

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



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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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2016 жыл 14 сәуір
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В сборник вошли доклады студентов, магистрантов, докторантов и молодых ученых по актуальным вопросам естественно-технических и гуманитарных наук.

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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,

geographical and ethnographic characters, they are a "mirror" of life and culture of the people;

- as a source of ideological and literary information: text is a literary read that includes both author's interpretation of reality and personal, emotional attitude of the author and his characters to the described facts, etc.;

- as a source of language and linguistic information: any text always composed of linguistic units of lower levels, which may reflect direct objective reality and serve as creation of the author's ideological and artistic concept.

A number of extra-linguistic factors (geographical, economic, ethnic, political, and social) that define reality national identity in the region reflects its flash in literary texts of various countries.

Features of geographical location and relief of countries are reflected in sitting of fiction scenario.

The aesthetics of fiction reflects a refraction of the region flora and fauna diversity.

Works of literature gives a vision of the economy characteristics of a particular region.

The ethnic factor is also reflected in the literary process and plays a prominent role in it. Ethnic composition individuality of the population of a particular area is clearly presented in images of characters.

1) name of physical geography objects: canyon; village; Pomerania (historical area along the coast of the Baltic Sea between the rivers of Oder and Vistula);

2) transport: a) roads and means of transportation: federal highways, ordinary roads, district roads, magnetic levitation train, Civil Aviation and Airports; b) drivers: cowboy;

3) holidays: Good Friday, Easter Monday, Day of German Unity (3th of october);

4) social and political life: a) educational institutions: consolidated school, primary school, secondary general school, intermediate school in German, college-preparatory high school in German.

Cross-cultural component upon studying English literature

The content of works of literature, its subject, themes, problems and characters are also bearers of valuable cultural knowledge the author reworked and have a significant impact on the language of a literary text, and promote opening and adequate perception of additional national and culture semantics of language units.

3.1 An example:

As an example, we turn to the work of George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950). " Heartbreak House » (1917).

Let's get down to the rules of English etiquette, and how they are violated in the play. As you know, English etiquette distinguishes demonstration of such qualities as courtesy, correctness, calmness, helpfulness and tolerance. It is not accepted to come for a visit without invitation and without notification. When you received an invitation, it is important to arrive on time. It is not accepted a visit before time, the owners may not be ready to receive guests.

The work remarks show that Ellie, who has come by invitation to the house of Captain Shotover, she was nobody met. She has been waiting for a long and she has already got dander up. An old WOMAN SERVANT saw her, in passing:

"The young lady turns and looks at her watch. She rises with an air of one who waits, and is almost at the end of her patience. She is a pretty girl, slender, fair, and intelligent looking, nicely but not expensively dressed, evidently not a smart idler.

With a sigh of weary resignation, she comes to the draughtsman's chair; sits down; and begins to read Shakespeare. Presently the book sinks to her lap; her eyes close; and she dozes into a slumber.

An elderly womanservant comes in from the hall with three unopened bottles of rum on a tray. She passes through and disappears in the pantry without noticing the young lady. She places the bottles on the shelf and fills her tray with empty bottles. As she returns with these, the young lady lets her book drop, awakening herself, and startling the womanservant so that she all but lets the tray fall" [2].

THE YOUNG LADY. Waiting for somebody to show some signs of knowing that I have been invited here.

THE WOMANSERVANT. Oh, you're invited, are you? And has nobody come? Dear! dear!

The same situation arises when Lady Etteruord comes, a daughter of Captain Shotover, who previously sent them word of her arrival: "Is there anybody home? ... And where is Hesiona? Is she waiting for me? Where are the servants? ... no one is home; there is no one to meet the guests...".

The following rule of entertainment: when you came home, you shall give an order to send your guests baggage immediately to a room intended for them, and when they went upstairs, send a servant to help make out their baggage. Then give them some time to tidy themselves.

Moreover, the servant who opened the door shall show guests the stairs as soon as they arrive, including the spare room, where guest will be able to take off her hat and tidy her hair or any other thing of her toilet.

