



Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың
«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ - 2018»
XIII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясы

СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ

XIII Международная научная конференция
студентов и молодых ученых
«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ - 2018»

The XIII International Scientific Conference
for Students and Young Scientists
«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION - 2018»



12th April 2018, Astana

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Л.Н. ГУМИЛЕВ АТЫНДАҒЫ ЕУРАЗИЯ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ**

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БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ**

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The proceedings are the papers of students, undergraduates, doctoral students and young researchers on topical issues of natural and technical sciences and humanities.

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

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At the present stage of the society development, the education is the one of the most important spheres of human activity. Global change is occurring in society, lead to the emergence of new socially significant landmarks in secondary and higher education. The education market is currently growing need not only qualified, but also creative individuals who are themselves "extract" the necessary knowledge and based on them produce new socio necessary.

Most nations of the world, according to UNESCO, are multinational, and therefore essential to the strength of the formation of friendly international relations on the basis of a flexible national policy, in particular in the field of education, as it was during the school foundations outlook and worldview of the individual. At the same time, with strong cultural revival of ethnic groups, the development of national self- actualized the problem of deepening the relationships of peoples and their cultures, tolerance, respect for each other, to people with a religious affiliation.

Concept of Education Development in the Republic of Kazakhstan aimed at qualitative renewal forms and methods of professional training, qualification meets global standards. Much attention is paid to multilingual education, which is regarded as an effective tool to prepare the young generation to life in an interconnected and interdependent world.

The world is moving towards globalization, meaning a transition to a common standard. It also seeks to move away from homogeneity to heterogeneity, from uniformity to diversity. But the desire to preserve their identity at any cost leads to various conflicts and inter-ethnic, inter-denominational. Their destruction, unfortunately, often acquires forms of international terrorism and religious extremism. Line as the tragic division of people pass in outlook, and because nurture of the individual has become one of the important conditions for successful and sustainable development of society. Significant conditions were adopted to support traditional languages have been given the status of state, began to revive national traditions. This process fully touched and our country. Modernization of education that takes place in modern times involves changing the planned result of education, methods and technologies of development of educational content and focuses on strengthening the practical activity- oriented education.

Nowadays there are several theoretical and methodological areas: creating a culture of inter-ethnic communication, education, tolerance, study of ethnopedagogical aspect in multicultural education and, consequently, several approaches to the interpretation of this concept. Multicultural education is a way to counter to racism, prejudice, xenophobia, prejudice, ethnocentrism, hatred based on cultural differences. It is known that only the state can successfully develop and blend well with a number of leading countries in the world that will be able to create for its citizens decent working conditions for the acquisition of high-quality and modern education. [1]

President Nursultan Nazarbayev has set a high bar to the domestic education. It should become a competitive, high-quality, so that graduates of the Kazakh school could easily continue their education in foreign universities. Therefore, the most important strategic task of education, on the one hand, is the preservation of the best educational traditions of Kazakhstan, on the other hand, the provision of school leavers international qualification qualities, develop their linguistic consciousness, based on how to master official state, native and foreign languages. In this context, understanding the role of languages in the world today especially acute poses the question of the effectiveness of language learning and improving language skills of students. [2] Multilingualism is the basis of the formation of multicultural personality.

The purpose of multicultural and multilingual education may lie in the formation of man, capable to active life in a multinational and multicultural environment, having a strong sense of

understanding and respect for other cultures and the ability to live in peace and harmony with people of different nationalities, races and beliefs. Multilingualism at the appropriate principles of humanism conditions can stimulate the humanization in the national educational system. Justification of the need priority native language (Russian Literature:, Russian culture in general), which is actively adapting languages of other nations, strengthened by its richness and uniqueness – this is the methodological principle, which extends as a conceptual solution of social and philosophical problems of humanization multilingual educational space the modern world.

