

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ БІЛІМ ЖӘНЕ ҒЫЛЫМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ
Л.Н. ГУМИЛЕВ АТЫНДАҒЫ ЕУАЗИЯ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ



Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың
«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ - 2016» атты
XI Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының
БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ

СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ
XI Международной научной конференции
студентов и молодых ученых
«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ - 2016»

PROCEEDINGS
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«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION - 2016»

2016 жыл 14 сәуір
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The proceedings are the papers of students, undergraduates, doctoral students and young researchers on topical issues of natural and technical sciences and humanities.

В сборник вошли доклады студентов, магистрантов, докторантов и молодых ученых по актуальным вопросам естественно-технических и гуманитарных наук.

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BORROWINGS OF THE YOUTH SLANG

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Throughout history, English has borrowed words from other languages, through strong cultural links or historical events like the Norman Conquest in 1066, manifested linguistically through the adoption of Norman French vocabulary. It is also often the case that some cultures are more dominant than others in particular fields, and this dominance means that they shape the language in this area beyond their geographical borders [1, p.310].

Slang expressions have served as a practical material of the research. (Dictionary of contemporary slang) [2, p.44]. Material contains 154 slangs. Analysis showed the following results:

Examples of English modern youth slang in different parts of speech

Table 1.

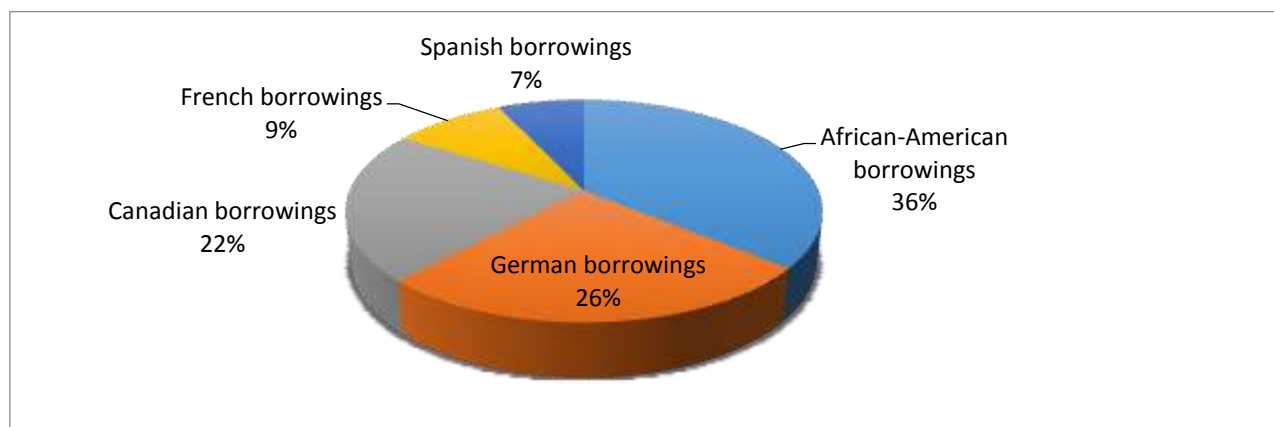
<i>Nº</i>	<i>Part of speech</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>1. Example</i>
1.	<u>noun</u>	38	<i>airhead</i> -stupid person Tony says his boss is an airhead <i>bash</i> -big, exciting party Did you go to Dan's bash last night? <i>brain</i> -very intelligent person Bill Gates must be a brain <i>chocoholic</i> -person who loves/is addicted to chocolate I ate an entire box of chocolates and my sister says I must be a chocaholic! <i>drip</i> -boring person Lisa says her new roommate is a drip <i>grub</i> -food I'm hungry. Let's get some grub <i>knockout</i> -beautiful woman Miss Universe is a knockout <i>mula</i> -money I took a lot of mula to the casino but when I returned, I didn't have as much!
2.	<u>adjective</u>	36	<i>awesome (or wicked)</i> -amazing That was an awesome movie That was a wicked movie <i>beat</i> -tired Sam is beat today because he didn't sleep much last night <i>blue (or down)</i> -sad, depressed Mary is feeling blue because her cat died Mary is down because her cat died <i>brainy</i> -very intelligent, like a genius Sue always does well on tests because she's brainy <i>broke</i> -without money Lou spent all his money at the casino so now he's broke <i>fishy</i> -suspicious Mrs. Smith thought it was fishy that her neighbor had so many visitors at night <i>hammered</i> -drunk Jim had nine beers so now he's hammered
3.	<u>verb</u>		<i>chicken out</i> -to lose the courage to do something

		26	<p>Mary was planning to enter the car race but then she chickened out.</p> <p><i>gab</i>-to chat Amy likes to gab on the phone with her best friend.</p> <p><i>grab a bite to eat</i>-to go out to a restaurant I'm hungry. Let's grab a bite to eat somewhere.</p> <p><i>kick the bucket</i>-to die John's neighbor just kicked the bucket!</p> <p><i>lift</i>-to steal While Bob was on the train, someone lifted his wallet.</p>
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Having analyzed borrowings in the English modern youth slang the result showed that the usage of African-American borrowings are more common.

