

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

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

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

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

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

- the practice of turning to ADR methods instead of going to court has increased in comparison with the previous years;
- still there is a space for improvement in order to increase the level of trust of our business sector to use the methods of ADR.

Literature:

1. Federal Law of the Russian Federation dated 27 July 2010 № 193-FZ «On alternative procedure of dispute regulation involving the participation of an intermediary (mediation procedure)». Published in «*Rossiiskaia gazeta*», June 30, 2010. <http://www.rg.ru/2010/07/30/mediacia-dok.html>
2. S. Judge. Law for Business Students. Palgrave. 2006

## FEATURES OF MOSQUES LOCATION IN THE CITY STRUCTURE

*Mukanva Fariza*  
 Master degree programme's student,  
 Scientific supervisors:  
*Khvan E. N., Kurmanaeva D.K.*  
*L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University*

The first objects of Islamic religious architecture in Kazakhstan date back to the 7th-8th centuries AD their appearance is associated with the rapid spread of Islam in the territory of Kazakhstan.

As an element of spiritual value - the mosques became part of the development of cities and rural settlements. In archaeological excavations, information was found in Arabic, about a mosque built in the city of Taraz in 893. At present, this mosque is considered one of the first built in the south of Kazakhstan. The construction of mosques and religion became the impetus for changing the world outlook, which led to a sedentary lifestyle. The construction of cities in the southern part of Kazakhstan began, cities such as Sairam, Turkestan, Otyrar, Turbat appeared, and so on. of which legends and historians have described them in historical works.

Islamization was introduced without violence, on a voluntary basis, but the process was uneven.

In general, the placement of mosques in the city structure is classified into:

1. Location in the structure of the city square
2. At the intersections of the main city streets
3. In the structure of the existing quarter
4. In unique town-planning conditions or terrain

In the excavations of Kuyryktobe, the remains of the mosque were found, which belong to the earliest buildings on the territory of Kazakhstan. The mosque was located in the center of this small town at the intersection of the main streets. The parameters of the mosque were 36.5 mx 20.5 m.

On the peninsula Mangyshlak is located, the Shakpak Ata mosque, the period of construction dates back to the 9th-10th centuries. The nature and features of the



mountainous terrain, the culture of this region influenced the construction of the mosque. This method of location of the mosque in the rocks, was not used anywhere else, except in the city of Turkestan.

In the southern part of Kazakhstan, a mosque was built called hylvetom, which belonged to a spiritual mentor, the great Khodja Akhmed Yasawi (1093-1167). This kind of mosque was underground. Near the mosque, archaeologists have found another small shed (an underground mosque) dating back to the 14th century.

In the city of Aktobe in 2008 was built the mosque "Nur-Qasir" designed for 3,500 worshippers, located along Abilkair avenue and Khan street. Manshuk Mametova. Opposite is the Boulevard of Unity and Concord. According to the form of the plan, the mosque represents a square. In the center of the mosque is a gold dome with a diameter of 20 m and a height of 40 m. At the corners of the mosque four minarets rise 63 m high. The inner area of the mosque is 500 m<sup>2</sup> [1].



Figure 1 - the main view of the mosque "Nur-Qasir" in Aktobe

The Cathedral Mosque - Ak mosque ( white mosque) is located in Kostanay on Abai Avenue and Al-Farabi adjacent to the central square. Its capacity is over 1000 people. The mosque is located near the main square, on its main compositional axis, it is completely viewed as the completion of the prospect. The area of the mosque is 844.3 m<sup>2</sup>, the area of the building is 5 550 m<sup>3</sup>, the total area is 851.4 m<sup>2</sup>, the height is 4,510 m, the dome height is 18,890 m, the height of the minaret is 22,745 m [2].



Figure 2 - Ak mosque named after Maral Ishan of Kostanay

In Astana, at the intersection of the main streets of the city importance is the mosque Nur-Astana. The mosque was in 2005 the largest in Kazakhstan and in Central Asia. The mosque has four minarets with a height of 62 m, the height of the main dome is 43 m, and the total area is 3930 m<sup>2</sup>. In the building of the mosque, up to 5,000 people can pray at once.

