

Revision of Government system of Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan government overview

Kazakhstan has a hybrid system of government that combines aspects of both parliamentary and presidential systems.

The principle of independence and the political system were formulated in the first Constitution of Kazakhstan of January 1993, which was approved by referendum on 30 August 1995.

Kazakhstan government features

- ▶ Kazakhstan has a parliamentary system with a president as head of the State. Kazakhstan last presidential election was in January 2006 for a seven-year term. Kazakhstan president serves as commander-in-chief, sets foreign policy, can initiate legislation, and appoints Kazakhstan prime minister, subject to Parliamentary approval.
- ▶ Kazakhstan parliament is the supreme legislative body and consists of two chambers, the Senate (Upper House) and the Mazhilis (Lower House). The 47 members of Kazakhstan Senate are indirectly elected representatives of regional assemblies and appointees of Kazakhstan president. The Mazhilis is composed of 67 elected deputies. Kazakhstan parliament is elected for a four-year term.
- ▶ Kazakhstan prime minister is the head of the executive branch of government and is appointed by Kazakhstan president, with the approval of Kazakhstan parliament. He chairs the Cabinet, which, as of January 2006, consists of three Deputy Prime Ministers, the Ministers of the 14 State Ministries and the 5 Chairmen of the State Agencies.
- ▶ The heads of the local administrations (Akims of 14 oblasts and 2 cities) are appointed by Kazakhstan president. Since December 1997, the capital of Kazakhstan has been Astana. From 1929 to 1997 the capital of Kazakhstan was the city of Almaty, founded in 1854.

Conditional sentences

- ▶ Conditional sentences play an important role in grammar. They describe a condition and the result that follows. On this page, I will shed some light on the subject.
- ▶ Conditional sentences are made up of two parts: the **if-clause** (condition) and the **main clause** (result that follows).

There are four conditionals:

- ▶ Zero conditional
- ▶ First conditional
- ▶ Second conditional
- ▶ Third conditional
- ▶ Mixed conditionals

The zero conditional

- The zero conditional is used when describing situations which have automatic or habitual results. Using this conditional suggests that we are 100% sure of the result.
- *If you heat ice, it melts. (will melt is also possible)*
- *If there is a shortage of any product, prices of that product go up.*
- *My parents get angry if I come home late.*

The first Conditional

- ▶ We use the First Conditional to talk about a future situation that is possible.
- ▶ The verb in the if-clause is in the present tense; the verb in the main clause is in the Future Simple. It doesn't matter which comes first. There is usually a comma between the two clauses.
- ▶ *If you try very hard, you'll see the difference.*
- ▶ *John will be late, if you don't lend him your car.*
- ▶ This type of sentence implies that the action is very probable.
- ▶ Note that the meaning here is present or future, but the main verb in the if-clause is in a present, not future tense.

The Second Conditional

- ▶ We use the Second Conditional:
- ▶ to give advice
- ▶ to talk about a future situation that is unlikely to happen
- ▶ The verb in the if-clause is in the past tense; the verb in the main clause is in the conditional tense.
- ▶ *If someone stole my bag, I would immediately contact the police. (But I don't think that anyone will try to steal the bag. The meaning here is future.)*
- ▶ Note
- ▶ There is no difference between the first and second conditionals as far as time is concerned. The first conditional, like the second conditional refers to the present or future. The past tense in the if-clause is not a true past but a subjunctive, which indicates improbability or unreality.

The Third Conditional

- ▶ We use it when talking about a past condition that cannot be fulfilled, because the action in the if-clause didn't happen.
- ▶ For example, imagine that you missed a train (and as a result you were late for an important meeting). You could say:
- ▶ If I hadn't missed the train, I wouldn't have been late for the meeting.
- ▶ Do you know what tenses each of the clauses is in? Let's see:
- ▶ The verb in the if-clause is in the Past Perfect Tense
- ▶ The verb in the main clause is in the Perfect Conditional

Mixed conditionals

- Mixed conditionals are those unreal conditional sentences whose time in the if-clause is different than the time in the main-clause.
Let's first have a look at unreal conditional sentences:
- *If she were shorter, she would be more attractive.*
- *I am busy next week. If I had time, I would come to your party.*
- *If they hadn't trained hard, they wouldn't have won.*
- *As you can see, they refer to the same time: the present, the future or the past. If we mix the sentences, we get mixed conditionals.*

► **Past and Present**

- *If my father hadn't lost his keys, we wouldn't have to wait until he finds them.*
- *But my father lost his keys and therefore we have to wait until he finds them.*
- *If our house had been broken into, we would be very sad.*
- *But our house wasn't broken into and we aren't sad.*

► **Past and Future**

- *If our house had been broken into, we would call the police.*
- **But we didn't win the lottery and we are not going to buy a new sofa today.**

► **Present and Past**

- *If I were smarter, I would have graduated from Stanford.*
- *But Mary is a snob and therefore she had so many parties this year.*

► **Present and Future**

- *If you were more eloquent, you would become a politician.*
- *But I am not more eloquent and I won't become a politician.*