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«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ – 2017»

студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың
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»



14th April 2017, Astana



**ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ БІЛІМ ЖӘНЕ ҒЫЛЫМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ
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THE CONTINENT OF LOST LANGUAGES

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There are more than 7 thousand languages on the Earth.

With the development of communications reduced the number of living languages with an average rate of 1 to two weeks language.

On the 40 most common languages talking about 2/3 of the world's population. Most people speak Chinese, Hindi, English, Spanish, Arabic, Russian and Portuguese. Significantly widespread and French, but the number of those who consider it their native (first), is relatively small. There are currently just over 400 languages, which are considered endangered. Languages die with the last carrier, and therefore in danger, above all peoples who are not using the writing.

Native languages of North America - Native languages of indigenous inhabitants of the continent.

It is known about 296 Indian languages of North America, living and extinct. They are combined into 34 linguistic families and 27 isolated languages. Some of these families, such as Algonquian, Siouan-Dene and consist of a large number of individual languages; others restricted to a few, or just one language.

There are various attempts to classify the languages of North America, including the classification of John Powell, Edward Sapir and Joseph Greenberg. In particular, Greenberg believes that there are grounds to oppose the only three American families: Eskimo-Aleut, Na-Dene, and Amerind, including all the other languages of the Americas. Greenberg's concept is now rejected by most experts.

Despite the offers over the years a large number of hypotheses about the association of the families in a smaller number of groups, most of them rejected. More or less look promising only two hypotheses: penutiyskaya (№№ 21-31) and hokanskaya (№№ 32-41).

Below is a so-called "conservative classification" based on the works available by 1995. [Goddard 1996]. The curly brackets indicate the number of languages.

Actually North America

1. Adai language (isolate) † {1}
2. Algskaya (Algonquin ritvanskaya) family over {40}
3. Alseyskaya (alseanskaya) † family {2}
4. Atakapskaya family † {2}
5. Beothuk Language language (isolate) † {1}
6. Vakashskaya family {6}
7. Vintuanskaya family {2}
8. Guaykuriyskaya (vaykuri) Family † {8}
9. Zuni (suni, Zuni) language (isolate) {1}
10. Iroquois family {16}
11. Yokutsskaya family {6}
12. Kaddoanskaya (Caddo, Caddo) family {6}
13. Kiowa-tanoanskaya (Kiowa-Tano) family {7}
14. Calusa language (isolate) † {1}
15. Karankava language (isolate) † {1}
16. Karok (Corato Karok Language) language (isolate) {1}
17. Caius language (isolate) † {1}
18. Keresskaya family {2}
19. Kinigua language (isolate) † {1}
20. Koavilteksky language (isolate) † {1}
21. Komekrudskaya family † {3}
22. Kotoname language (isolate) † {1}
23. Kochimi-yumanskaya (Yuma-kochimi) family {15}
24. Kusskaya family {2}
25. Kootenai (ktunaxa) language (isolate) † {1}
26. Mayduanskaya family {4}
27. Maratino language (isolate) † {1} [1]
28. Muskogean family {7}
29. Na-Dene family {} many, including Athabaskan languages
30. Naolan language (isolate) † {1}
31. Natches language (isolate) † {1}
32. Palayhnihska (palaynihska) family {2}
33. Pomoanskaya family {7}
34. Flat penutiyskaya family {6}
35. Salinsky language isolate † {}
36. Salish (selishskaya, Salish) family {24}
37. Seri language (isolate) {1}
38. Siouan (Siouan-Catawba) family {18}
39. Sayuslo language (isolate) † {1}
40. Solano (isolate) † {1}
41. Takelma-kalapuyanskaya family {4}
42. Timukuanskaya family † {2}
43. Tonkawa language, it - aranama (isolate) † {1}
44. Tunica language (isolate) † {1}
45. Washoe (vasho, uasho) language (isolate) {1}
46. Utiyskaya (Miwok-Coastal) family {15}
47. Haida language (isolate) {1}
48. Tsimshianskaya family {2}

Although geographically Central America (Mesoamerica) is part of the North American continent, in the pre-Columbian Mesoamerica culturally far ahead of the culture, to the north of it, so linguists and historians are generally isolated in Mesoamerica separate cultural and geographic region.

