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«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ – 2017»

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XII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының
БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ

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

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



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**ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ БІЛІМ ЖӘНЕ ҒЫЛЫМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ
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В сборник вошли доклады студентов, магистрантов, докторантов и молодых ученых по актуальным вопросам естественно-технических и гуманитарных наук.

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any time.

Conclusion

The aim of the present article was to present a short overview of the research concerning the use of mnemotechnics in language learning. Presented outcomes point to the fact that implementation of the mnemonics might be very beneficial, especially when it comes to acquisition of literacy skills in the first language and later on foreign language learning. Mnemonics were said to incorporate both logic and creativity into the classroom setting aiding language acquisition among right and left hemisphere dominant students. It is of crucial importance, as students who have right hemisphere dominance and are random, intuitive and divergent thinkers are disadvantaged when lessons are arranged in a logical, sequential manner. By introducing mnemonics into the language classroom we cater for different language learning preferences and both type of hemisphere dominant learners. This will allow students to exercise holistic thinking with, simultaneous engagement of both hemispheres.

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KOREAN LANGUAGE: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH

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There is a total of 14 dialects of Korean language, however, linguistically speaking, the old, native language used on Jeju island (known as Tam-ra Kingdom (耽羅國) in ancient times) could be considered a separate branch of old Korean language and now considered to be different enough to be considered as a language on its own so it's more accurate to say there are 13 dialects which are mutually intelligible.

With the North Korean dialect, there is a standard one used in the media and in the city of Pyongyang called the Cultural Speech (문화어; 文化語). This dialect is very similar to what was once used in Seoul back in 1950s and 1960s, but diverged, with the South Korean standard dialect (표준어; 標準語), a.k.a[1].

The Korean language has changed between the two states due to the length of time that North and South Korea have been separated.

Korean orthography, as defined by the Korean Language Society in 1933 in the "Proposal for Unified Korean Orthography" (Hangul: 한글 맞춤법 통일안; RR: Hangeul Matchumbeop Tong-iran) continued to be used by the North and the South after liberation of Korea in 1945, but with the establishments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea in 1948, the two states have taken on differing policies regarding the language. In 1954, North Korea set out

the rules for Korean orthography (조선어 철자법 Chosŏnŏ Chŏljabŏp). Although this was only a minor revision in orthography that created little difference from that used in the South, from then on, the standard language in the North and the South gradually differed more and more from each other [2].

There were some changes in linguistic policies in North Korea in the 1960s under the influence of the Juche ideology. On 3 January 1964, Kim Il-sung issued his teachings on "A Number of Issues on the Development of the Korean language", and on 14 May 1966 on the topic "In Rightly Advancing the National Characteristics of the Korean language", from which the "Standard Korean Language" rules followed in the same year, issued by the National Language Revision Committee that was directly under the control of the cabinet. From then on, more important differences appeared between the standard language in the North and the South. In 1987, North Korea revised the aforementioned rules further, and these have remained in use until today. In addition, the rules for spacing were separately laid out in the "Standard Spacing Rules in Writing Korean" in 2000 but have been superseded by "Rules for Spacing in Writing Korean", issued in 2003[3].

South Korea continued to use the Hangeul Matchumbeop Tong-iran as defined in 1933, until its amendment "Korean Orthography" (한글 맞춤법 Hangeul Matchumbeop), together with "Standard Language Regulations" (표준어 규정: pyojuneo gyujeong), were issued in 1988, which remain in use today.

Differences of Korean language between the North and the South can be seen in their pronunciation, spacing, vocabulary, borrowed words and written and spoken words.

Pronunciation

The standard languages in the North and the South share the same types and the same number of phonemes, but there are some differences in the actual pronunciations. The South Korean standard pronunciation is based on the dialect as spoken in Seoul, and the North Korean standard pronunciation is based on the dialect as spoken in Pyongyang.

Spacing

In the South, the rules of spacing are not very clear cut, but in the North, these are very precise. In general, compared to the North, the writing in the South tends to include more spacing. One likely explanation is that the North remains closer to the Sinitic orthographical heritage, where spacing is less of an issue than with a syllabary or alphabet such as Hangeul. The main differences are indicated below [4, 64-65].

Vocabulary

The standard language in the South (표준어 pyojuneo) is largely based on the Seoul dialect, and the standard language (문화어 munhwaŏ) in the North is largely based on the Pyongyang dialect. However, both in the North and in the South, the vocabulary and forms of the standard language come from Sajeonghan Joseoneo Pyojunmal Mo-eum 사정한 조선어 표준말 모음 published by the Korean Language Society in 1936, and so there is very little difference in the basic vocabulary between the standard languages used in the North and the South. Nevertheless, due to the difference in political systems and social structure, newly created words give rise to differences in vocabulary, and the number of these will probably increase further in the future.

The word 동무 tongmu/dongmu that is used to mean "friend" in the North was originally used across the whole of Korea, but after the division of Korea, North Korea began to use it as a translation of the Russian term товарищ (friend, comrade), and since then, the word has come to mean "comrade" in the South as well and has fallen out of use there.

Differences in words of foreign origin

South Korea has borrowed a lot of English words, but North Korea has borrowed a number of Russian words, and there are numerous differences in words used between the two coming from these different borrowings. Even when the same English word is borrowed, how this word is transliterated into Korean may differ between the North and the South, resulting in different words being adapted into the corresponding standard languages. For names of other nations and their

places, the principle is to base the transliteration on the English word in the South and to base the transliteration on the word in the original language in the North. The following table showed the main differences [5, 910-912].

