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ПОДСЕКЦИЯ 5.5
ШЕТ ТІЛІ МӘДЕНИЕТТЕР ДИАЛОГЫ КОНТЕКСТІНДЕ
ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ЯЗЫКИ В КОНТЕКСТЕ ДИАЛОГА КУЛЬТУР

UDC 81-23

FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE

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Intercultural dialogue involves the exchange of ideas, values, and perspectives between people from different cultures. It requires open-mindedness, empathy, and a willingness to learn from others. Language is a fundamental component of culture, and its mastery is key to unlocking intercultural dialogue. When people speak the same language, they are better able to communicate and understand each other's perspectives. In contrast, language barriers can create misunderstandings, miscommunications, and even conflict. It involves an active engagement with cultural diversity and a willingness to learn from others. In today's globalized world, intercultural dialogue has become more important than ever before. It promotes cross-cultural communication, helps to break down cultural barriers, and fosters tolerance and respect for diversity. [1]

The benefits of foreign language learning are numerous. It enhances cognitive function, improves memory, and helps to prevent age-related decline. Additionally, it promotes cultural awareness and understanding. By learning a foreign language, individuals gain insight into different cultures, histories, and ways of thinking. This exposure can lead to a more open-minded and tolerant worldview, which is critical for successful intercultural dialogue. Furthermore, foreign language proficiency can facilitate international business, diplomacy, and travel. It can also be a valuable skill for personal relationships, allowing individuals to connect with people from different backgrounds.

However, there are challenges associated with foreign language learning. Learning a new language is a complex process that requires time, effort, and dedication. It can be frustrating, especially for those who struggle with language acquisition. Additionally, there are cultural differences in communication styles and norms, which can create confusion and misunderstandings. For example, direct communication is valued in some cultures, while indirect communication is preferred in others. These differences can lead to misinterpretations and cultural faux pas [2].

To effectively communicate in a foreign language, individuals must develop strategies that promote intercultural dialogue. One such strategy is active listening. Active listening involves focusing on what the speaker is saying, asking clarifying questions, and paraphrasing to ensure understanding. This technique not only promotes effective communication but also shows respect for the speaker's perspective. Another strategy is to be aware of cultural differences in communication styles and norms. Individuals should strive to understand the cultural context in which they are communicating, as this can impact the meaning of what is being said. Finally,

individuals should be patient and persistent in their language learning efforts. Mastery of a foreign language takes time and practice, but the benefits are well worth the effort.

English has become the dominant language of international communication. It is estimated that over 1.5 billion people speak English worldwide, making it the most widely spoken language in the world. English is also the language of business, science, and technology, and is used as a lingua franca in many international organizations, such as the United Nations, the European Union, and the World Trade Organization. Therefore, English has become an important tool for intercultural communication.

English has also become a tool for cultural exchange and learning. Through English language education, people from different cultures can learn about each other's languages, customs, and traditions. They can exchange ideas, perspectives, and experiences, and learn from each other. English language education can also promote intercultural understanding and empathy by exposing learners to diverse cultural experiences and perspectives. [3]

However, it is important to note that English should not be seen as a tool for cultural domination or assimilation. Instead, it should be used as a means to facilitate communication and mutual understanding. It is crucial to acknowledge and respect cultural differences and to promote cultural diversity and inclusivity.

Moreover, English enables individuals to participate in global discussions on important issues such as climate change, human rights, and economic development. It allows people from different countries and cultures to express their opinions and perspectives on these issues and work towards solutions that benefit everyone. The use of English in these discussions helps to ensure that everyone's voices are heard and that communication is clear and effective.

However, it is important to note that the use of English in intercultural dialogue is not without its challenges. One of the challenges is the potential for misunderstandings or misinterpretations of cultural norms and values. English as a language does not inherently convey cultural nuances or context-specific meanings, and as such, there is a risk of miscommunications between people from different cultures.

Another challenge is the potential for linguistic imperialism, where the dominance of English as a global language can marginalize other languages and cultures. It is important to recognize and respect the diversity of languages and cultures in intercultural dialogue, and to use English as a means of communication without erasing or undermining other languages and cultures.

