

ЕВРАЗИЙСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Л.Н.ГУМИЛЕВА



Филологический факультет
Кафедра иностранных языков



СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ
международного семинара
**«STRENGTHENING FOREIGN LANGUAGES
TEACHING: CHALLENGES,
APPROACHES AND TECHNOLOGIES»**

27-29 марта 2018 года

Астана, Республика Казахстан

ЕВРАЗИЙСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Л.Н.ГУМИЛЕВА
Филологический факультет
Кафедра иностранных языков

СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ
международного семинара
**«STRENGTHENING FOREIGN LANGUAGES
TEACHING: CHALLENGES,
APPROACHES AND TECHNOLOGIES»**

27-29 марта 2018 года

Астана, Республика Казахстан

УДК 811
ББК 81.2
S 88

Редакционная коллегия:

Сагимбаева Д.Е., Курманаева Д.К., Молдахметова Г.З., Тусельбаева Ж.А.,
Кемельбекова Э.А., Жанкина Х.К.

S 88

Strengthening Foreign Languages Teaching: Challenges, Approaches and Technologies: - сборник статей / Отв. ред. Сагимбаева Д.Е., – Астана: Изд-во ЕНУ им. Л.Н. Гумилева, 2018. – 238 с.

ISBN 978-601-337-006-4

Сборник содержит статьи участников международного семинара «Strengthening Foreign Languages Teaching: Challenges, Approaches and Technologies». В сборнике рассмотрены актуальные вопросы касательно основных тенденций и особенностей развития современной методики преподавания иностранных языков в средней и высшей школе в условиях полиязычия, проанализирован опыт по реализации инновационных технологий в языковом образовании, рассмотрены вопросы преподавания предметов на иностранном языке, представлены исследования результатов независимого и интегрированного подходов с особым упором на креативность и критическое мышление, необходимых для академического письма в учебной деятельности магистрантов.

Издание адресовано ученым-методистам, докторантам, магистрантам и педагогам-практикам в области обучения языкам, а также широкому кругу читателей.

УДК 811
ББК 81.2

ISBN 978-601-337-006-4

© ЕНУ им. Л.Н. Гумилёва, 2018

ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

SESSION I. STRENGTHENING FOREIGN LANGUAGES TEACHING: CHALLENGES, APPROACHES AND TECHNOLOGIES	7
Асипова Н.А. К вопросу о роли иностранных языков в подготовке студентов к социальному взаимодействию в поликультурной среде	7
Карабалаева Г.Т. Многоязычие и межкультурная коммуникация как основа формирования современной личности	13
Zumadillayeva O.A. The application of group activities in teaching English	17
Sagimbayeva J.E., Moldakhmetova G.Z., Kamzinova D.G. Projects in L2 & L3 co-learning	25
Касенова А.Б. Использование онлайн-сервисов в преподавании Профессионально- ориентированного иностранного языка	31
Бүркітбаева А.Г., Хамзина А.Х. Шетел тілін оқытудағы интерактивті әдістер	37
Ергалиева К.О. Развитие межкультурной компетенции как составной части переводческих компетенций	42
Сагимбаева Д.Е., Искакова А.Р. Анализ основных трудностей, возникающих при обучении аудированию	50
Mukhanova V. Digitale Lernplattform Duolingo als Ersatz für den Präsenzunterricht	56
Мухтарханова А.М. Ағылшын тілін оқытуда қысқа мәтіндерді оқудағы түсіну тәсілдері	62
Тусупова Г.К., Нурбекова Г. Ж., Отызбаева К. Ж. Особенности обучения чтению студентов неязыковых специальностей в рамках дисциплины Профессионально-ориентированного иностранного языка в вузе	69
Загоруля О. Л., Мусабекова З. С. Из опыта работы по развитию письменных навыков у студентов неязыковых специальностей на занятиях английского языка	77

