

Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы ЕУРАЗИЯ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ

ИНЖЕНЕРЛІК ГРАФИКА ЖӘНЕ КӘСІБИ БІЛІМ ПРОБЛЕМАЛАРЫ

ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИНЖЕНЕРНОЙ ГРАФИКИ И ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

PROBLEMS OF ENGINEERING GRAPHIC AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION









Nº1(34) 2016

ҒЫЛЫМИ-ПЕДАГОГИКАЛЫҚ

ЖУРНАЛ

научно-педагогический



L.N.Gumilyov EURASIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY «Қолданбалы геометрия және графика» ҚАУЫМДАСТЫҒЫ

 $\label{eq: ACCOЦИАЦИЯ} $$ \mbox{ «Прикладной геометрии }$





Журнал 2010 жылдың 11 наурызынан шығады

Издается с 11 марта 2010 года

MAЗМҰНЫ COДЕРЖАНИЕ CONTENTS

ИНЖЕНЕРЛІК	ГРАФИКА	ЗН6 Ж
кәсіби білім	ПРОБЛЕМ	АЛАРЫ

№ 1 (34) 2016

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Мерзімді баспасөз басылымдарын және ақпарат агенттіктерін есепке алу туралы № 10761 — Ж куәлікті Қазақстан Республикасы мәдениет және ақпарат министрлігі берген.

About statement on the account of the periodic printing edition (or) news agency

The certificate N=10767 – Zh is given out by the ministry of culture and the information of Republic Kazakhstan of 3/11/2010 of year

Журнал зарегистрирован в периодическом печатном издании илиинформационном агентстве Министерства культуры и информации Республики Казахстан.Рег. № 10761 – Ж от 11. 03. 2010 года

Хроника		
Нурмаханов Б.Н., Бектыбаева З.К. Метод приближенной		
замены дискретно-заданной линии дугой моноидальной		
кривой с соблюдением интерполяционных свойств в		
некоторых заданных точках		
Мусалимов Т.К., Шмелев М.Ю. Визуализация 3D –		
объектов с помощью технологии дополненной реальности 8		
Маханов М. Научно – исследовательская работа студентов		
и их апробация		
Kemelbekova E.A., Nurkenova S.S., Seitesheva T.A.		
Teaching of Culture as an Integral Part of Foreign Language		
Education		
Бозтай З.Б. Жаңа технологиялардың графикалық		
дизайнның дамуына ықпалын негіздеу 2		
Енсебаев Т.М., Юлдашева Н.А., Нукусбаев А. Разработка		
интерактивной системы визуальных коммуникаций для		
ЭКСПО – 2017		
Kassenova A.B. The phenomenon of professional deformation		
as an aspect of teachers' emotional burnout		
as an aspect of teachers' emotional burnout		
интернет		
Мусина С.К. Теоретико-методические основы формиро-		
вания иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции студен-		
тов неязыкового вуза		
Жаныбекова К.М. Расчет железобетонных заглубленных		
сооружений		
Тулегенов М.Б. Анализ инженерно-геологических условий		
города Астаны для расчета оснований и фундаментов		
зданий и сооружений		
Камалиев М.М. Практическое исследование точности		
данных GPS измерений методом быстрой статики, с		
постобработкой в AUSPOS - Online GPS Processing		
Service		
Кунслямов К.Б. Геодезическое обеспечение строительства		
мостов и мостовых переходов		
Мурат А., Балахметова Т. Анализ результатов геомонито-		
ринга высотных зданий в г. Астана		



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Национальной академии
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ИГИЛЬМАНОВУ Амангельды Абдрахмановичу

70-лет!

Искренне поздравляем Амангельды Абдрахмановича с 70-летием, желаем ему крепкого здоровья, творческих успехов, долгих лет жизни и блогополучия!

Игильманов Амангельды Абдрахманович родился 27 февраля 1946 года в селе Казталовка Уральской области.

В 1966 году поступил в Казахский политехнический институт им. В.И.Ленина по специальности «Маркшейдерское дело» и получил квалификацию «Инженермаркшейдер».

В 1971 году Министерством высшего и средного специального образования КазССР направлен на работу как молодой специалист преподавательем в Целиноградский инженерно-строительный институт на кафедру «Геодезия».