English has the advantage of being a relatively easy language to learn. It has a simple grammar structure and a large vocabulary, making it accessible to non-native speakers. English also has many dialects and variations, which can make it more adaptable to different cultures. For example, in India, English is spoken with an Indian accent and has borrowed many words from Indian languages. This shows how English can be adapted to fit the needs and cultural context of different societies.

The use of English in intercultural dialogue can help to break down cultural barriers and promote understanding between different cultures. English can be used as a common language for communication between people of different cultural backgrounds. This can help to create a shared understanding of different perspectives and beliefs. English can also be used to promote cross-cultural learning and exchange. For example, English language classes can be used to teach about different cultures and traditions, and to facilitate cultural exchange programs. [4]

However, the dominance of English in intercultural dialogue also raises concerns about cultural imperialism and the marginalization of other languages and cultures. The use of English can reinforce the power dynamics between dominant and marginalized cultures, and can create a

barrier to the inclusion of non-English speakers in international communication. Therefore, it is important to recognize the limitations of using English as the sole language for intercultural dialogue and to promote multilingualism as a means of fostering cultural diversity and inclusion. [5]

Farsi Language:

As a native speaker of Farsi language we would like to share ideas regarding its need why do we need to learn this language and its importance for intercultural dialogue.

Farsi (Dari), also known as Persian, is an important language in the context of intercultural dialogue, particularly in the Middle East and Central Asia. Here are some key aspects of Farsi language and culture to consider in the context of intercultural dialogue. [6]

Historical context: Farsi has a rich literary and cultural history, dating back over a thousand years. Persian poetry, literature, and art have had a significant impact on the cultures of Iran, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, and other neighboring countries. Understanding the historical context of Farsi language and culture is important for building relationships and promoting mutual understanding with people from these regions.

Politeness and respect: Farsi language and culture place a strong emphasis on politeness and respect. For example, there are many different ways to address someone based on their age, gender, and social status. Understanding these nuances is important for building trust and developing positive relationships in intercultural dialogue.

In Farsi language, there are different ways to address someone based on their age, gender, and social status. Here are some examples:

Age:

Younger person: شما (Shoma) - It is a polite and formal way to address someone.

Older person: شما (Shoma) - Same as above, but you can add "Agha" (آقا) for men or "Khanoom" (خانم) for women as a sign of respect.

Gender:

Male: آقا (Agha) - It means "Sir" and is used to address men of all ages.

Female: خانم (Khanoom) - It means "Madam" and is used to address women of all ages.

Social status:

Respected person: جناب (Janab) - It is used to address someone of high status or authority, like a boss or a government official.

Religious person: حجت الاسلام (Hojjat al-Islam) - It is used to address a person who has studied Islamic theology and has the authority to issue Islamic rulings.

Scholar or academician: استاد (Ostad) - It is used to address a person who has earned a high level of education and expertise in a specific field.

Note: It is important to use appropriate titles and forms of address in Farsi language, as it reflects respect and politeness towards others.

Nonverbal communication: Farsi language and culture also place a strong emphasis on nonverbal communication, such as gestures, facial expressions, and tone of voice. For example, maintaining eye contact is seen as a sign of respect, while raising one's voice is considered impolite. Being aware of these nonverbal cues is important for effective communication and building rapport in intercultural dialogue.

Art and literature: Farsi language and culture have a rich tradition of art and literature, including poetry, calligraphy, and music. Understanding these cultural forms is important for appreciating and respecting Farsi culture, as well as for building connections and finding common ground with people from Farsi-speaking regions. [7]

Religion and spirituality: Farsi language and culture are strongly influenced by Islam, which plays an important role in shaping values, beliefs, and social norms. Understanding these religious and spiritual influences is important for building understanding and respect in intercultural dialogue.

Overall, Farsi language and culture offer unique perspectives and values that can enrich intercultural dialogue and promote mutual understanding. By being aware of these cultural nuances, and by approaching intercultural dialogue with an open and respectful attitude, it is possible to build positive relationships and foster greater cooperation between different cultures.