The percentage of borrowings from African-American, German, Canadian, French and Spanish languages

Diagram 1.



Due to the historical events and geographical situations of the country the African-American borrowed expressions are 36 percent. Slang and borrowed English have figured prominently in African-American popular culture and greatly impacted communication in mainstream society. Slang and borrowings, commonly referred to as slang, are defined as informal words and expressions that are not considered a part of Standard English. Although slang usage may be high among some individuals, scholars assert that slang exhibits characteristic that distinguish it from the English language and nonstandard varieties thereof, such as African-American Vernacular English. In other words, slang is not considered a language in itself but comprises the words and expressions used during communication. Many slang terms attributed to African Americans are also in use in working-class southern white communities. The development of slang in African American urban communities had many influences. In the 1940-s and 1950-s, jazz slang was in fashion. In the 1960-s and 1970-s, street slang absorbed the popular terms and expressions of the Black Power Movement, an era in which African Americans strongly affirmed their racial identity and heritage and openly criticized, resisted, and challenged racist institutions and white superiority. Among the popular slang words of that period were “blood” to refer to a friend, “the Man”, meaning a racist white person who oppresses and exploits blacks, and “boogie” or “to dance”. Black slang was further popularized in a number of popular television shows and films. White hippies also adopted many of the slang terms, like “pig”, to refer to a police officer [3,p. 208].

Examples of African American borrowings in the English modern youth slang:

Table 2.

Word	Meaning	Example
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<i>Deep</i>	A large group of people traveling together to a party, or how a person rolls up to a club, or spot.	"when we go to jams we roll 30 deep"
<i>Ace</i>	Best friend, main man, a person who has someone's back, or protection or who will go down for there friend or crew.	"Fabel and Crazy Legs are my aces"
<i>Cop</i>	To buy, originally a term for buying drugs.	"I'm going down to the spot and cop me a dime bag".

The followed constituent is German borrowings which percentage is 26. English has borrowed many words from German. Some of those words have become a natural part of everyday English vocabulary (angst, kindergarten, sauerkraut), while others are primarily intellectual, literary, scientific (Waldsterben, Weltanschauung, Zeitgeist), or used in special areas, such as gestalt in psychology, or aufeis and loess in geology. Some of these German words are used in English because there is no true English equivalent: gemütlich, schadenfreude [4, p.40].

Here is a table of German loan words in English:

Table 3.

<i>German</i>	<i>Deutsch</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
alpenglow	s Alpenglühén	a reddish glow seen on the mountain tops around sunrise or sunset
deli delicatessen	s Delikatessen	prepared cooked meats, relishes, cheeses, etc.; a shop selling such foods
frankfurter	Frankfurter Wurst	hot dog, orig. a type of German sausage (Wurst) from Frankfurt; see "wiener"
Führer	r Führer	"leader, guide" - a term that still has Hitler/Nazi connections in English, more than 70 years after it first came into use
doppelganger doppelganger	r Doppelgänger	"double goer" - a ghostly double, look-alike, or clone of a person

According to results of the research the next constituent is Canadian borrowings that cover 22 percent. Canada is the second largest country in the world only to Russia. Canadians are proud of their cultural heritage and linguistic diversity. To express their unique heritage, there are a number of words that are uniquely Canadian. Different parts of the country have different slang terms for various items. There are several examples of Canadian borrowings in the English modern youth slang [2, p.146].

Examples of Canadian borrowings

Table 4.

<i>Word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
<i>Double-double</i>	Said when ordering a coffee; indicating two creams and two sugars.
<i>Toonie</i>	A common word for the Canadian two-dollar coin, pronounced "too-nee."
<i>Loonie</i>	A common word for the Canadian one-dollar coin.
<i>Toboggan</i>	A long, typically wooden, sled, used in winter recreation, to carry one or more people down a snow-covered hill.
<i>Klick</i>	A slang term for "kilometer".

The smallest part of the research of the borrowings is French and Spanish. It is customary to divide the time in which English was in contact with French into two periods: 1) Anglo-Norman

and 2) Central French. The first period lasted from the invasion of 1066 to the loss of Normandy to England under King John in 1204. After this there is little or no direct influence of French on English but the language remained fashionable and the practice of borrowing words from the continental language continued well into the 15th century. The Central French period (during which influence from the region around Paris dominated) can be taken to cease gradually with the introduction of printing at the end of the 15th century and the general resurgence in interest and status of English. Some few words pre-date the Norman conquest such as prud ‘proud’ and tur ‘tower’. The greatest influence set in the mid 13th century. The number of borrowings runs into thousands. These are to be found in certain spheres of life like politics and administration, cuisine, the judiciary, etc.