Курманаева Д. К. Использование регионального компонента в совершенствовании навыков говорения на занятиях иностранного языка в неязыковом вузе	85
Tusselbayeva Zh.A., Nurkenova S. S. CLIL method in teaching English for professional purposes	90
Рустемова А. И. Использование информационных технологий при обучении иностранным языкам	94
Арыстанқұлова Г. У. Тілдік емес жоғары оқу орынында кәсіби шетел тілін оқытуда иновациялық технологияларды қолдану	97
Нурбекова Г.Ж., Нургалиева У.С. Мультилингвизм как средство социализации личности	101
Толегенова Ж.Б., Кусаинова А.Е. Язык и межкультурная коммуникация	105
Tazhitova G., Nurpeissova A. Incorporating critical thinking into speaking activities in English classes	110
Tussupbekova M., Zarkesheva A. The ways of planning action research in teaching English for students in higher schools of Kazakhstan	117
SESSION II. LINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF TEACHING AND LEARNING LANGUAGES	122
Игбаева Ж.Т. Лингвистические основы формирования выразительности речи молодого журналиста при работе со словом	122
Mukhatova A. D. The phenomenon of sound symbolism in linguistics	127
Смаилбекова Ш.Д. Put it on thick, Watson!	130
Смаилбекова Ш.Д. Везти уголь в Нью-Касл, или в Тулу со своим самоваром	135
A.Kadyskyzy, R.T. Khassenova, Zh.T. Kulakhmetova Idioms as a specific illustration of the national mentality	139
Sadykova M. Zh. The formation of the cultural code of the nation, the importance of toys in the formation of personality	143
Karibai K.S., Zhaqypov Zh.A., Mukhtarkhanova A.M. Observation of national markers study in Kazakh linguistics	147

Smagulova M.G. Lokale und globale kohärenz und kohäsion als kategorien der modernen textlinguistik	151
SESSION III. METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND SUBJECTS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES AT SECONDARY SCHOOLS	155
Капажанова А.К., Калиева Б.С., Капажанов С.А. Предмет «Английский язык» и его воспитательные и развивающие возможности	155
Есеналы Н.Т. Үштілділік – көптілді білім алушы тұлғаны қалыптастырудың негізі	158
Садуакасова Ж.С. Методы и приемы преподавания биологии на английском языке в контексте CLIL	161
Кажкенова А. К. Интегрированный курс «Глобальная география»	164
Syzdykov A. Methodology of solving high school chemistry problems in English	166
Temirbekova A.T., Kasbayeva A. The implementation of multilingual education in secondary schools in Kazakhstan	170
SESSION IV. COLLATION GLOBAL RESEARCH SKILLS: REPRESENTING ACADEMIC WRITING SKILLS ACROSS A WIDE SPECTRUM OF DISCIPLINARY BOUNDARIES & INTERESTS	180
Rozhkova D. Alternative Dispute Resolution in the USA and the Russian Federation	180
Mukanva F., Features of mosque location in the city structure	184
Toibekova P. Biotechnology and need of Kazakhstan	188
Toktarova G.B. To what extent should governments reduce the GMO?	191
Mukanova G.M. Nanotechnology in the fields of biomedical sciences	193
Syzdyk M.R. The role of “in vitro fertilization” in Kazakhstan	196
Bakuova N.S. 3D Printing human tissue: where biotechnology meets engineering	198
Salimova A.T., Mukhtarkhanova A.M. The role of an individual dictionary	201

of the native speaker in text perception and comprehension	
Sherahan A. N., Belgibayeva D. S., Amerkhanova Sh. K., Mukhtarkhanova A.M. Synthesis of iron nanoparticles in aprotic polar solvents	206
Kassenova D. The role of modern trends, technologies and their influence on the development of museum business in the 21 st century (the case of Kazakhstan)	210
Amanzholova A. Alternative forms of energy: energy-saving & energy-efficient technologies in architecture	213
Murzagaliyeva A. Principles of application of ergonomicity in the organization of the design of modern housing	216
Deneyev O. Facing material as a decorative tool in the formation of the structural environment of Astana	220
Kemelbekova E. A., Baidabekov A.K. Competence-contextual format of mathematics learning for professional development of a future specialist non-mathematician	223
Nurymgereyeva U. Creativity through innovation in the context of the typology of organization and constructive solutions of the regional theatre	231

course of historical development of language that can be regarded as an illustration of the national mentality.