Chinese language:

Learning Chinese language as third language which i experienced is Unique in its own way. And Chinese plays an important role in intercultural dialogue, especially in East Asian culture. Here are some important considerations when using Chinese language in the context of intercultural dialogue:

Chinese language is a tonal language, which means that the meaning of a word can change based on the tone used. Proper pronunciation is important to avoid misunderstandings and to convey the intended message. Such as:

文 (wén)

This character has multiple meanings depending on the tone used:

Wén (first tone) means "culture"

Wén (second tone) means "language"

Wén (fourth tone) means "to write"

语 (yǔ)

This character also has multiple meanings depending on the tone used:

Yǔ (third tone) means "language"

Yù (fourth tone) means "to say" or "to speak"

师 (shī)

This character has different meanings depending on the context and tone used:

Shī (1st tone) means "teacher" or "master"

Shí (2nd tone) means "time"

Shǐ (3rd tone) means "history"

学 (xué)

This character has different meanings depending on the context and tone used:

Xué (2nd tone) means "to study"

Xuě (3rd tone) means "snow"

音 (yīn)

This character has multiple meanings depending on the tone used:

Yīn (1st tone) means "sound"

Yín (2nd tone) means "silver"

Yìn (4th tone) means "to drink"

The Chinese language is closely tied to Chinese culture, which has a long history and rich traditions. Understanding the cultural context of the language is important for effective intercultural dialogue, as it can provide insight into cultural values, customs, and beliefs.

Character-based writing system: Chinese language uses a character-based writing system, which can be difficult for non-native speakers to learn. However, understanding the meaning and symbolism behind Chinese characters can provide insight into Chinese culture and history.

Regional variations: Chinese language has many regional variations, such as Mandarin, Cantonese, and Shanghainese, among others. Each of these variations has its own unique features and cultural context, so it is important to be aware of these differences when engaging in intercultural dialogue.

Nonverbal communication: As with any language, nonverbal communication, such as body language and facial expressions, is an important aspect of intercultural dialogue in Chinese culture. Understanding cultural differences in nonverbal communication can help to avoid misunderstandings and promote mutual understanding. [8]

Overall, Chinese language is an important tool for intercultural dialogue, especially in East Asian culture. Understanding the nuances of the language and cultural context can help to promote effective communication and mutual understanding between different cultures.

Note: Using proverbs as practical examples of foreign language in the context of intercultural dialogue can be beneficial for several reasons:

Firstly, Proverbs are cultural artifacts that reflect the values, beliefs, and attitudes of a particular community. By studying proverbs from different cultures, you can gain insight into the worldview of those cultures and better understand the perspectives of people from different backgrounds.

Secondly Proverbs often contain metaphorical language that can be difficult to translate directly. This presents an opportunity to explore the nuances of language and the challenges of cross-cultural communication. By examining how proverbs are translated and interpreted in different cultures, you can gain a deeper appreciation for the complexities of language. And also Proverbs can be used to illustrate similarities and differences between cultures. For example, many cultures have proverbs that express similar sentiments about the importance of honesty or the dangers of greed. By comparing and contrasting these proverbs, you can identify shared values and common ground, as well as areas where cultural differences may lead to misunderstandings.

In addition, Proverbs can promote cultural empathy: By examining and understanding proverbs from different cultures, we can develop a deeper sense of empathy and appreciation for the perspectives of others. This can help to promote greater understanding and harmony between cultures. [9]

So I have used some proverbs in order to make the report clearer to explain and easy to understand for readers, following proverbs are the samples:

- **Farsi:** آموزش فرهنگ است، نه تنبیه (âmoozesh farhang ast, na tanbih).

Chinese: 不是罰 · 是教 (bùshì fá, shì jiào)

English: Spare the rod and spoil the child.

Explanation: This proverb emphasizes the importance of education over punishment. It means that teaching cultural values and morals is more effective than simply punishing someone for their actions.

- **Farsi:** علم نیست که پرنده می آورد (elm nist ke parande miavarad)

Chinese: 学问不载鸟飞 (xuéwèn bù zài niǎo fēi)

English: Knowledge is a treasure, but practice is the key to it

Explanation: This proverb means that having knowledge is not enough. It is important to put that knowledge into practice in order to truly benefit from it.

- **Farsi:** ای بدون گلستان است معلم که دانشجو ندارد، باغچه ee bedoon golstan ast).