С 1972 по 1974 год работал начальником научно- исследовательского сектора этого института.

В 1975 году поступил в аспирантуру Московского инженерно-строительного института им. В. В. Куйбышева по специальности «Геодезия».

В 1980 году успешно защитил диссертацию на соискание ученого степени кандидата технических наук.

В 1979 - 1993 годах работал заведующим кафедрой «Геодезия» Целиноградского инженерно-строительного института. С 1995 года работает доцентом объединенной кафедры «Строительные материалы» и «Инженерная геодезия» и в этом же году после переизбирания – профессором этой же кафедры.

В 1997-2005 годах работал профессором Акмолинского филиала университета «Кайнар».

С 2005 года по сегодняшний день его трудовой путь связан с Евразийскиим национальным университетом им. Л.Н. Гумилева. Работает профессором кафедры «Геодезия и картография».

В 1996 году избран членом-корреспондентом Академии естественных наук Республики Казахстан. За время работы занимался подготовкой кадров высшей

квалификации, научной и научно-практической деятельностью. Был научным руководителем 7 (семи) магистрантов, которые успешно защитили диссертации.

С 2014 года — научный оппонент по кандидатским и докторским диссертациям, член экспертной комиссии МОН РК по учебникам и учебными пособиями, консультант по подготовке нормативных документов по геодезическому обеспечению строительства (СНиСП), член общественного совета базовой организации государствучастников СНГ по подготовке кадров в области геодезии, картографии, кадастра и дистанционного зондирования Земли.

Основное научное направление — геомониторинг высотных, прецизионных зданий и сооружений. Начало этой работы с 1972 года — наблюдения за деформациями дымовых труб Экибастузской ГРЭС-142 высотой 360 и 420м. В настоящее время данная работа проводится на высотных зданиях в городе Астана. По результатам этих работ опубликовано более 80 научных трудов — научные отчеты, статья, изобретения.

Эти материалы также используются магистрантами для анализа и в подготовке научных статей.

Он подготовил и издал учебники и учебные пособия по геодезии для студентов специальностей «Геодезия и картография» и «Строительство», среди которых: «Инженерлік геодезия», Фолиант, (2007г), «Прикладная геодезия», Эверо, (2014г.) и др.

За заслуги в подготовке высоко квалифицированных специалистов награжден грамотами и дипломами от руководителей ВУЗ-ов, а также «Алғыс хат» от Президента Республики Казахстан Назарбаева Нурсултана Абишевича, благодарственными письмами «Клуба выпускников» Казахского национального технического университета им. К.И. Сатпаева.

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Коллектив кафедры «Геодезия и картография» ЕНУ им. Л.Н. Гумилева;

Редакционная коллегия научно-педагогического периодического журнала «Проблемы инженерной графики и профессионального образования»

UDC 81`271.2:81`243(371.39)

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TEACHING OF CULTURE AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION

Андатпа: Мақалада тіл мен мәдениетттің байланысына қатысты әр – түрлі пікірлер және оның ағылшын тілін оқыту мен үйренудегі рөлі қарастырылады.

Кілт сөз: мәдениет, тіл, шет тілдерін оқыту, мәдениетаралық қарым-қатынас.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются различные взгляды на связь между культурой и языком, а также какую роль эта связь играет в изучениии и обучениии английского языка.

Ключевое слова: культура, язык, обучение иностранным языкам, межкультурная коммуникация.

Annotation: This article aims at considering various views on the relationship of culture with language and what role it plays in teaching and learning English as a foreign language.

Key words: culture, language, teaching foreign languages, intercultural communication.

English is considered to be the most widely spoken language in the world. People all around the world continue to learn English to reach their different aims. As Barry Tomalin says nowadays the role of the English language in the curriculum is a life skill and should be taught as a core curriculum subject like maths, and the mother tongue. The reason for this is globalization and the fact that to operate internationally people will need to be able to use a lingua franca [1]. An important question that arises here, is it necessary to learn about the culture of the target language to acquire English as a foreign language? There are great discussions by many scholars and researchers on this topic for decades.