Aboriginal Languages of North America differ in phonological and morphological relations. Some of them polysynthetic structure, such as Algonquin, Iroquois, Kwakiutl, Nootka and Eskimo. Others, such as Takelma and Yokutskiy, inflected according to its structure and comparable structural outlines of the Latin or Greek; others, such as Navaho, being inflected reached relatively analytical conditions like the English language; common and agglutinative languages, degree of difficulty is now comparable with the Turkic or Shoshonean or Sahaptin.

Phonetically languages of North America is extremely different. Some, such as Pawnee (kaddoanskaya family), have a simple system consonant; others use all sorts of sophisticated consonant opposition and have many unusual types of consonants. Kutchin, Alaska Athabaskan language has at least 55 consonant "phoneme" - clearly demarcated units of the system of consonants. A significant number of indigenous languages of North America are tonal languages, that is, using the tonal opposition between syllables in all but tone identical, for the transfer of lexical or grammatical differences. As an example can serve as a tonal language Navajo.

Writings

Before the arrival of Europeans in North America existed two developed systems of writing: a letter Maya and Aztec. European expansion has consistently ceased their existence. In the US and Canada historically recorded only conditionally pre-European writing Micmac Indians. Most written languages began to use the Latin alphabet, based on its use of options in English and Spanish. Alaska Natives in the period when Alaska was part of the Russian Empire, using the Cyrillic alphabet, was replaced by the Latin alphabet.

In 1819, the US leader Sequoyah created the Cherokee based on the Latin alphabet Cherokee syllabary. In 1840, Canadian missionary James Evans began to introduce language Cree developed their Canadian syllabary, which after a number of modifications were made near the autochthonous peoples of Canada.

Almosanskaya large family consists of 3 branches (families), but 2 of these are larger:

- Algonquin ritvanskii (algskiy) languages:
- Mosanskii (vakashsko-Salish) languages.

The first subfamily are known Indian tribes: the Algonquin, Delaware, Cree, Ottawa (Canada, US and North East).

Composition almosanskii languages from 2 branches genetically confirmed as a selection in the North American region of the north-eastern and Salish Amerindian populations. The first coincides with the spread of Algonquin ritvanskii languages, and the second - vakashsko-Salishan languages on the Pacific coast of the USA. These two populations are separated by a strip Athabaskan population that may indicate when a single North American Salish-Algonquin population array that is divided BCL came from Alaska tribes Na-Dene (Athabaskans).

With regard to the Algonquin ritvanskii (algskiy, Algic) languages, this family consists of three branches. One of them - have traditionally allocated Algonquian (Algonquian) family, common in the center and east of the continent. Two other branches - viyot languages and the Yurok, are in a completely different habitat - in northern California. Kinship viyot and Yurok language (sometimes called ritvanskimi) with Algonquian has long been in question, but is now recognized by many experts.

The question of the ancestral home algskiy family - in the west, the center and the east of the continent - remains open. Algonquian family includes 30 languages and covers almost the entire east and center of Canada, as well as the entire area around the Great Lakes (except Iroquois territory, see. Below) and the northern part of the Atlantic coast of the United States (to pieces. North Carolina in the south). compact group of closely related Eastern Algonquian languages stands out among the Algonquian languages. Other languages are almost not form groups within the Algonquian family, and come directly from the obschealgonkinskogo "root". Some Algonquian languages - Blackfoot, Cheyenne, Arapaho - especially spread far to the west in the prairie habitat.

