

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

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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.

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its functions is often identical not so much to a wordform as to a phrase in Indo-European languages" [2. p.39]. Further, the author reveals the reason for this discrepancy by the fact that in the languages of the agglutinative system, words have more diverse forms of form-formation in comparison with the languages of the inflectional system. Indeed, in Kazakh language only nouns have 500 formative affixes, and most Kazakh verbs have up to 100 different forms [10. p. 36].

Therefore, a comparatively small group of the most frequently used words consist a huge number of word usage. Considering an insignificant part of the inventory of the language, fixed in the frequency dictionary, the latter enables to draw conclusions about a large part of speech units.

In conclusion, we can draw the following conclusion about the volume of the individual dictionary of the Kazakh language: for understanding 80% of the Kazakh text, it is good to know the meaning of Kazakh words in the range of 2 thousand up to 3 thousand words from the high-frequency zone of the frequency dictionary. The meanings of the remaining 20% of lexemes can be learned by terminological dictionaries or by the dictionary of new words. Knowing these words allows you to understand through the context and conjecture. The latter, mainly, depends on the level of knowledge of the given subject by an individual native speaker of the language.

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SYNTHESIS OF IRON NANOPARTICLES IN APROTIC POLAR SOLVENTS

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In the past decades, polymer colloidal assemblies from monodisperse, spherical particles have been extensively investigated, mostly for their commonly known photonic properties. They can additionally serve as an extremely flexible platform to study fundamental thermal transport in nanostructured, colloidal materials [1].

Nanocomposite materials with metal nanoparticles have a complex of valuable characteristics necessary for high technology advancing, development of effective catalysts, and medicines had become widespread in recent years [2].

Among one of the major methods of obtaining nanoparticles is chemical reduction of metal ionic forms in a polymer matrix.

One of the factors that has a great impact on the iron nanoparticles formation is the solvent nature [3]. In order to determine this impact the dimethylformamide (DMF), dimethylsulfoxide(DMSO) was used.

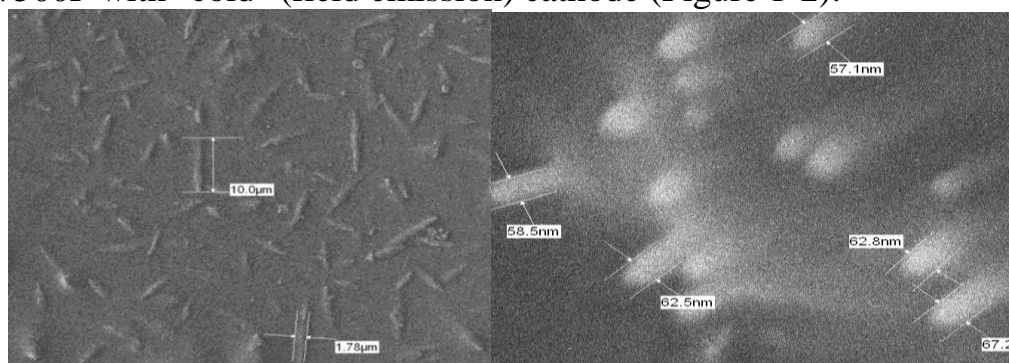
Chemical synthesis of nanocomposites have been performed with mixing of polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), ferrous sulphate ($FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$) and sodiumtetrahydridoborate ($NaBH_4$) with intense spinning of magnetic stirrer (600 rpm) and heating at $60^\circ C$ within 1 hour. After 1 hour DMF or DMSO batches were added to the reaction mix in a ratio to the blank mix of 20, 40, 60%, the chemical synthesis was continued at room temperature. The synthesis total time was 8 - 12 hours. In the course of the reaction the solution color was changed from rich brown to orange-brown.

Using the DMF, DMSO as reducing solvent has some important benefits, i.e. reduction reaction proceeds under mild conditions at room temperature. However, there is no information about iron nanoparticles obtained with reduction with a solvent in the literature [3].

During the analysis of obtained optical properties of composite systems the best results were detected using DMF.

Another feature of obtained optical properties of aqueous solutions of nanocomposites compared to polyvinyl alcohol solutions will be noted, $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ suggests plasmon resonance absorption of metal nanoparticles conduction electrons.

The iron particles size and shape were determined by means of a Raster Electron Microscopy (REM) with a Japan high-resolution electron microscope JEOL JSM-7500F with "cold" (field emission) cathode (Figure 1-2).



a b

Figure 1. Photomicrography of Iron Nanocomposite by synthesis via DMF ratio 20% (a), 40% (b).