For example, the Chinese idiom“说曹操，曹操到” literally means *“Talk of Cao Cao, and he is sure to appear”*. It’s the evidence of the Chinese national history and culture. Its meaning is similar to *“Talk of the devil, and he’s sure to appear”* or *“Speak of angels and you will hear their wings”* in English. Cao Cao (A.D.155- A.D.220) was an outstanding fighter and head of armed forces during the Eastern Han Dynasty in Chinese history. Another is “三个臭皮匠顶个诸葛亮” *“Three cobblers with their wits combined equal Zhu Geliang the master mind”*, which means two heads are better than one. Zhu Geliang, a statesman and strategist in the period of the Three Kingdoms (A.D.220- A.D.265), became a symbol of resourcefulness and wisdom in Chinese folklore.

Language cannot exist separately from culture. Idioms as a part of a language are the essence of culture in every country. Having analysed idioms in different languages (Kazakh, Italian, Chinese and English), we see that all of them are closely related to their own culture, convey different cultural features and messages of their own national mentality. Awareness of figurative language, particularly idioms, will improve teaching and assist learners to have better communication strategies. Therefore, it is a very important and complicated thing for us to comprehend and learn to use these idioms correctly and efficiently.

References:

1. Sutkevich, A. “Idioms as a reflection of national mentality”, *Studia Rossica Poznaniensia*, volume 33, 2006, pp 123-132, Adam Mitskevich University Press, Poznan
2. Wang Ling (Editor). Continue to move forward by summing up experience. Teaching and Research papers of Beijing Foreign Studies University in 2004. Beijing: Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press. p.191.
3. Serebrennikov B.A.,Kubryakova E.S.,Postovalova V.I “The role of the human factor in the language: The language and the world picture”,M.:Nauka,1988,p.11

THE FORMATION OF THE CULTURAL CODE OF THE NATION, THE IMPORTANCE OF TOYS IN THE FORMATION OF PERSONALITY

Sadykova M. Zh.
Master degree programme’s student,
Foreign language teacher:
Tazhitova G.Z.,
Master of Pedagogy
L. Gumilyov Eurasian National University
Astana, Kazakhstan

The cultural code of the nation helps to understand its behavioral reactions, determines the people's psychology. The national code is our national identity, a

feature of our culture. For example, Japanese culture for the whole world has become a cult; everyone knows kimono clothing, wrestling, Japanese tea drinking, and behavior.

Formation of personality through toys as the cultural code of the nation

The novelty of the study: a toy is an instrument for raising a child. And it must correspond to the culture of the people. For example, the image of Barbie and the image of the Kazakh girl differ significantly from each other. Although, these toys are so long in our markets that our girls are becoming like these Barbie's. And now the new trend is the dolls of Monster High, you know what awaits us in a few years, what the future generation will look like. I think it's time to reflect on the future generation. 3D puzzles have a large number of analogues of world architecture, it's wonderful that children learn from them and know the world architecture. It will be much more interesting for a child to collect a building he knows. At the same time he will know the parameters of the structure, its history and if given the right direction, then after the assembly it will be proud that, he did, will love this toy, accordingly love its city, its president.

Kazakhs always had their own characteristics. For example, only Kazakhs know how to distribute meat in accordance with the status of kinship. This is our tradition. Making koumiss: how it is served, and the clothes of the Kazakhs, farewells to the bride or meeting the bride in the groom's house is also a beautiful cult. These are the features of our culture, which are in no way inferior to either the Japanese or other peoples of the world.

After the famine of the 30th, the spirit of the Kazakhs was broken, the color of the nation was destroyed, and before that the entire national elite was eliminated. This cultural code was broken. Therefore, we reap the worst fruits of genocide, ethnocide, combined. The latest information about the famine is just beginning to reveal the full scale, the entire volume of the tragedy, when the Kazakhs lost almost 80 percent of their numbers. A person who is hungry for one day, you cannot ask for advice for more than one year. When a person is starving, he loses his mind. We are the people who once lost their reason, having lost their code; we are just starting to rebuild ourselves.