But this rule is also violated in the play. The owner of a house, Captain Shotover, trips up on Ellie baggage that was thrown right on the stairs, because Hesiona has not met her: "CAPTAIN SHOTOVER [looking in from the hall suddenly: an ancient but still hardy man with an immense white beard, in a reefer jacket with a whistle hanging from his neck]. Nurse, there is a hold-all and a handbag on the front steps for everybody to fall over. Also a tennis racquet. Who the devil left them there?" [2]

According to etiquette, a hostess shall before the arrival of the guest look over the room is intended for guest and make sure personally that it is ready. During the play action, there should be two jugs of fresh water and three towels on the rack (two thin and one rough), and washroom pot for brushing teeth and drinking glass, wash hand basin and foot bath in the room.

It should also be said that in all proper and well-furnished houses, each of these things should necessarily be present in each bedroom: a candle or lamp should be on the mantelpiece, next to it - a box of matches. Every morning during room cleaning, the candle should be replaced with a new and lamp wick should be cut off so that the guest can turn on the light at any time, not calling and not waiting when the woman servant bring a candle: "THE CAPTAIN. And had she no friend, no parents, to warn her against my daughter's invitations? This is a pretty sort of house, by heavens! A young and attractive lady is invited here. Her luggage is left on the steps for hours; and she herself is deposited in the poop and abandoned, tired and starving. This is our hospitality. These are our manners".

However, in the play Captain Shotover says the following: "No room ready. No hot water. No welcoming hostess. Our visitor is to sleep in the toolshed and to wash in the duckpond". And he is going to prepare a room for Ellie himself, breaking another rule: currently, servants should carry out this duty.

Behavior of woman servant in the play is stand out. According to the rules, servants should not conduct themselves familiarly with the owners of the house and guests, despite the fact that she is aware of all the household chores.

However, in the play the old woman servant approaches Ally and Lady Etgeroud, calling them "kid, my child, my darling, sweetheart, deary", which is contrary to the rules of the relationship between servants and owners: "Take off your hat, ducky; and make yourself at home; Never mind him, doty".

Thus, an important source of cultural and cross-cultural competence is authentic literary text, an inexhaustible source of information not only about culture of the country of studied language, but also about character of its inhabitants [3, p.12].

Literary text is a very comprehensive study subject. Multi-level system and counterpoint of the literary text, as well as the need to take into account a large number of various factors such as the linguistic itself (for example, type of text, its category, units) and extralinguistic when its determining, causing the pluralism of opinions about its nature.

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.

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NEOLOGISMS IN THE MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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The modern world is fast progressing, its culture, science and technology are developing, new inventions in these spheres are appearing. The social life is also changing because of growing international communication and virtual communication technologies. Therefore we need more and more words and word combinations to name new phenomena of our life. That's why we decided to examine neologisms in the modern English language.

The main aim of our work was to find out and analyze the neologisms in the modern English language. We achieved this aim by solving the following tasks:

- to analyze the linguistic notion of neologisms and their role in the modern English language;
- to find the examples of neologisms in the mass media sources (Internet and magazine articles), explain their meanings and show the way they are used in the modern English language;
- to describe the types of word-formation of neologisms in the modern English language.

The object of our work is neologisms of the modern English language, the subject is their origin, types of word-formation and the peculiarities of their usage in the modern English language. Our work has its practical value as we can help the learners of the English language to enrich their vocabulary with the new lexemes and to be aware of the changes in different spheres of human activity.

In our work analyzed neologisms of the modern English language, their types of word-formation and meanings, understood how they appeared. These tasks were solved with the help of the following methods: - description of the problem (observation, generalization, classification of neologisms); - analysis of mass media sources where neologisms are used; - analysis of the way neologisms are used in the modern English language.

What does the notion of "neologism" mean?

It is natural for every language including English that some lexemes disappear from its vocabulary and new ones appear in it. These lexemes are called neologisms. Generally the notion of neologisms means —the name for a newly coined word or phrase that has not yet been accepted into the mainstream language. Neologisms are usually used for giving a name to a subject or an invention that has appeared recently.

Why do neologisms appear?

There are several reasons why neologisms appear in the language: achievements in the sphere of culture and education, inventions in technology and science; the appearance of new social notions. Neologisms appear in different spheres of human activity: in computer science, sports. All