Table 1

North			South			Meaning
Korean	Transliteration	Origin	Korean	Transliteration	Origin	
트랙토르	ttŭrakttorŭ	Rus. трактор (traktor)	트랙터	teuraekteo	Eng. tractor	tractor
스토킹	sŭt'ok'ing	Br. Eng. stocking	스타킹	seutaking	Am. Eng. stocking	stocking
폴스까	Ppolsŭkka	Pol. Polska	폴란드	Pollandeu	Eng. Poland	Poland

One detail to note is that the language used in South Korea is based mostly on the Seoul dialect, and people in this area tend to use words borrowed from the English language quite often. By contrast, North Korean leaders have urged residents to keep borrowed words out of the Korean language and adhere primarily to the Pyongyang dialect. When North Koreans do, on occasion, incorporate other languages, they prefer to borrow from the Russian [6].

Such differences in political structures coupled with attempts by both North and South Korean leaders to make changes when it comes to vocabulary, is one reason why the language differs depending on whether one is using the North or South Korean variant.

Dissimilarities in written and spoken words.

People learning to write in Korean will notice that both North and South Korea use the same letters (called *jamo*), but they might look different. For example, certain vowels and consonants are considered separate letters in North Korea, while they are kept together as the same letters in the South. Many *jamo* are also placed in a different order according to the version being used. The differences do not end with the letters — they apply to whole words, too. For instance, there are usually more spaces in the South Korean language than the North’s version, especially while writing pairs of words that make up a single concept when put together [7].

Since the Korean language in each region is based on different dialects, it makes sense that some slight pronunciation differences are present in the spoken word. This means that certain consonants and vowels are pronounced differently from one area to another, and some letters may be ignored completely when residents of either North or South Korea pronounce words. There is some evidence that the pitch of the North Korean language is slightly different from that of South Korea. In addition, some Chinese characters have been integrated into Korean and are called *hanja*. These types of characters are often pronounced one way in South Korea and another way in the North, and they are sometimes even written differently. In most cases, someone well versed in the South Korean variety of the language could understand and be understood by those in North Korea, and vice versa. But a professional interpreter will pay attention to the slight variances between the two Korean language dialects and use the appropriate version, according to the situation and audience.

At the end of the Korean War, the two countries were divided and languages began to form independently from one another. The initial difference many people will notice is the intonation. South Korea and North Korea both have varying accents within them, but if compare the languages spoken by the capital cities - Seoul and Pyongyang. Pyongyang's Korean has a lilting, musical quality to it that pitches the sound higher and lower to greater extremes. This is especially noticeable in their newscaster's voices. But accent differences are just the start of the linguistic frustration and confusion that many North Koreans feel when they first arrive in the South. An even bigger challenge is learning all the new words South Koreans have acquired in the seven decades since partition, many of them borrowed directly from English. “There’s been a lot of linguistic change, particularly in the South with the influence of globalization,” says Sokeel Park,

the director of research and strategy at Liberty in North Korea, a refugee support group in Seoul [8]. Now some South Korean researchers are trying to help recent arrivals from the North bridge that language gap.

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THE IMPACT OF FRENCH LANGUAGE ON NATIVE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE OF POSTCOLONIAL STATES.

Zhumabaeva Rimma

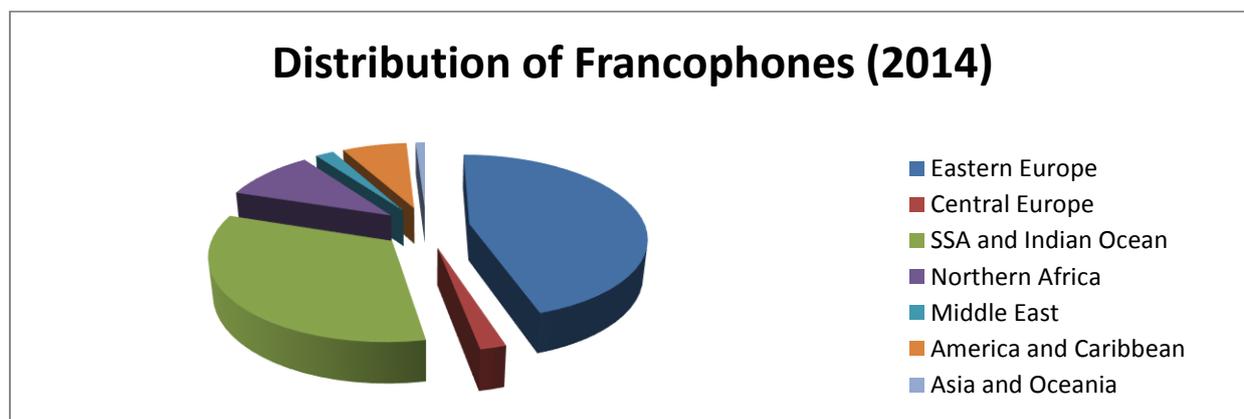
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The importance of French language on the International arena is huge and status of an official or even co-official language in 57 states in 29 countries and nowadays it became the second most important in the world. For instance, speaking French opens the doors to countries where the French is a mother tongue language such as France, Belgium, Canada, Switzerland, Monaco and various states in Africa. An economical advantage is that France is a beneficial partner. According to the pie chart (1.1 Distribution of Francophones) French speaking people in Africa takes second place after the European part which builds 43%.



1.1 Distribution of Francophones(2014)