The leaders of the "Alash" party understood that the people should not be deprived of property. The presence of one ram was also a motivation for the development of the economy. And the Bolsheviks deprived the man of this opportunity, deprived of the right to property. For the first time years of independence, the President of Kazakhstan said that the most important guarantee of the development of society is the guarantee of private property, says the director of the scientific research institute "Alash" Zhusip Sultanhan Akkuuly.

Cultural code-content, properties, signs, features; the specificity of the code of each nation was and is always. It's another matter whether it was sounded on such a scale as today, at such a high level as in the text of the President's Address to his people. The code of the nation is the interior of this nation, this is the key that you open, and you enter the soul, into history, into life, into the heart of this people.

The code of the nation, we mean the social psychological state, the cultural inner content of this nation, which is expressed primarily by its language. And to access this cultural code of the nation - you need to have the keys to get on this cultural code of the nation and enjoy its property. And the key to discover the code of the nation, above all: is in national education. The second way to get the key to the nation code is knowledge, both general and professional.

And the third key to the nation code is culture. In this sense, you can imagine the content, all the power, all the depth, all not just specificity - the elegance of our people. I admire the code of the nation of the Kazakhs, not everyone is lucky to find this key, to this cultural code. Thus, the key to the cultural code, to the heart of the people lies through the language, upbringing and culture of this nation and these needs to be developed from infancy. The development and production of domestic 3D puzzles is to shape the children's love for their homeland, their culture, to bring up a forgotten feeling of patriotism. On the personal level, patriotism is the most important stable characteristic of a person, expressed in his worldview, moral ideals, norms of behavior, which must be educated from early childhood.

The cultural code of the nation in toys: first experience

In Kazakhstan, there is practically no own production of goods for children. The import level is 98 percent. There are some clothes, some shoes. Toys are practically not manufactured. It was not today or even yesterday. If you are a parent, you probably noticed that, in our market, there is no domestic children's products, although sales are on average \$ 1.5 billion and grow on average by 15-20%. And only 2% of the market covers domestic products - it's a bit of children's clothes, shoes and 20% of these 2% for the share of toy products (Ball-ball and several small enterprises that make plastic machines). The market is jammed with export, half of which are smuggled goods. Many goods do not meet sanitary standards and are not educational.

A toy is an instrument for raising a child. And it must correspond to the culture of the people. For example, the image of Barby and the image of the Kazakh girl differ significantly from each other. Although, these toys are so long in our markets that our girls are becoming like these Barbies. And now the new trend is the dolls of Monster High, you know what awaits us in a few years, what the future generation will look like! I think it's time to think about the future generation! There are many toys on the market that bear a negative impact on the upbringing and psychology of the child.

The concept of "national revival" implies the improvement of national self-awareness. "It has two sides: First, it is necessary to expand the borders of national self-consciousness, secondly, while preserving the national essence, to change some of its manifestations," wrote the head of state. "Life has shown that this is a fundamentally wrong approach, in fact, every region, every state forms its own model of development", the President believes.

The toy is the constant companion of the child from the first days of birth. She specially creates an adult in educational purposes, to prepare the baby for entry into public relations. The toy stands for the child as an object of fun, entertainment, joy, and at the same time it is the most important means of mental development. All

his life a person learns something, drawing new knowledge from the outside world. Adult people realize the importance of education, but little children are not yet. Therefore, they learn the world through the game. Do not underestimate the role of toys in this process, because through them children make an analysis of events, develop logically, separate objects from others and so on.

In the childhood of boys usually there are cars, robots, various designers. These toys develop not only logic, but also indicate the ability of your baby. Do not scold children for dismantling and collecting toys. So they learn about modeling, design or construction.

