



ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ БІЛІМ ЖӘНЕ ҒЫЛЫМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ  
Л.Н. ГУМИЛЕВ АТЫНДАҒЫ ЕУРАЗИЯ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ



Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың  
«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ - 2014» атты  
IX халықаралық ғылыми конференциясы

IX Международная научная конференция  
студентов и молодых ученых  
«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ - 2014»

The IX International Scientific Conference for  
students and young scholars  
«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION-2014»

2014 жыл 11 сәуір  
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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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The problem of reading among young people, especially student's auditory is evident. Quick development, rapid changes of life, economical condition, social improving demand from people to follow new trends and be in a stream of informational active searching [1;5]. Today each of us has a wide range of possibilities to have an admission to the information. Internet access has become a most common remedy to gain the information, but most of us use it on the wrong purpose. Of course, it is a very crucial point, that we have to be aware of fact, which have an impact on us and internet has a great place in it. Literature is also one of the integral parts of our life, but it is an extremely big dilemma of reading today. A large amount of young people are not interested in literature at all; just a few people occupy their mind by reading and do it regularly. Therefore, to research this kind of difficulty I have made a questionnaire, which has been offered to the students of Philology Faculty of Eurasian National University after L.N.Gumilev. The questionnaire was created to sort out the sources of the problem, where the most important aspects of problem of reduction of reading among students were touched. By the results of questionnaire it has been made clear the destructive points, which could be depicted by real figures and could be shown by percentage. Also it was offered for interviewers an application, where they could present their own ideas and proposals for improving this kind of problems. The questionnaire consisted of 18 questions, where could be marked more than one point. Also after figuring out the problem, which was vividly described and depicted by residents, another questionnaire for teachers and professor's staff was used to give their opinion on this theme as specialists in this sphere, to know their viewpoint and to acknowledge their contemplation.

To dwell upon the consistency of the research work, we should consider each step of the questionnaire. As a result, almost 50 % of residents read literature rarely, 21% read occasionally and only 36 % read often by aiming it consciously. The half of respondents refuse to read recurrently, that as a result affects on their recognition of a reading activity. The amount of books, which is read by respondents allocated as follows, 15 % don't read at all, 36% read a book per month, 30% read two books and less than 10 % of representatives of diligent readers, which read more than two books per month. This kind of apparent contradiction, according to their opinion, is awfully affected by internet; social networks substitute books for young people, it occupies them instead of any other activity. Other personal judgments on this point are that television programs, presentations, performances also comment as one of the resources of disinterest in reading among young people. Only few people consider that reading rate is constant as it used to be even in the Soviet Union times. About 20% of people think that today young people have many other spheres of activity besides reading, therefor they just have no enough time for it. We can't deny on these statements that Internet can exist both as assistance and as an obstructional condition that have an influence on reading frequency. Internet has been implemented to our life with wielding force, that it presents all living sights.

Another point is a language of reading. By the results, 98% prefer reading in Russian to Kazakh or English (15-28%) and only 4 % read except these languages in German and French, 2-4 % in the Turkish and Uzbek languages. Students distinguish a problem of deficiency of books written in Kazakh language, even during the reading in Kazakh, they complain for a great deal of mistakes, not only orthographical, but also the semantic content of books, as usual translations from other languages are carried out carelessly and negligently. By this cause, preference of readers falls

on Russian editions, which are, firstly, could be found easily; secondly, contain complete information, they say.

The genres of literature that interest young people are variable, they differ from fantasy to religion books. 50% of fond of classical literature, then fantasy and detective stories, equally as drama literature, which incorporates nearly 28 %. Minority involves such genres as tragedy and religion with the rate less than 5 %.

95% of participants agree that reading is one of the components of comprehensive developing, as mental development and spiritual affirm. But as it was stated above, almost 50% of respondents read seldom and only 10 % of them seem to be active readers. By this example, we can see the obvious contrariety in minds of defendants. Simultaneously they accept that reading is a supervising component in comprehensive developing and show unwillingness to read. This phenomenon should be expertised. If 76% of respondents read on the purpose of enlarging and broadening their personality, 26% of them make practice of reading as a way of entertainment, and 5% determine it as a mean of searching information.

The following issue shows the privilege in preference in reading a piece of literature or in watching it as a screen version. In the end, it indicates the balance between them, 28% visa versa to 23%. 47% of respondents opt for both a screen and a paper versions of a literary work. Scrutinizing the content of the literary work, readers become capable to catch out the most essential fragments and senes, literary stylistic devices transfer the meaning emotively, brightly assembled, exaggerating significance of phrases. As the respondents are the students of The Philology Faculty, it is crucial to ask whether they read literature in original, if they are aware of an authentic material. The responses depicted that about 35% of the responses use the original language while reading a foreign literature, the rest of respondents read a translated adaptation. But here we should make a remark, that even brilliant translation couldn't perpetually evince the exact meaning of original utterance or phrase.

