



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»**



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Л.Н. ГУМИЛЕВ АТЫНДАҒЫ ЕУРАЗИЯ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ**

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БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ**

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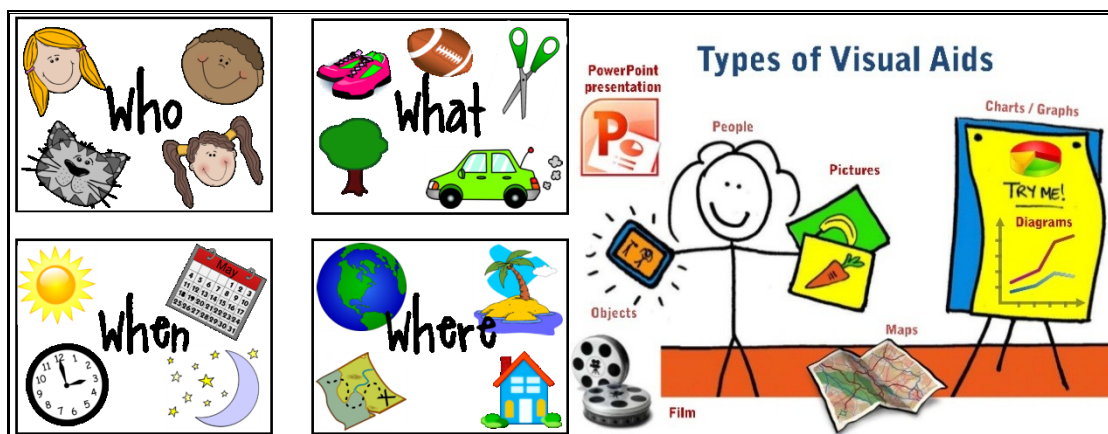
В сборник вошли доклады студентов, магистрантов, докторантов и молодых ученых по актуальным вопросам естественно-технических и гуманитарных наук.

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In teaching spoken English we can use visual aids in the following activities:

- 1) We give our students a graph / a photo / a picture and ask them to describe it.
- 2) We show our students a list of new words on a flipchart and ask them to speak using all of them.
- 3) We ask students to work out a Power Point and speak relying on it.
- 4) We can watch a video and another prompt and discuss it in group.
- 5) We can provide our students with a map or an atlas and discuss in English the locations of various destinations.
- 6) We can distribute among our students cards with gap fills and solve them together in speaking.

Summing up, we can confidently say that visual aids have been used in English (or any other foreign language) teaching traditions for centuries. We mainly mean handouts and blackboards. Nowadays English teachers and instructors are free to use a much wider range of visual aids that were enumerated and described in detail above. Experienced and young teachers – beginners in this noble profession try to make their lessons as interesting and instructive as possible and thus use and invest new types of visual aids.

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### PECULIARITIES OF TRANSLATION IN THE CASE OF I.A.KRYLOV'S FABLES

**Gulbekova Kamilla**

[kamilla\\_2605@mail.ru](mailto:kamilla_2605@mail.ru)

3<sup>rd</sup> year student in “Foreign Languages: Two Foreign Languages”,

L.N. Gumilyov ENU, Astana, Kazakhstan

Scientific supervisor – N.M. Narmukhametova

The notion of “Dialogue of cultures”, which is widely used nowadays as to reflect complex and dynamic structure of international communication, as a key component involves the translation of literary material, hence its **novelty**. The **topicality** of this research is resulted from increasing interest of linguists to translation issues. Owing to literary translations Russian literature turned into global heritage, and the vast majority of foreign readers became aware of these versions of Russian Classic masterpieces. One of those who attracted the continued attention of the European audience was Ivan Andreevich Krylov, whose Fables were repeatedly translated into leading

languages. Nevertheless, V.G.Belinsky had spoken out that, ‘Fables of Krylov can not be translated; they might be rewritten...but what good they would have?’ However, despite this remark, Fables were already included to “History of Russian literature” by J.Kocks and became the main subject of V.Leads’s articles. [1, p. 183-184]

The word fable is derived from the Latin word fibula, which means “a story,” and a derivative of the word fari, which means “to speak.” Fable is a literary device that can be defined as a concise and brief story intended to provide a moral lesson at the end.

The first appearance of fable’s translation referred to the work of British linguist John Bowring so-called ‘Anthology in Russian poetry’. Bowring changed the model of the original and created the new image of narrator, who was more in romantic rather than irony. Consequently, domestic and completely deprived of romantic pafos fables are full of folk humor are becoming lyric poetry. So, well known Fable “Swan, Pike and Crawfish” (“Лебедь, ЩукаиРак”) in English interpretation suggests readers the issue, that is obviously is not solved by the interpreter himself. Logical ending and with it the essence of Fable “Whose fault, Who is right – is not our deal; However the cart is still there anyway” replaced by intellectual dilemma – who is guilty?! – transformed the philosophical content of the original: “Who was guilty? And who was right? – Maybe, all of them, maybe none of them, maybe!” Unfortunately, the whole version of John Bowring translation is not saved. Nevertheless, this Fable is still translated into English. According to some versions the fable represents an allusion to discontent in Russian society with Russia’s allies actions in the War of the Sixth Coalition or disagreement between the members of the State Council. Here are some versions:

1. From “The World’s Wit and Humor”.

**The Swan, the Pike and the Crab**

WHENE’ER companions don’t agree,

They work without accord;

And naught but trouble doth result,

Although they all work hard.

One day a swan, a pike, a crab,

Resolved a load to haul;

All three were harnessed to the cart,

And pulled together all.

