the more detailed information presented in the Literature Review.

All references should be cited following the format bellow.

*In case of 1 cited author, example:*

As the **Figure 2** shows the examples of overlaying the compress and the area of salt cleared with a compressor method using the solution of Trilon B (**Adenon, 2019**), it is possible to conclude...

*In case of 2 cited authors, example:*

Exploring the potential for renewable energy sources, such as solar (**Schmidt & Summerson, 2018**) and wind power...

*In case of 3 and more cited authors, example:*

Exploring the potential for renewable energy sources, such as solar (**Schmidt et al., 2018**) and wind power...

## 3 MATERIALS AND METHODS

[Text]

The Methods section aims to provide a clear, replicable account of the study. Each result must have a corresponding method. Previous published procedures require brief summaries and references.

Begin by specifying the study design and justifying any unconventional methodology with references or contextual explanations. Describe the study population, detailing inclusion/exclusion criteria and methods for cases identification.

For retrospective studies, start with source data description, including criteria and the selected case records.

Math formulae. Please submit math equations as editable text and not as images. Present simple formulae in line with normal text where possible and use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line for small fractional terms, e.g., X/Y. Additionally you can insert formulas using Microsoft Word function “Insert - Formula”. Each formula should be numbered.

*For example:*

$$k = \alpha C_p D_b \quad (1)$$

$$\text{porosity (\%)} = (1 - D_b/D_{th}) \times 100 \quad (2)$$

$$(x + a)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k a^{n-k} \quad (3)$$

## 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

[Text]

The Results section should present your observations without commentary. Methods don't need repeating; readers should refer back to the methods section for details. Results should correspond with methods presented earlier.

Present results in the same order as methods with appropriate subsections. Use tables for concise data like baseline characteristics or outcomes. Figures are useful for complex or graphical data, but don't overuse them. Avoid repeating data already in tables or figures in the text.

The Discussion is where you interpret your results and their significance. Start with a brief recap of the main findings. Avoid overinterpretation and maintain a factual tone. Compare your results with existing literature, diplomatically acknowledging discrepancies, and suggesting explanations.

Discuss any surprising findings and their implications. Consider how multiple analyses or interventions collectively impact your results. When referring to other studies, be diplomatic in criticism and emphasize your work's strengths. Avoid altering the emphasis when paraphrasing.

Lastly, have co-authors, mentors, or publication department staff review your work for clarity and correctness.

### 4.1 [SUBSECTION HEADING] *(if one exists)*

[Text]

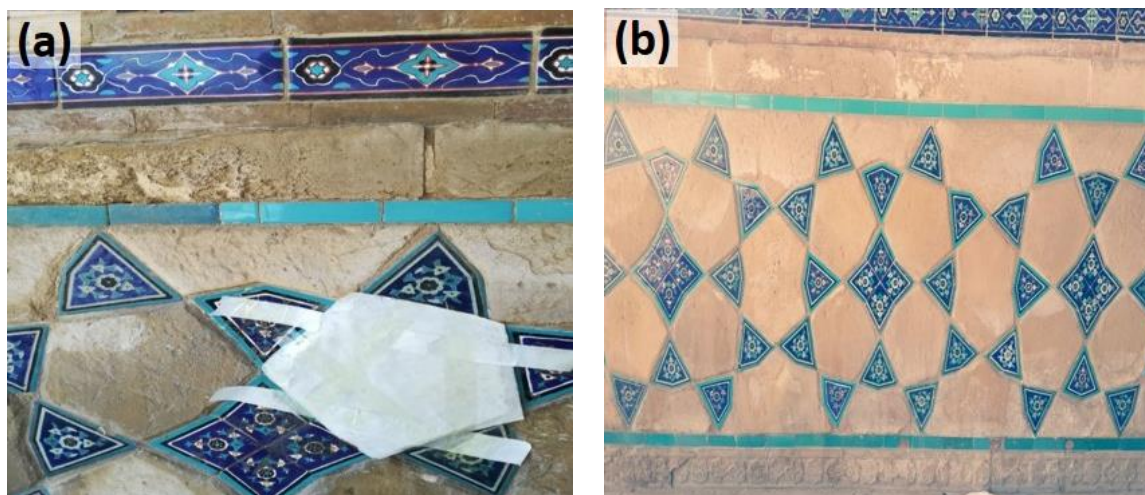
### 4.2 [SUBSECTION HEADING] *(if one exists)*

[Text]

Example for figures representation and caption. All figures (illustrations, schemes, graphs, Gantt charts, pie charts, etc.) should be numbered and formatted as shown in example. Note that while referencing figures through the article's body use formatting below, highlighting it with the bold text and the blue color.

*For example:*

As the **Figure 2** shows the examples of overlaying the compress and the area of salt cleared with a compressor method using the solution of Trilon B, it is possible to conclude...



**Figure 2** – Example of overlaying the compress (a) and the area of salt cleared with a compressor method using the solution of Trilon B (b) [author’s material].