Language is an integral part of culture and human language cannot exist without it. Through the use of language wide vistas of reality have been opened. What we have experienced, as well as our norms, values and ideas exist because we have learned to identify or experience these things through language (Panopio et al, 1992).

There are different views regarding the issue proposed by different educators and scholars in respect to the relationship between culture and language teaching. Samovar, Porter, & Jain observe: "Culture and communication are inseparable because culture not only dictates who talks to whom, about what, and how the communication proceeds, it also helps to determine how people encode messages, the meanings they have for messages, and the conditions and circumstances under which various messages may or may not be sent, noticed, or interpreted... Culture...is the foundation of communication" [2].

Rahim Uddin Choudhury, a lecturer of the Department of English in Jazan University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in his article "The role of Culture in Teaching and Learning of English as a Foreign Language" considers four important views regarding this issue. The first one by Byram & Flemming who states that 'target language culture' should be taught along with English to acculturate language learners into the cultures of English speaking countries The second view by Kachru who states that there should not be any teaching of the 'target language culture' together with English in the countries where English is an institutionalized variety. Other two views supported by Kramsch & Sullivan, Alptekin, Seidlhofer, Tomalin, Jenkins also reject the idea of teaching 'target language culture' along with English. However, while one of the views supports the teaching of 'local culture' in English language teaching, the other view holds the position that English has become a lingua franca and it should be taught in a culture-free context teaching of culture in ELT should include cultural knowledge (knowledge of culture's institution, the big C), cultural values (the 'psyche' of the country, what people think is important), cultural behaviour (knowledge of daily routines and behaviour, the little c), and cultural skills (the

development of intercultural sensitivity and awareness, using English language as the medium of interaction) [4, .2].

Adeleh Heidari, Saeed Ketabi and Rezvan Zonoobi have collected various opinions in their article "The Role of Culture Through the Eyes of Different Approaches to and Methods of Foreign Language Teaching": "Seelye (1976) claims that learning a language in isolation of its cultural roots prevents one from becoming socialized into its contextual use. Kramsch (1993) sees culture as a fifth language skill besides the usual four skills of listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Out of those considerations, Kramsch develops a concept that she terms looking for third places. Rather than simply adopting the target culture, Kramsch explains that a third place emerges, a place that "grows in the interstices between the cultures the learners grew up with and the new cultures he or she is being introduced to" She points out that at the intersection of multiple native and target cultures, the major task of language learners is to define for themselves what this 'third place' that they have engaged in seeking will look like, whether they are conscious of it or not.

According to Brown (1994) culture is deeply ingrained part of the very fiber of our being, but language as the means for communication among members of a culture is the most visible and available expression of that culture. And so a person's world view, self-identity, and systems of thinking, acting, feeling, and communicating can be disrupted by a change from one culture to another. In a word, culture is a way of life. It is the context within which we exist, think, feel and relate others. It is the "glue" that binds a group of people together. It can be defined as a blueprint that guides the behavior of people in community and is incubated in family life. It governs our behavior in groups, makes us sensitive to matters of status, and helps us to know what others expect of us and what will happen if we do not live up to their expectations. Thus, culture helps us to know how far we can go as individuals and what our responsibility is to the group. Brown (1994) maintains that a language is a part of a culture and a culture is a part of a language. He believes that the two are intricately interwoven so that one cannot separate the two without losing the significance of either language or culture. As a result, cultural competence is an integral part of language learning, especially in foreign language learning. Similarly, Tang (1999) propounds the view that culture is language and language is culture. He suggests that to speak a language well, one has to be able to think in that language, and thought is extremely powerful. Language is the soul of the country and people who speak it. Language and culture are inextricably linked, and as such we might think about moving away from questions about the inclusion or exclusion of culture in foreign language curriculum, to issues of deliberate immersion versus non-deliberate exposure to it. Nida, a well-known linguist and translation theorist, also made some brilliant points concerning the relationship between language and culture. Nida (2001) held that culture is the totality of beliefs and practices of a society; nothing is of greater strategic importance than the language through which its beliefs are expressed and transmitted and by which most interaction of its members takes place. Liddicoat et al. (2003) also claim that language and culture interact with each other in a way that culture connects to all levels of language use and structures; i.e. there is no level of language which is independent of culture. Kramsch says that the fact that language expresses, embodies and symbolizes cultural reality clearly shows that language and culture are bounded together. Bennett and Allen underlines that the relationship between language and culture is made meaningful in language learning as "the person who learns language without learning culture risks becoming a fluent fool". Mitchell and Myles argue that "language and culture are not separate, but are acquired together, with each providing support for the development of the other". This relationship can be reflected in terms such as linguaculture (Friedrich, 1989), languaculture (Risager, 2005) language-and-culture (Liddicoat et al., 2003) or culturelanguage (Papademetre & Scarino, 2006). It is also shown in cultural denotations and connotations in semantics (Byram, 1989), cultural norms in communication (Kramsch, 1993) and the mediatory role of language in the social construction of culture (Kramsch, 1996) [4, p.6-7].