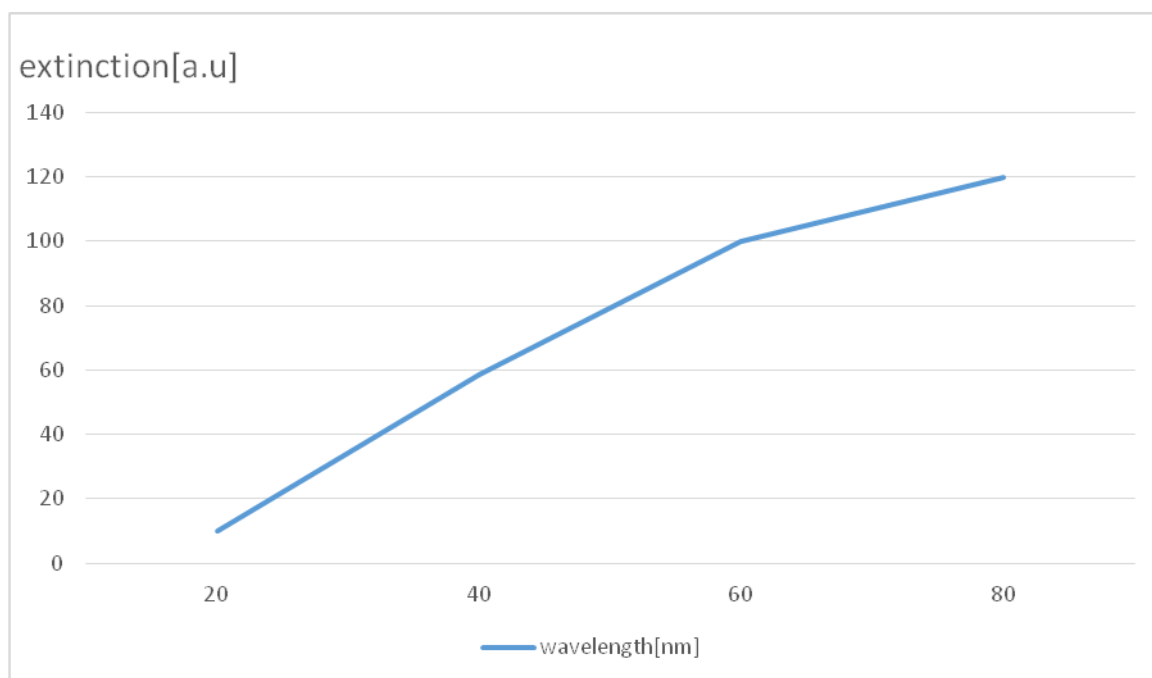


Figure 2. Diagram of DMF 20%,40% to dependence of the nanoparticle.

When changing the condition synthesis such as time, temperature and composition of aqua-organic solvent results in a change as particle size and size distribution of them.

IR spectra were collected using the Agilent Technologies (USA) Cary 600 Series FT-IR spectrometer. All measurements were conducted at the resolution of 2.0 cm^{-1} and at the temperature of 22°C , the number of scans was at least 32. The obtained spectra were processed in Agilent Resolution Pro software shell.

Absorption bands corresponding to stretch and deformation vibrations frequencies of polymer original composition are detected in the obtained IR spectra of nanocomposites: 3330.0 (Intra- and intermolecular H-bonds in dimers and polymers), 2910.4 ($-\text{CH}_2-$), 1735.19 ($\text{C}=\text{O}$), 1661.7($\text{O}-\text{H}$). It proves that the structure of PVA during the process of nanocomposites synthesis does not change and original properties of polymer matrix are retained (Figure 3). Vibration spectra of the reduced form of metal give the evidence of presence of Fe_3O_4 composition in the iron oxide composite [4].

These results indicate that the intermolecular electrostatic repulsion between the lipophilic pair plays a key role for assembly behavior in organic solvents with a wide range of dielectric constant. In this case, an appreciable amount of nonspecific intermolecular interactions in liquid DMF.

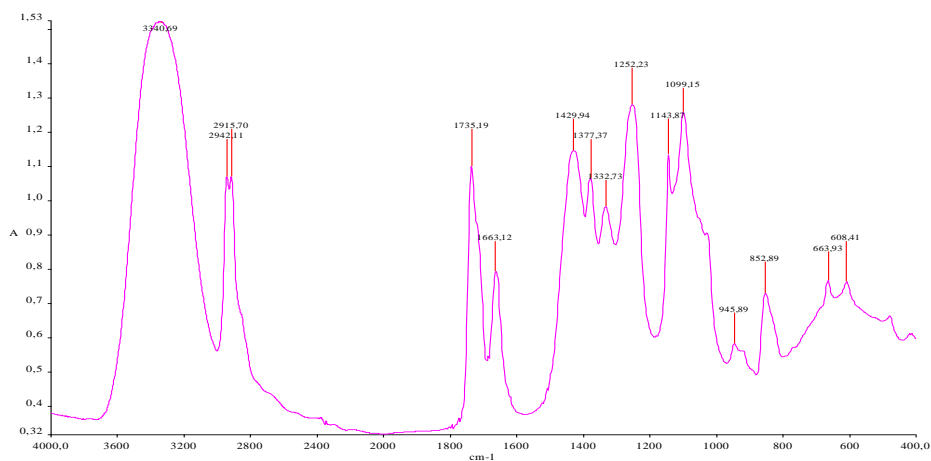


Figure 3. IR spectra nanocomposite of iron in the presence DMF.