French borrowings in the youth slang

Table 5

<i>Expression</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
“Je kiff Je kiff cette meuf!”	<i>I’m really attracted to/I love this girl</i>
“Arrête Arrête de te la péter	<i>‘Stop showing off</i>
Comment je me suis mangé la gueule!	<i>Man I totally wiped out!</i>

Many Spanish words have come to us from three primary sources: 1) many of them entered American English in the days of Mexican and/or Spanish cowboys working in what is now the U.S. Southwest; 2) words of Caribbean origin entered English by way of trade; 3) the third major source is the names of foods whose names have no English equivalent, as the intermingling of cultures has expanded our diets as well as our vocabulary. As we can see, many of the words changed meaning upon entering English, often by adopting a narrower meaning than in the original language. When considering Spanish borrowings, one may include words that have Spanish as the immediate etymon, although the ultimate source might be in another language. Tomato and tamale, for example, are widely viewed as Spanish, although further etymological investigation points to a pre-Hispanic origin, Nahuatl or the language of the Aztecs (tomatl and tamalli). Other terms have undergone the influence of Spanish and other languages, such as Portuguese (comandante) and Italian (gusto). One may also take into account expressions like al macho, which have a Spanish air, although they are nonexistent in the Spanish language. On the other hand, there are words that are not regarded, strictly speaking, as Spanish loans, because English borrowed them directly through some other language. Thus, veranda is an Indic borrowing, although it is ultimately derived from Spanish or Portuguese baranda, varanda [5, p. 88].

According to these research works we can see that modern English language can be hardly imagined without slangs. Slang is a core element and an inalienable feature of a youth culture. It is an international phenomenon so there is a certain interrelation and interpenetration of it throughout the world. For example, American and African-American slang differ from each other, but they have some things in common. So young people widely use slang in their speech. The youth slang is a password to all members of the referent group. This phenomenon is very interesting from the linguistic point of view, because it is like a laboratory of the language formation.

Considering all the points of the research the basic emphasis is to be made on the followings:

1. Young persons, with the help of slang, feel that they belong to the same social group.
2. Slang promotes development of a language; enriches it by borrowing from other linguistic spheres and languages.
3. Slang words and word combinations become gradually the norm of a language.
4. Slang has clear expressed humor features. Not one a single humorous story could exist without slang.

To sum it up, slang and especially youth slang, brings verities into our speech; makes it more expressive and vivid. But we should keep in mind that slang ought to be used carefully, we should know what, where, when and how to use it. So we hope this work will help students understand the meanings of some slang words and expressions and use them correctly.

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LITERARY TEXT USE AS A SOURCE OF REGIONAL STUDIES INFORMATION IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING

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Literary text presents cultural and historical information has been collected in the past centuries. Assigning experience of the particular culture, a man impresses it; he masters its practices and becomes a culture-bearer himself. Thus, literary texts are some kind of "transmission channels" between social-historical and literary-aesthetic experience, ensuring sustainable development of human culture and preservation of civilization. Imprinting a divergence in language and culture of the peoples, ways of thinking and perceiving the word by the people, literary texts are impressive exponents of the national identity of certain linguistic culture. In this article, we wrote about signification of methods for representation of worldview and people's way of thinking, national identity of reality in literary texts.

Literary text is a comprehensive cultural and linguistic phenomenon, the perception fullness of which depends on the cultural level of a man, his background knowledge. The specific feature of literature is individuality of the writer's work, which finds its linguistic expression in the system of use of linguistic categories that form in its correlation an organic whole with the content and are holders of national and cultural identity. An important factor of the literary text identity is its involvement in culture megatext. Any literary text, being immersed in the period cultural diversity, bears the stamp of the culture of a certain period in history of the society and culture of a particular people with its traditions, principles, character and culture of the unique personality of its creator. Literary text is "the thinnest barometer" that flexibly responds to changes in spiritual, social and psychological climate of the period in its unity of emotional and sensual sphere, domestic, intellectual, philosophical and linguistic.

National identity of literary text

Language is a system, which is the key mean of information transmission and communication between people and therefore performs specific functions in culture. Language through a system of its values and their associations paints a conceptual model of the world in national and cultural colors, so the language picture of the world of each individual people is the fact of its national and cultural heritage, and has its unique particularity.

National and cultural particularity is found at all levels of language, but it is that the national language in the text is present more complete in all its richness and diversity.

Literary text is a source of national and cultural information. Being comprehensive and multifaceted phenomenon, literary text can be viewed from different perspectives [1, p.122]:

- as a source of linguistic and cultural information: literary texts reflect a wide variety of reality aspects, their present information about the country's social, political, economic, cultural,