The mosque was built with the support of the state of Qatar, designed by the Lebanese architect Charles Hafizah and built by the Turkish company Pasiner [3].



Figure 3 - view of the mosque "Nur-Astana" in Astana

The Hazireth Sultan Mosque located in Astana at the intersection of Rakimzhan Koshkarbaev and Tavelsidik Streets is the largest mosque in Central Asia, it covers an area of 11 hectares and can accommodate up to 10 thousand people. At the same time, the area of the mosque is 17.8 hectares and includes prayer halls, a hall for weddings, reading rooms for Koran and conducting lessons for seminarians, as well as a dressing room and a room for ablution. Thus, this mosque is fully functional and meets all modern requirements [4].

The dome of the mosque has a height of 51 meters, and its diameter is 28 meters. Around the main dome there are eight small domes, and in the corners of the mosque four 77-meter minarets rise. The building of the mosque Hazret Sultan is built in the classical oriental style, the main color of the facade and interior is white. The central hall rests on massive white columns, which strengthen the sense of monumentality of this structure. The facade and interior decoration abound with traditional Kazakh ornaments. We can say that the Khazret Sultan mosque is a new work of Kazakhstan's architectural art and a diamond in the panorama of Astana [5].



Figure 4 - General view of the Khazireth Sultan Mosque

An interesting example of architectural and town planning solution is the mosque of Kuspan Molla. This object has small dimensions and fits perfectly into the architecture of the quarter. It is built in 2017 goda. The mosque holds about 1150 people. On the territory of the mosque there are additional buildings, such as: a library, a madrasah, a separate building for ablution. Its uniqueness lies in the fact that it is compact and located in the structure of the existing quarter, harmoniously fitting its architecture into the existing building [6].



Figure 5 - Kuspan Molla Mosque

The Al-kuddus mosque is located in a unique place in the high-mountainous terrain on the territory of the sanatorium "Rakhmanovskie Klyuchi" at the foot of the Belukha mountain in the eastern part of Kazakhstan. It is built at height The height of the mosque is 1760m above sea level and is today a unique architectural creation. The form of the plan is a vigilante, which in Islam symbolizes well-being and is a sign of unity and diversity of the world. The facade is complemented by two minarets framing the central entrance.

The hemispherical dome completes the construction. The motif of the octagon is repeated in the elements of the environment and in their decorative design of the mosque. Minarets 17-meter high and two gazebos, located next to the mosque,

also octagonal shape. On four corners of the mosque there are windows in the form of arches, which give an easy structure and fill the room with light. Strict interior is made in white and blue tones. It is supplemented by a crystal chandelier. Outside, the walls are lined with red brick in combination with a figured patterned masonry made of yellow brick, specially brought from Khorezm [7].



Figure 4 - View of the Mos. Al-Quddus

#### **Literature:**

1. [https://www.votpusk.ru/country/dostoprim\\_info.asp?ID=23280](https://www.votpusk.ru/country/dostoprim_info.asp?ID=23280)
2. [https://www.tripadvisor.ru/ShowUserReviews-g665314-d10399684-r507678787-Maral\\_Ishan\\_Mosque-Kostanay\\_Kostanay\\_Province.html](https://www.tripadvisor.ru/ShowUserReviews-g665314-d10399684-r507678787-Maral_Ishan_Mosque-Kostanay_Kostanay_Province.html)
3. <http://qazaqstan3d.kz/ru/place/view?id=339>
4. <https://www.advantour.com/rus/kazakhstan/astana/khasret-sultan-mosque.htm>
5. <http://astana.bnews.kz/ru/49>
6. <http://azh.kz/ru/news/view/49640>
7. <http://visiteast.kz/en/page/10216>

## **BIOTECHNOLOGY AND NEED OF KAZAKHSTAN**

*Toibekova Perizat,  
Master degree programme's student,  
Foreign language teacher:  
Tazhitova G.Z.,  
Master of Pedagogy,  
L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University*

Biotechnology is a technological process in which living organisms and biological processes are used. It represents the most intensively developing scientific direction, which has great applied value. Its achievements are widely used in agriculture, nature conservation, food industry, energy, bioengineering, bioinformatics, biomedicine and other industries.