In the presence of DMF, the formation of iron nanoparticles is predominantly rod-shaped. However, the average nanoparticle size in DMSO is larger, and the distribution is narrower (Figure 4).

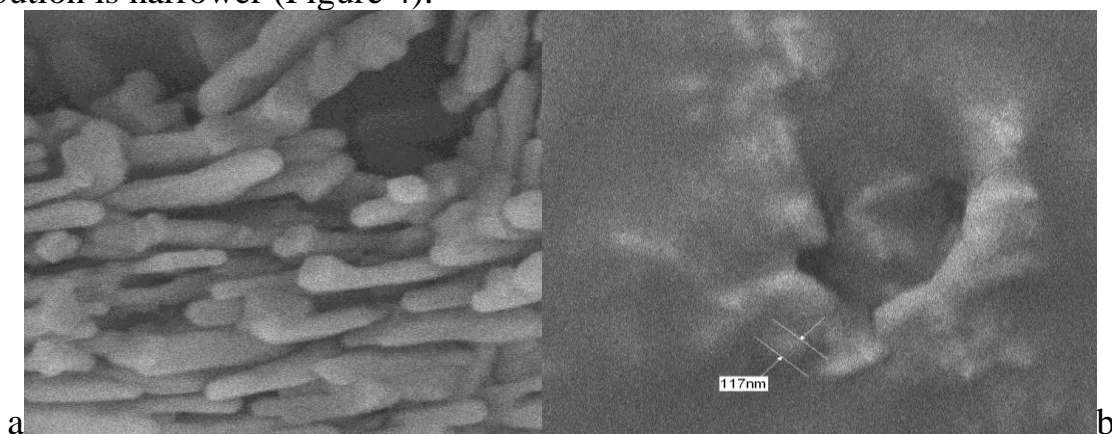


Figure 4. Photomicrography of Iron Nanocomposite by synthesis via DMSO ratio 40% (a) and 60% (b).

In the presence of a 60% water-organic solvent content, the size and shape of the nanoparticles are observed. This can be explained by a decrease in the stabilizing capacity of the polymer matrix.

Conclusion

The new polymeric composites have been synthesized with Fe_2O_3 and Fe_3O_4 in a PVA matrix which is water soluble with an average nanoparticles of spherical form. It is found that the iron ions reducing in the matrix of the PVA at room temperature is possible in the presence of aqua-organic solvent.

According to the obtained results it may be concluded that the obtained spherical and rod like forms iron nanoparticles show plasmon resonance characteristic of metal nanoparticles which characterizes sensitivity to dielectric environment.

These results are expected to be of great interest as basic data for the preparation of size-controlled iron nanoparticles by the chemical synthesis method.

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THE ROLE OF MODERN TRENDS, TECHNOLOGIES AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF MUSEUM BUSINESS IN THE 21ST CENTURY (THE CASE OF KAZAKHSTAN)

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Completely new approaches and design solutions are required in the exposition practice. Our society is in constant flux and the world trends are changing every hour, and technologies and innovations globally influence the development of socio-cultural aspects of people's lives. Kazakhstan has not made a complete transition to the era of technology and still lives by the remnants of the past. In Kazakhstan there is a large number of museums of history and culture of the Kazakh people, however, many of them were built and constructed during the USSR period and, after its disintegration. While in the 21st century this is no longer true. We must remember our history, but also develop and grow in step with the times and with the whole world, open new horizons, cooperate with the world community and produce cultural exchanges in order to expand our knowledge and our vision for the world and for life as a whole.

Currently, the main role is allocated to the introduction of innovative multimedia tools in the work of museums. Since information technologies play a major role in the world.

The modern museum in our time is a whole system, the purpose of which is to solve significant and global social problems and tasks, through the creativity of contemporary artists, as well as museums have their own cognitive function, also have an entertaining function, so that in an easy and unobtrusive way to interest the modern society.

Constant temporary exhibitions deepen a number of semantic moments in the exposition, as well as develop the concept of the museum and cause increasing interest among the public and visitors [1]. The birth of a new era in the expo-design was facilitated by the introduction of new computer technologies in the processing of data and documentation, as well as the use of audio and video communications in the exposition. Here are sound, color and light become, in a way, museum exhibits in virtual space.

The development of museum business