But though they pulled with all their might,

The cart-load on the bank stuck tight.

The swan pulled upward to the skies;

The crab did backward crawl;

The pike made for the water straight –

It proved no use at all!

Now, which of them was most to blame

’Tis not for me to say;

But this I know: the load is there

Unto this very day. [2, p. 19-21]

2. **Crayfish, Swan and Pike**

Let crayfish, swan and pike

Draw heavy loaded cart,

Each being just a part

Of harness they dislike.

They try a lot, and everyone

Starts pulling it with zeal;

The problem is that each of them

With his path wants to deal!

The swan makes upward for a cloud,

The crayfish falls behind;  
The pike dives sharply in the deep,  
And cart moves not from site.  
The moral of the verse is that  
Accordance should prevail  
Amid the people who have plans  
To work but not in vain. [3]

### 3. Swan, Pike and Crawfish

When partners can't agree  
Their dealings come to naught  
And trouble is their labor's only fruit.  
Once Crawfish, Swan and Pike  
Set out to pull a loaded cart,  
And all together settled in the traces;  
They pulled with all their might, but still the cart refused to budge!  
The load it seemed was not too much for them:  
Yet Crawfish scrambled backwards,  
Swan strained up skywards, Pike pulled toward the sea.  
Who's guilty here and who is right is not for us to say –  
But anyway **the cart's still there today.** [4]

The second version of interpretation differs from others two and from the original. As even the last lines that describe the morality that the “cart is still there” is presented in more abstract way. Another thing is, that in the Fable taken from “The World's Wit and Humor” the author instead of ‘crawfish’ used the word ‘crab’.

Russian line “Выйдетизнегонедело, атолькомука” was translated in various ways. For instance, the equivalent in the 1<sup>st</sup> version is “and naught but trouble doth result”, in the 2<sup>nd</sup> version these lines are omitted, and in the last interpretation is “and trouble is their labor's only fruit”, where “fruits of one labor” is an idiomatic expression means ‘the results of one work’.

The idiom that in original sounds like “изкожилезутвон” was also presented in interesting translations. In the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> versions authors translated as ‘they pulled with all their might’. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> variant this line sounds like ‘starts pulling it with zeal’.

I decided to make my own translation of this famous Fable. To be honest, the biggest problem I faced with was to make a rhyme. And here is my own interpretation of the Fable “The Swan, the Pike and the Crawfish”:

If no agreement among friends,  
The deal will not work out  
No results and just torments.

Once the Swan, the Crawfish and the Pike  
Decided to carry the cart with load  
And all of three were inspanned into cart  
Were bending over but the cart  
was on its part!  
The load seemed to be very light:  
But the Swan sought to the height,  
The Crawfish was stepping back,  
the Pike was pulling to its track.  
Who is guilty, who is right – we can't judge this;  
But the cart is there where it is.

A favorite Russian fable describes a disastrous attempt by a swan, a pike and a crayfish to haul a wagon. The poem, a copy of which President Kennedy wryly presented to Andrei Gromyko last week, points the moral: "The cart's still there." In the U.N., the Russians withdrew their stalled troika proposal for a three-man, three-veto directorate to take over Dag Hammarskjold's job, and seemed ready to agree that triple traction does not work. They accepted the idea of a single Secretary-General, but insisted that he had three assistant secretaries and be compelled to consult them on every issue. The closing line of Krylov's fable – "The cart's still there today" – has become a proverb in the Russian language, commonly used to bemoan the lack of progress in a collaborative undertaking.

Another famous interpret is James Long. He published a book called "Krylov's Fables illustrating Russian social life". Taking into account the closeness of Fables to the folk, Long widely used proverbs in fables' titles: "Музыканты" – 'The Musicians, or Cheap and Nasty', where the second part corresponds to Russian expression "дешево, да гнило". 'Мальчик и Змея' – 'The Boy and the Serpent, or Look before you Leap' – analogue to "Не зная броду, не суйся в воду". However, sometimes James Long invented the titles himself. For example, 'Foolish Calculations' ('Глупые расчеты', басня 'Ворона и Курица'), 'Changes not Always Improvements' ('Изменения – не всегда к лучшему', 'Тришкин кафтан'), 'Useless Labor' ('Бесполезный труд', 'Обезьянчики'). The Fable "Лебедь, Раки и Щука" is presented with the title "The Swan, the Pike and the Crawfish or being Unequally Yoked" – "неподходящие друг другу" или "неодинаково запряженные". [5, p.24-25]

To sum up, literary translation is an art accessible only for the privileged ones. Only an ingenious writer mastering perfectly a foreign language can translate the belles-lettres style bearing a definite emotional and stylistic message. As you know, the quality and the creative approach to the literary translation to the foreign language define the success of this work among the foreign auditory. Fables are folk heritage as they demonstrate the lifestyle of peasants. Interpreters should keep the spirit and morality provided by the original version.

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#### USING ENGLISH VOCABULARY AT THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS

**Dadekhan Zhadra**

*jakon\_95.04@mail.ru*

1<sup>st</sup> year master student in "Foreign Language: Two Foreign Languages"

L.N. Gumilyov ENU, Astana, Kazakhstan

Scientific supervisor – Zh.D. Nurzhanova

Through many centuries after English language has arisen, it was talked by small amount of individuals. In his earliest form now called either Old English or Old English language it was the speech of some German people which have arrived to England after A. D. 450, being invited from their continental houses to give military aid to some residents of Great Britain. The Angles, the