Rahim Uddin Choudhury states that to understand the importance of culture we need to know to what extent cultural background knowledge influences language learning and teaching,

and how can we take advantage of that influence. Further he considers cultural influences on four basic skills of language teaching and demonstrates the functions it may perform in the components of language learning and teaching, such as listening, speaking, reading, and translating. He states that learning vocabulary, while paying attention to cultural factors, is vital and crucial. Language is the carrier of culture and vocabulary is the basic ingredient of language. The cultural difference will inevitably exhibited on the vocabulary, and the explanation of vocabulary will also reflect the national or cultural difference. Take colour as an example. In Chinese, white, denoting a colour, often associates with "pure, noble and moral goodness", and the bride is dressed in white during the wedding in most western countries. In China the bride must wear red in the traditional wedding, definitely not white. Because Red means "happiness, good luck, flourishing and prosperous" in the future and people only wear white in funerals when one's family member or relative is dead. White in China, is associated with "pale, weak and without vitality". Next he underlines the influence of cultural knowledge on listening and states that it is closely related to the culture, politics and economy of the target language.

In judging one's listening ability, we are in fact considering his comprehensive ability, including the English level, intellectual range, analytical and imaginative ability, etc. We may have this kind of experience: when we are listening to something where the events involved are familiar to us, no matter what they are, e.g., news, reports, stories, lectures; or art, science, sports or economy, it is relatively easier for us to understand. On the contrary, it will be difficult for us to understand, if the materials we are listening to are closely related to the cultural background knowledge we are not familiar with. The lack of necessary cultural background knowledge may hinder our thorough understanding. If, for example, a student comes across a sentence like: Edward Kennedy went downhill since Chappaquiddick. He won't find it difficult to understand the structure of the sentence. But if he doesn't know that "Chappaquiddick" is the name of a place in America, and is used in this sentence to refer to the traffic accident E. Kennedy suffered, they cannot understand the real meaning. From the above explanation we can see how important the role that culture plays in our listening ability: Culture is one of its unalienable attachments. It can hinder our progress of listening, and it can also help it. In the training of oral English, teachers should emphasize the practical use of the language, and try to use the materials which come from the daily life. This can help people use proper sentences in proper context. Otherwise, even if one may have been well trained in the linguistic aspect of the language, he may make mistakes or have misunderstanding for the sake of lacking related cultural background knowledge. For this, the experience of a young interpreter is a case in point: There is a young interpreter whose pronunciation is standardized and natural. The first time he was appointed to accompany a foreign guest, he tried to do everything he could to show that he was enthusiastic, kind, considerate, and competent. He tried to be attentive as possible by saying "You come this way." "You sit here." "Don't go too fast." "Follow me." "Don't be late." But the next day, he was shocked to know that the foreigner didn't want to go with him, because the foreigner thought that the young interpreter was not polite. In the foreigner's eyes, the interpreter is not helping him, but scolding him as scolding a child. There is no problem in the interpreter's English, but the lack of the cultural background knowledge makes him incompetent for this job. Linguistic knowledge can affect one's reading, but cultural factors plays a more important role in the reading process, most of the true and serious reading barriers are not only from the language knowledge itself, but also caused by the cultural differences between the target language and our mother tongue. Cultural differences exist in background information, words, sentences, and text structures, all of which are going to become potential barriers in reading matters. Sometimes we find that the students may recognize and understand the meaning of each word in the text, but they are still not so clear about the meaning of the whole sentences or paragraphs. One of Churchill's speeches during the Second World War is a very typical example of this case. In his speech, he used his private secretary's words to express himself: "After dinner, when I was thinking on the croquet lawn with Mr. Churchill, he reverted to this theme, and I asked whether for him, the arch anti-Communist, this was not bowing down in the house of Rimmon. Mr. Churchill replied, 'Not at all. I have only one