Chinese: 没有学生的老师 · 就像没有花园的花匠 (méiyǒu xuéshēng de lǎoshi jiù xiàng méiyǒu huāyuán de huājiàng).

English: A teacher without students is like a garden without flowers.

Explanation: This proverb emphasizes the importance of students to a teacher. Without students, a teacher has no one to teach and no one to share their knowledge with.

- **Farsi:** علم را باید در دست گرفت، نه دست داد (elm raa bayad dar dast gereft , na dast dad).

Chinese: 学问要亲自去探索 · 不能只是嘴上说说 (xuéwèn yào qīnzì qù tànsuǒ, bùnéng zhǐshì zhuōshàng shuōshuō).

English: You have to take the bull by the horns.

Explanation: This proverb means that to truly understand something, you have to take an active role in exploring it. Simply talking about something is not enough.

- **Farsi:** سخنرانی نکن، عمل کن (sukhan rani nakon, amal kon).

Chinese: 说起来容易 · 做起来难 (shuo qilai rongyi, zuo qilai nan)

English: Easier said than done.

Explanation: This proverb means that it is easier to talk about doing something than it is to actually do it. It is a reminder that action is more important than words, and that it takes effort and dedication to follow through on one's intentions.

- **Farsi:** پیش از اقدام، بشناس (pesh az eqadam, beshnas)

Chinese: 见机行事 (jian ji , xing shi)

English: Look before you leap.

Explanation: This proverb advises caution and careful consideration before taking action. It suggests that it is wise to assess the situation and potential consequences before making a decision or taking a risk.

- **Farsi:** کار روز به روز، ثروت را بوجود می آورد (kar ruz ba ruz, surwat ra ba wujud miyaward.)

Chinese: 积少成多 · 聚沙成塔。(jī shǎo chéng duō, jùshāchéngtǎ)

English: Every little helps / little by little, a bird builds its nest.

Explanation: This proverb emphasizes the value of consistent effort and incremental progress. It suggests that small actions, taken consistently over time, can add up to significant accomplishments. It is a reminder to stay focused and persistent in pursuing one's goals.

- **Farsi:** مانند زندگی مانند چرخ است، هرگز به جای خود نمی .

Translation: Life is like a wheel, it never stays in one place.

Chinese: 人生如梦，一尘不到。

Translation: Life is like a dream, gone in a blink of an eye.

English: Life is like a journey, and every road we take will lead us somewhere.

- **Farsi:** ای است که باید آن را بخوریم تا خودمان را به دست آوریم زندگی میوه

Translation: Life is a fruit that we must eat to obtain ourselves.

Chinese: 人生短短几个秋，不抓今朝，枉费了青春。

Translation: Life is short, and if we don't seize the day, we'll waste our youth in vain

English: Life is a game, and we must learn to play it well in order to win.

Explanation: These proverbs from Farsi, Chinese, and English all convey a similar message about the fleeting nature of life and the importance of making the most of it while we can. They emphasize the need to take action, seize opportunities, and live in the moment. They also suggest

that life is full of twists and turns, and that we must be adaptable and resilient in order to navigate its ups and downs.

- **Farsi:** "شودزندگی آبی است، هر کی دریا ندارد غرق می". "Zendegi abee ast, har ke darya nadare ghorb mishe"

Translation: "Life is like water, whoever doesn't have a sea drowns."

Chinese: "没有根基的树 · 风吹不倒; 没有根基的人, 生活不稳". "Méiyǒu gēnjī de shù, fēng chuī bù dǎo; méiyǒu gēnjī de rén, shēnghuó bù wěn."

Translation: "A tree without roots will be toppled by the wind; a person without roots will live unsteadily."

English: "If you don't stand for something, you will fall for anything."

Explanation: All three proverbs convey the same message, that in order to have a fulfilling and stable life, one needs a strong foundation or purpose to guide them. In the absence of such a foundation, one is vulnerable to being tossed around by the challenges and uncertainties of life. The English proverb emphasizes the importance of having a firm stance or belief, so as not to be easily swayed by external influences.