National traditions, our language and music, literature, customs, in a word, the national spirit must remain with us forever. Abai's wisdom, Auezov's enlightenment, Jambyl's poems, Kurmangazy kui, legends of ancestors that have survived through the ages are only one part of our spiritual culture, the head of state wrote. Of course, the president was right to know the history of his native land and to be proud of him in his message to Ruhani Zhangyru.

On the wound of toys we see that there are no toys that would give children a national upbringing there are no doll toys in national dresses or in the place of this we see the dolls of Monster High or Barbie who have nothing to do with the image of a Kazakh girl or dzhigits on horses matching the spirit Kazakh.

A lot of 3D puzzles of world architecture, of course, it's good that children know the world architecture, well, it would be nice to saturate the market with our modern and historical architecture to educate and develop children through their culture. MarkArt Company decided to fill this niche and develop a series of 3 puzzles of modern architecture in Kazakhstan. During independence, a new capital has appeared in Kazakhstan, with beautiful modern architectural structures that delight the eye. And we decided to develop puzzles for our architectural art.

Firstly, we developed the 3D puzzle of Akorda from the series "Modern architecture of Kazakhstan", then we want to launch the series "History of the Kazakhstani steppes". Few people know that in Kazakhstan in the VIII century in the city of Otyrar there was a central sewerage, there were first analogues of toilet bowls and baths. Many things are proved by archaeological finds, which makes our history interesting and what the Kazakh people could be proud of. We were deprived of our history for many years.

In the puzzles of the series "History of the Kazakh Steppes" children will be able to see the historical buildings of Turkestan - the mausoleum of Khoja Ahmet Yasavi, Karakhan in Taraz, will be able to build old cities in 3d puzzles and learn the history through these toys and develop their spatial thinking through the history of their people.

The upbringing of the cultural code in the child is the upbringing of the patriotism of the future generation. Patriotism is a love for the Motherland, loyalty to its people, the desire to serve its interests and readiness, to protect it. On a personal level, patriotism appears as the most important stable characteristic of a person, expressed in his worldview, moral ideals, norms of behavior. Patriotism is the moral basis for the viability of the state and acts as an important internal mobilizing

resource for the development of society, an active citizenship of the individual, readiness to serve his People. A person who knows his history, honors his language and traditions is bound to become a patriot of his homeland, so national toys are important for the formation of the personality of children for the upbringing of a decent generation of the state. Kamagan Zhumakasova, the head of the culture and development fund "Ulagat" confirms: "The cultural code of the nation consists of three keys: language, national education and culture of the people. In this sense, one can imagine the content, all the power, all the depth, all the specifics, and the elegance of our people!" Anyone who finds these three keys will admire the code of the nation of the Kazakhs, not everyone is lucky to find the key to this cultural code!

References:

1. https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Культурный_код
2. <https://ok.ru/krgkz/topic/67059755278411>
3. <https://www.altyn-orda.kz/materialnaya-kultura-kazahov-v-hv-xviii-vekah/>
4. <https://lektcii.org/3-12640.html>
5. <https://infourok.ru/>

OBSERVATION OF NATIONAL MARKERS STUDY IN KAZAKH LINGUISTICS

*Karibai K.S.
Zhaqypov Zh.A.
1-grade, postgraduate students
karibay_karlygash@mail.ru*

*Mukhtarkhanova A.M.
Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences,
Department of Foreign Languages, Philological Faculty
L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University*

The article ‘Болашаққа бағдар: рухани жаңғыру (The Path for Future: Spiritual renewal)’, published by the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev in the Republican newspaper ‘Egemen Kazakhstan’, is an important document for the preservation and evaluation of the national spirit and national consciousness, national traditions and language.

The Leader of the nation has noted that Western tradition of the twentieth century could not be an example for us. The reason is that ‘the renewed society will take a spiritual code that begins from the depth of its history. The most important condition for a new type of modernization is to preserve that national code’ [1]. The main thing is to expand the national consciousness and preserve the core of our national identity. President’s speech ‘there cannot be renewal without preservation of national code and culture’ must be a principle in language study.