purpose, the destruction of Hitler, and any life is much simplified thereby. If Hitler invaded Hell, I would make at least a favourable reference to the devil in the House of Commons." In the above paragraph, Churchill quoted three religious allusions: the first one is "bow down in the house of Rimmon." which comes from the "Bible". That means, "doing things against one's willingness"; the second one is "Hell"; and the third one is "the devil". If we don't know the three allusions, we can't fully understand that Churchill likened Communist USSR to the "Hell" and the Soviet Communist to the "devil". In the use of the religious allusions in this paragraph, Mr. Churchill not only showed his anti-Communist stand, but also avoided annoying the Soviet Union Communist directly. So the real meaning of this paragraph is that his support to the USSR is for the salvation of the human beings, and it does not mean that he has changed his anti-Communist stand. So we can see that the knowledge of language itself cannot solve all the problems in reading. People's works are always related with the culture of their nations, especially related allusions or usage, which we are not familiar with. That reminds us that we should pay attention to the cultural influence in reading [4, p.5-7].

To summarize, the overview on the role of culture in teaching FL has made us aware of the fact that the main aim of language education is directly linked with the integration of a culture into foreign language education. "The teaching of culture should become an integral part of foreign language instruction. On a practical note, culture teaching should allow learners to increase their knowledge of the target culture in terms of people's way of life, values, attitudes, and beliefs, and how these manifest themselves or are couched in linguistic categories and forms. More specifically, the teaching of culture should make learners aware of speech acts, connotations, etiquette, that is, appropriate or inappropriate behavior, as well as provide them with the opportunity to act out being a member of the target culture. Equipped with the knowledge that such notions as "superior" or "inferior" cultures are nothing but sweeping generalizations emanating from lack of knowledge and disrespect to other human beings with different worldviews, learners can delve into the target language and use it as a tool not only to communicate in the country where it is spoken but also to give a second (or third) voice to their thoughts, thus flying in the face of cultural conventions and stereotypes" [5, p.13]. It goes without saying that foreign language teachers should be foreign culture teachers, having the ability to experience and analyze both the home and target cultures [6, p.73].

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ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К НАУЧНЫМ СТАТЬЯМ

для публикации в научном периодическом журнале «Инженерлік графика және кәсіби білім проблемалары - Проблемы инженерной графики и профессионального образования - Problems of engineering graphic and professional education»

общие положения

- Учредителем научного периодического журнала является Евразийский национальный университет имени Л.Н.Гумилева.
- Цель журнала донести новые идеи, проблемные вопросы науки и профессионального образования, новые разработки и исследования широкого круга специалистов по прикладной геометрии и инженерной графики, дизайну, архитектуре, строительстве и других отраслей техники, а также сферы технического и гуманитарного образования.
- В журнале освещаются результаты и достижения научных исследований ученых, магистрантов, докторантов, производственников и учителей, имеющих приоритетный характер или научно-практическое значение. В нем публикуются научные статьи: обзорные, проблемные, дискуссионные по актуальным проблемам иследований по следующим направлениям: инженерной и компьютерной графике, дизайну, архитектуре, строительстве и другие технические науки, педагогике преподования, исследования молодых ученых, магистрантов, докторантов, а также материалы научных семинаров; проблем технического образования и т.д.
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Научно-периодический журнал «Проблемы инженерной графики и профессионального образования». № 1 (34), Астана: ЕНУ. 2016. - 72 с. Объем - 7,3 уч. изд. л. Тираж - 100 экз.

Отпечатано в типографии ЕНУ им. Л.Н. Гумилева

Ответственный редактор: Маханов М. Технический редактор: Рустемова Ұ.Е.

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