Language is such a society which is speaking on it. It has changed. In many ways – under the influence of media which intensively uses applications all the benefits of high technology. It would be appropriate to assume that mirror of the state language is mirror of communicative possibilities of language and speech. [3] As noted in his missive to the nation President N.A. Nazarbayev, the most important task of education is to provide school leavers international qualification qualities develop their linguistic consciousness, based on how to master the state, native and foreign languages. We are faced with the question of the effectiveness of language learning and improving language skills of students. The rapid entry of Kazakhstan into the world community: Innovative – industrial economy, information society, harmonization of educational space and implementation of international standards radically alter consciousness and behavior. Socio-historical restructuring of society and social forms of consciousness and focus on common values of human culture actualized project of President "Three languages unity as socio-historical necessity, as the competitiveness of the nation as a cultural imperative of the time, priority and approved the three languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan": Kazakh–Russian–English. Along with the Kazakh language, having the status of the state, and Russian is language of interethnic communication important means of communication is a foreign language. Methodological level is a set of principles of a subject "Languages": the principle of activity and independence and self-education. "The language cannot be taught – you can only learn the language," the principle of communicative and excluding the native language, the principle of differentiation and integration of group and individual approach. [4]

System principles learning in multilingualism: the Kazakh language–Russian language–English;

- all languages are studied in parallel, they do not intersect and the support is native language;
- learning a foreign language is learning verbal thinking, mastery of new means of expression of ideas and the world of the target language;
- development of a multilingual personal consciousness;
- algorithm development of speech; mental, oral - written; communication. [5]

Multilingualism is the basis for the formation of multicultural personality. People immersed in the triad "language – speech – talk" through the choice of language of communication and self-expression comes to culture. In turn, the individual speech culture is creative springboard for self-improvement, for self-actualization. Speech culture is an integral part of the culture of the people associated with the use of language. It includes the language itself with its national characteristics, with its social and functional varieties. Speech culture is also a body of valid part of speech of the people work, the system of speech event and speech genres, customs and rules of communication inherent in the people, the ratio of verbal and nonverbal components of communication, ways of preserving and transmitting linguistic traditions. [6]

Each nation has its own culture and speech if we pay attention to the manner of man behave, his gait, his behavior, his face on them and judge the person, sometimes, however erroneously, that human language - is far more accurate indicator of his human qualities, its culture. A special type of interaction languages associated with cultural contacts between peoples and of languages. Unity of the world and culture is determined by the indivisibility of the last serving as the whole phenomenon. Culture does not exist outside of their alive carrier – human. Individual learns through its language, education, live chat. Worldview valuation, ways of perceiving nature of time, the ideals laid in the minds of the individual traditions and invisibly to the individual change in the

process of cultural practices. With the release of a multilingual education aspect provides research opportunities multilingual culture in order to enhance understanding of the world, the world of person, the development of its vitality, which in turn may allow developing, becoming individuals give preference to the communication of information to the understanding of knowledge, the mental language of inner speech before mutual identity for external language subject. This is due to the fact that the word cannot be transferred by another man his thoughts, and can only awaken in him by his own thoughts. Listening can better understand the speaker is hidden behind the word, and the reader can better understand the idea of the author of his works. [7]

Conclusion

The results of each generation remain in the language, mastering the native language, each new generation of sets at the same time the thoughts and feelings of all generations who preceded him, mastering a second language, we master new means of expression of ideas and the world of the target language. Mastering a third language, we master the world. Ethnicity reflects the personal relation of person to the world, who received some education and entered into a specific socio – cultural linguistic environment. Overcoming the language barrier is not sufficient for understanding and communication between cultures. Urgency of the problem of learning a foreign language in a new time and a new environment can be voice words I.V. Goethe: "Who does not know any foreign language, he does not know until the end his own language." Learning a foreign language helps native awareness, and as figuratively says L.V. Szczerba "Already at the initial stage frees the child from the captivity of the native language." Democratic and humane orientation transformation changed the cultural and spiritual values , engaged citizen proclaiming the supremacy of the human mind and his freedom. At the turn of the century was designated a contradiction between the old and the new Kazakh international standards of education. An attempt to resolve this contradiction leads socio-educational deterministic ideal – a harmonious whole creative personality, ready for self-actualization and self-realization. The urgent need to resolve the conflict at the present day, the practical need for multilingualism at the present stage. Multilingualism troubled mankind for all time. Multilingualism is becoming a critical factor in the spiritual life of the modern multicultural world.

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