Newspapers and magazines are not so prevalent; books are commonly used for reading and the most engaging and curious themes for students are fashion, culture and entertainment; items like health, technology and politics stir them less as a result.

We have suggested interviewers to specify factors, which mostly affect a reading rate. The poll showed that more than half of students voted, that education has a strong influence on reading. Age diversity is on the second place after education and the last place belongs to a gender and a living area (a city or a village). In concordance with the rate of answers, the level of knowledge is the first element, that has an exert influence on a reading rate; the more you are literate more intensively you keep to ensure your knowledge and intensions for restoring your education and consciousness. A living location and a gender are the factors, that don't identify or impact extensively on regularity and frequency of reading. In order to be accurate, 55% have voted for education, 36% for age variety and 5-10% for gender and location.

As we have said, internet had spread and taken place in our live substantially, that we even could not refuse in constant using of internet, such as searching information, having a conversation, satisfaction of social needs (reservation of places, purchase of tickets, account payments, shopping online) and many other activities, available because of access to the Internet connection, Wi-Fi wireless Internet connection gives a wide range of opportunities too [2;8]. 89% of the responses show that Internet is a source of information for all the spheres: economy, ecology, politics, technology, science, manufacture, as well as literature source. The expanded range of web-sites makes us sufficient to find reliable, incontrovertible, accurate, precise, scrupulous, abandoned, voluminous information; only 10 % of auditory go to library on that purpose. Of course, there are more positive sights than negative, possibility to find requested information in a short term help us not to waste time; likewise it is practicable to use internet to find information in any language, great deal of data and feedbacks also concern as an advantage of Internet.

Young people use electronic devices for reading, due to the technological development. They can use even mobile phones with special applications on it for downloading, saving, choosing, defining information as well as books. They can find a literary piece of work by name of the author

or title of the book, by selecting a necessary genre; it sorts out exact literature of that kind. 42% of respondents habituate to read through mobile device, 57% prefer to read a paper version. Therefore, it is really convenient for them to use portable devices.

The answer sheets were provided with their own ideas of solving the problem of reading among the youth. The most engaging and advantageous one is promoting books by the means of advertisements on the internet sites, which are regularly attended by students and teenagers. If the advertisements are in bright colors, they will draw the readers' attention. It supposedly will be the effective way. Libraries and bookstores on bus-stops also are a perfect example of engrossing interest in reading, billboards with pictures of celebrities, publicizing a new edition of a book, on main streets and in the central areas might be an absolutely agreeable way. The prices for books are not always acceptable; therefore in book malls it is desirable to arrange book sales repeatedly.

Another issue of this research is to get known of teachers' and professorial staff's the standpoint to upgrade the situation among young people about the reading. They assent that reading having being so important in upbringing of a young generation, having accomplishing their spiritual shape, having organizing their free time with use is being faded nowadays. They agitate for engaging students in a reading activity; consequently they bestow ideas and methods of their own on this purpose. They accept that Internet has become the dismissive opponent of reading, fascinating with a large scale of playground, useless and obsolete site-pages, social hubs like facebook, twitter, mobile agent, etc. that occupy them negotiating. They consider to struggle with the means of Internet that interests them, for applying it as an assistant on the way of attaching a student in reading, equally as students have insinuated.

Procreating more amateur interesting web-sites for melomans and gradually involving a lot of users is one of the brain waves. Saturated list of literature of contemporary and classical period, peculiar choice of authors and their works, references that appear announcing advertisements in the social networks and the sample of internet's right beneficial side could be on prevalent internet sites.

Besides, teachers claim, that internet technologies broaden the outlook of students, help them in establishing relations with own aged people, handling contacts remote areas. Thus, they should partake in tests, quizzes, programs, competitions, olimpiads which are organized through the internet network, while corresponding with people from another country; participate in online videoconferences, clubs for readers, being informed about new editions and innovations.

The exhibitions are also one of teachers' proposals for creating a new base for engaging into reading. Exhibitions recommend the exact type of literature by declaring new trends and streams, actualizing an outdated fund of books. Demonstration and presentation of books arranged in the places of mass entertainment centers and concourses of young people would draw attention.

Summarizing a review of the research on students' reading, there is a conclusion, which shows that students are the most active auditory in a society, in minority of local and foreign research works state that 60-80% of youth have a stable interest in reading. Thus, in the system of the factors causing the level of a reader's activity socially and economically is dominating: in more educated and developed societies reading is concerned a significant role. This addiction comes to light as well as macro and microsocieties.

Probable and a more consequential factor influencing on reading is informatization processes, as a result of which there is a transposition of traditional reading with new formats, including electronic one. For this reason, assessing the scales of a reader's activity, it is necessary to consider other replacing techniques, obtaining indispensable information with the use of audio, video, multimedia and electronic means.

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