**Table 1**

Main reps used for deformation control [author’s material]

| <b>№</b> | <b>PP 12010</b> | <b>RP1</b> | <b>RP2</b> | <b>RP3</b> |
|----------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| X        | 7802.8877       | 7779.3818  | 7791.6069  | 7783.4682  |
| Y        | -996.2399       | -1013.5767 | -1004.6966 | -985.3698  |
| H        | 692.633         | 692.693    | 692.715    | 692.730    |

**Table 2**

Optimal Solar panel tilt angles by month. [18]

| <b>January</b> | <b>February</b> | <b>March</b> | <b>April</b> | <b>May</b> | <b>June</b> | <b>July</b> | <b>August</b> | <b>September</b> | <b>October</b> | <b>November</b> | <b>December</b> |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41.4°          | 36.4°           | 31.4°        | 26.4°        | 21.4°      | 16.4°       | 21.4°       | 26.4°         | 31.4°            | 36.4°          | 41.4°           | 46.4°           |

All tables should be numbered and formatted as shown in example. Tables should be indicated by numbers in the text. Place the title centered by the left side above the table. The data should be placed in separate cells of the table to prevent the displacement of text and numbers when converting the table for publication on the Internet. Empty cells can be inserted to create an interval. Tables should not duplicate the information provided in the text. Instead, tables should be used to provide additional information that illustrates or expands on the specific point that the author wishes to highlight. Note that while referencing tables through the article’s body use the formatting below, highlighting it with the bold text and the blue color.

*For example:*

Exploring the potential for renewable energy sources, such as solar (**Table 2**) and wind power...

All figure and table captions should be written using 10 points font size (2 points smaller than the main text).

## 5 CONCLUSIONS

[Text]

A conclusion summarizes your main findings, with perhaps a short elaboration with the implications for future research.

## REFERENCES

All sources, regardless of the language, must be translated into English and presented together with the transliterated title.

*Example:*

1. **Nalimov, V. V., & Mulchenko, Z. M.** (1969). *Naukometriya, the Study of the Development of Science as an Information* [Naukometriya, izuchenie razvitiya nauki kak informacionnogo] Process. Nauka: Moscow, Russia. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42452-022-05262-y> (In Russ.).
2. **Aubakirov N.P., Sainova G.A., Anarbekova G.D** (2020). Cubic monitoring of groundwater of Q.A. Yassawi and Arystanbab mausoleums. Bulletin of the State University named after Shakarim of Semipalatinsk, 14(1), 117 [Q. a. Īassauı jäne Arystan Bab keseneleriniñ jer asty sularynyñ tekşe monitoriñı. Vestnik Gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Shakarima goroda Semej] <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42452-022-05262-y> (In Kaz.).

When quoting a source in Kazakh/Russian languages, after the DOI link it is necessary to indicate the original language in brackets as follows: (in Kaz.), (in Russ.). When quoting articles from scientific publications, it is necessary to indicate the DOI, otherwise the editorial board reserves the right to reject the publication of the manuscript. The required number of sources for writing an article is starting from 15 and more.

*Reference to a journal publication example:*

**Thomas, J. C., & Carroll, J. M.** (1979). The psychological study of design. *Design Studies* 1, 5-11. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14010117>

*Reference to a book example:*

**Cross, N.** (2006). *Designrly Ways of Knowing*. London: Springer.

*Reference to a chapter in an edited book:*

**Jones, J. C.** (1984). A method of systematic design. In N. Cross (Ed.), *Developments in Design Methodology* (pp. 9-31). Chichester: John Wiley & Sons.

*Reference to a Website:*

**Author, C.C. & Author, D.D.** (Date of publication). Title page [file extension when necessary]. Retrieved from <https://www.someaddress.com/full/url/>.

**Eco, U.** (2015). How to write a thesis [PDF file]. Retrieved from: [https://www.researchgate.net/How-to-write-a-thesis/.../Umberto +Eco-How+to+Write/](https://www.researchgate.net/How-to-write-a-thesis/.../Umberto+Eco-How+to+Write/)

*Example:*

1. **Lopez-Medina, T., Mendoza-Ávila, I., Contreras-Barraza, N., Salazar-Sepúlveda, G., & Vega-Muñoz, A.** (2021). Bibliometric mapping of research trends on financial behavior for sustainability. *Sustainability*, 14(1), 117. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14010117>
2. **Nalimov, V. V., & Mulchenko, Z. M.** (1969). *Naukometriya, the Study of the Development of Science as an Information Process*. Nauka: Moscow, Russia. (In Russ.).
3. **Bureau of National Statistics.** (2021). [cited November 30, 2021]. URL: <http://www.stat.gov.kz>
4. **Ejidike, C. C., & Mewomo, M. C.** (2023). Benefits of adopting smart building technologies in building construction of developing countries: Review of literature. *SN Applied Sciences*, 5(2), 52. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42452-022-05262-y>