Conclusion: foreign language learning plays a crucial role in facilitating intercultural dialogue and understanding. In today's globalized world, knowing languages such as Chinese, English, and Farsi can open up doors to new opportunities and help foster relationships across cultures. Learning a foreign language not only provides practical benefits, such as being able to communicate with people from different backgrounds, but also allows individuals to gain a deeper appreciation and understanding of other cultures and their unique perspectives.[10]

Moreover, proficiency in foreign languages can contribute to building bridges between nations and promoting peace and harmony in the world. By breaking down language barriers and promoting cultural exchange, foreign language learning can foster mutual respect, empathy, and cooperation. Therefore, it is important for individuals and communities to invest in language education and encourage multilingualism, as it can have significant benefits for both personal growth and global understanding.

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ӘЛЕМНІҢ ТІЛДІК БЕЙНЕСІ ЖӘНЕ ҚАЗАҚ ХАЛҚЫНЫҢ ҰЛТТЫҚ КОДЫ

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Ғылыми жетекшісі – Ә. Мүтәлі

Тіл - халықтың тарихы мен мәдениетін, оның талғамы мен танымын және болмысын сақтауға қабілетті символдық жүйе және мәдениеттің көрсеткіші болып табылады. Тіл адамның бүкіл тарихында дүниені концептуалды ассимиляциялаудың барлық жолдарын қамтиды. Бұл ой, білімді меңгерудің, білімді зерттеудің күрделі тәсілі, сөйлеудің және ойды ауызша тұжырымдаудың күрделі механизмі [1].

«Әлем бейнесі» терминінің тіл білімінде пайда болуына «*тілдегі адам*» мәселесіне бетбұрыс себеп болды. Л. Вейсгербер терминологиялық жүйеге «әлемнің тілдік бейнесі» ұғымын енгізіп, өзіндік лингвофилософиялық тұжырымдамасын ұсынды. Ғалымның ойынша, әлемнің тілдік бейнесін беретін негізгі сипаттамалар төмендегідей: 1) әлемнің тілдік бейнесі – тілдің жалпы мәдениеті мен ділінің өзгешелігін айқындайтын рухани мазмұнның және тілдің өзінің өмір сүруі мен қызметін қамтамасыз ететін тілдік мазмұнның жүйесі; 2) әлемнің тілдік бейнесі, біріншіден, этнос пен тілдің тарихи дамуы нәтижесінде, екіншіден, олардың әрі қарай өзіндік жолмен дамуынан қалыптасады; 3) әлемнің тілдік бейнесі біртұтас тірі ағза ретінде айқын құрылымға ие және тілдік бейнеленуі көпдеңгейлі болып табылады; 4) әлемнің тілдік бейнесі уақыт кеңістігінде өзгеріп, кез келген тірі ағза тәрізді дамып отырады, яғни тікелей (диахрониялық) мағынада әрбір келесі даму кезеңінде бұрынғысына сәйкес келе бермейді; 5) әлемнің тілдік бейнесі әлемді көру мен оны тіл құралдарымен бейнелеудің тілдік және мәдени өзгешелігін бекітуге мүмкіндік туғыза отырып, тіл мәнін біркелкі түзеді; 6) әлемнің тілдік бейнесі ортақтық (общность) біртекті өзгеше өзіндік санасында көрініс тауып, келесі ұрпаққа дүниетаным, мінез-құлық тәлімі, өмір сүру салты, тілдік құралдарда сақталу арқылы беріледі; 7) белгілі бір тілдің әлем бейнесі сол тілді қолданатындарда аралық әлем ретінде тіл арқылы қоршаған әлем туралы көріністерді қалыптастыратын тілдің көркейтуші күші болып табылады; 8) нақты тілдік қауым әлемінің тілдік бейнесі сонымен қатар оның жалпымәдени игілігі болып табылады [2].

Әлемнің тілдік бейнесі - сол тілде көрініс тапқан әлемді көрудің тәсілі. Қазір әлемнің тілдік бейнесі туралы түсінік жиі қолданылатын кең ұғым болып табылады. Ол ең алдымен өзіңіздің ана тіліңізді білуді, мәдениетін білуді, әлемнің тілдік бейнесімен өзіңіздің ішкі дүниеңізді және сонымен бірге қоршаған әлемді жақсырақ және оңай түсінуге септігін