



ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ  
ТҰҢҒЫШ ПРЕЗИДЕНТІ - ЕЛБАСЫНЫҢ ҚОРЫ

**«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ – 2017»**

студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың  
XII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының  
БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ

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СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ  
XII Международной научной конференции  
студентов и молодых ученых  
**«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ – 2017»**

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PROCEEDINGS  
of the XII International Scientific Conference  
for students and young scholars  
**«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION - 2017»**



14<sup>th</sup> April 2017, Astana



**ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ БІЛІМ ЖӘНЕ ҒЫЛЫМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ  
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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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cultural diet of the modern Navajo. Even the spoken language has frequent interpolation of English words, reflecting the fact that the native population does exist or function in an atmosphere of undiluted cultural purity.

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### **THE ROLE OF A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN FORMING THE PROFESSIONAL MOTIVATION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

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Profession of an architect is one of the most ancient which was created by people. In Ancient Greece an architect was considered as an expert who projects and creates buildings and controls the construction process throughout all construction. In translation from Ancient Greek the word “architect” means “a chief specialist”.

Many scientists and architects discussed about architecture. The ancient Roman engineer Mark Vitruvius declared that there are 3 main properties in architecture: resistibility, advantage and beauty. Resistibility includes reliability of designs, advantage – does the construction correspond to its purpose, and beauty has to call the most favorable thoughts of the viewer. This definition and 3 terms are the main things in these days. Though the architecture changes within time frames and in process of the civilization. Development of the world architecture needed much time. In the beginning it lasted slowly. For example, the era of civilizations of Ancient Egypt was estimated in the millennia, ancient art of Greece and Rome was been developing in centuries, later architectural styles began to replace each other much quicker - within one two centuries. Today these changes gain a prompter character.

A modern construction branch is a very difficult direction. Let's say to develop one architectural project we need efforts of the whole group of competent, professional and erudite experts which have art endowments, spatial imagination and also knowledge of exact sciences as mathematics and physics. All these qualities belong to architects of the whole world. Architects of various countries participate in development of large world projects. They made the best world constructions. They share the new ideas in the commonwealth. Use modern materials and structures of buildings, and sometimes improve them. All this demands communication, a conversation that it is often difficult to provide because people speak different languages. Therefore to avoid similar situations, the architect expands the knowledge not only in architectural special objects, but also develops in a language orientation that in one language of communication to keep the most courageous world architectural projects. The most demanded language of international communication is English.

Striking examples of such projects are: Air terminal of the Kansai airport in the gulf Osaka (Japan) and the Centre Georges Pompidou in a historical part of Paris. These are one of the most courageous architectural projects of world architects. Renzo Piano, Italian architect and Richard Rogers, British architect, won the international competition creating these projects which are one of

the most impressive achievements of architecture in the 20th century.

Great architects' language of communication is English. Thanks to language of communication not only projects, but also various architectural styles are created. Renzo Piano, the architect, together with Richard Rogers and Norman Foster, created the style of hi-tech.

The international architectural competitions where young architects or students offer the original and grandiose ideas are annually held, inviting all designers to be inspired by a task and to have an opportunity to join collaboration, rediscovering them in each new project. If there is something capable to connect the people belonging to the most different cultures, to times and traditions they are such grandiose architectural competitions, such as "the Marriage Oasis", "Sacral architecture", "HOME-LY 2017", "The schoolhouse of KenCada", the international competition in architecture in Paris 2016. "Present the future. Embody the dream in reality".

These architectural projects have to be based on modern developments and to be perspective and mankind has to solve the main problems: ecological, industrial and technical, in view of the principles of development: use of innovative materials, the equipment to have significant progress in design, development, economy of energy, natural resources, utilization.

And it is one of proofs that English among contestants is necessary for implementation of the ideas of participants as language of international communication. Any international competition demands knowledge of English. Therefore language and architecture are interconnected. Following this direction the Eurasian National University included a learning of foreign languages since in our country it is paid more attention in the educational program. One of striking examples of collaboration of the large-scale project is the young capital of Kazakhstan – Astana. It allowed the famous architects to realize the most courageous imaginations not only on paper, but also to realize them, having immortalized the names, as in the history of world architecture and Kazakhstan.

The young capital was built almost by the whole world. In transformation of the city active part was taken by both domestic and foreign architects. And 16 years later Astana is the centre of our country, a symbol of unity of the Kazakh people, its progress and prosperity, strikes with the beauty.

For all years, after establishment of the capital, Astana included the European and east traditions impressing plans of great architects of the whole world in the architectural appearance.

Even the ideas of the outstanding Japanese architect to Kisho of Kurokawa are embodied in the most important document of the city, the master plan. He's worked with it for 2 years, and on August 15, 2001 the government approved this document.

The projects of the Palace of Peace and Reconciliation and "Khan Shatyr", which don't have analogs, belong to the architect from England Norman Foster.

The third largest opera theater in the world was constructed by masters of 33 countries. The building allows carrying out performances of any degree of complexity. The chief architect of the project is Begjet Pakolli.

The young capital grows continuously, and in the nearest future it will be possible to see new unique projects in which architects will continue to participate not only Kazakhstan, but also other countries.

During projection the architect shows integral composition of the project. It consists of separate elements which names came to us from various languages. For a research the glossary of architectural terms was taken. It includes terminology which appeared after creation of world renowned architectural styles.

Studying of influence of different cultures on architecture, associations of languages is of the main interest of a research to the general creation of the environment and space.

The research showed that the greatest number of architectural terms was taken from French. In the list of the glossary 57 words were counted. An ensemble, a donjon, an interior, a column are the words which came from French. As objects, in the project they appeared thanks to a Renaissance era in the end of the XV century in which elements of classical antiquity begin to appear.

The Ancient Greek architecture laid the foundation of the European and was an example for

architects of the whole world. 50 terms came from the Greek and Latin languages. An amphitheater, a hippodrome, cornice are terms of the Greek, while an atrium, a villa, a color came from Latin.

At the list there are also words of the German. A tile, a wing, a spire have the German roots. 19 terms are used often in modern architecture.

During the research it was also established that some terms have the Italian, Portuguese, Polish, Arab and English origin. A loggia, a pagoda, a cottage are ones of them.

Also terms of the Russian and Kazakh architecture are of great importance. A ploughshare, shanyrak are used for creation of projects.

Language pulls together the nations, experts not only in the sphere of architecture, but also other leading professions of the world. Thanks to policy of our president N. A. Nazarbayev, development the trilingualism in our country gives advantages to young specialists to study, develop and to be perspective experts in the profession. The politician the trilingualism doesn't demand to forget the native language, and on the contrary lays a way for successful integration of Kazakhstan into the world community.

Today the learning of foreign languages becomes one of the main factors of social, economic and common cultural progress. Therefore one of the predominating roles in development of our country is allocated for valuable shots which seek to be expert not only in the branch.

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### **DIFFERENCE AND SIMILARITY BETWEEN RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH**

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The best way to get a jumpstart in learning a language is to understand how it compares and contrasts to your own. Since we're assuming you are a native (or fairly fluent) English speaker, then we'll use that to detail the more notable qualities that differentiate Russian as a language.

Well, English and Russian are very different in a lot of important language aspects. As such, it will help for native English speakers to let go of many preconceived notions before undertaking a course in it.

On a difficulty scale, many language learners rate Russian as being somewhere in the middle — not quite as easy for English speakers to learn as Spanish or French, but nowhere near as challenging as Chinese or Arabic. While my exposure to Russian is entry-level at best, I've found it