Algonquian - Native American language family of North America to be included in Algonquin vakashskuyu macrofamily. In the era of European conquest (started in the 16th century.) Were extended to the territory of the Labrador Peninsula in the north-east of the Great Plains and

the hinterland of Canada on the west and South Carolina (USA) in the southeast.

Algonquin (algskaya) group consists of three subgroups:

Central. Major languages: Cree, Ojibwa, Menominee, Fox [Fox?]. Other languages: Illinois, Kickapoo, Miami, Innu language, Peoria povatan (Powhatan), potovatomí, Shawnee.

East: Delaware languages [center?], Eastern and western abnaki (Abenaki), Meles-passamakvodi, Mi'kmaq, nantikouk, povatai, Munsu, as well as the now extinct Massachusetts, Mohican, narrangaset;

Western (often released in a separate group): Arapaho Language (Arapaho, Gros Ventre River, Blackfoot, chayenn ...) and Colombia.

In the 20th century the area of distribution Algonquian languages preserved, but the number of languages has decreased significantly. The total number of speakers about 160 thousand people.

Ojibwe Language, together with the people of the Cree (descended from Chippewa - Ojibwe dialects) yavletsya most numerous tribe Indiana United States north and south of Canada.

- Ritvanskaya group:
- Yurok Language (less than 10 people),
- Viyot (extinct).
- Salish (Salish, seylishskaya) group:

Salish (Salishan) extended family is compact in the south-west of Canada and the US northwest. This family has about 23 languages and divided into five groups - continental and coastal four: Central Salishan, tsamosskuyu language Bella Kula and Tillamook language. It is believed that the proven external relations Salish families today do not.

- Language seylishsky
- Chimakuanskaya (chimakumskaya) group:
- Languages kvileut (10-100 people.)
- Chimakuan (extinct).
- Wakashskaya group

Wakashan languages (Wakashan) - a group of North American Indian languages. Distributed on the Pacific coast, in the border areas of the State of Washington (USA) [on-Vancouver?] And British Columbia (Canada). The total number of speakers about 1 thousand. Man.

Wakashan languages are included along with chimakumskimi and Salishan languages in mosanskuyu group represents a possible offshoot of Algonquin vakashskoy phylum, although the structural similarity of these languages can be attributed to intensive contacts.

Wakashan languages are divided into two separate groups, each of which includes three language:

- Northern or kvakiutlskaya (Kwakiutl, bellabella or hailsuk and kitamat)
- The southern, or nutkanskaya (Nootka, Nitinaht, Macs).
- North Amerindian languages (distributed mainly in the US and Canada):

Almosanskaya (mosanskaya Algonquin, Algonquin vakashskaya) family;

Macro penutianskaya (Maya-Quiche) family, common, mainly in Mesoamerica.

Hoka-Sioux family, whose languages are also available in Mesoamerica [perhaps akin Na-Dene languages, but also closer to the Caribbean and Arawakan languages].

There were many attempts of genetic convergence of North American Indian languages between them. Divide them into groups corresponding to the 3 most famous, but unproven hypothesis Edward Sapir (1929), brings together Algonquin ritvanskie languages with vakashskimi, selishskimi, kutene and chimakumskimi (hypothesis "Algonquin vakashskoy family"), penutianskie with tsimshianskimi shahaptinskimi, Misha-juice (currently attributed to the Maya-juice) and language huave (hypothesis "makropenutianskoy family"), Hoka languages - Cuddy, Iroquois, Sioux, Yuchi, muskogi-natchezskimi, Yuki, Keres, tunikskimi etc. ("Hoka-Sioux" family), etc...

These three north-Amerind phylum add tanoanskuyu Aztec-like macro-mate penutianskoy. This is all the more justified, that the Aztecs in Mexico came from North America.

As for the other indigenous ethnic groups of North America, they came to the mainland after the indigenous Indians. For example, the Athapaskan (Na-Dene) languages are now combined with

the Sino-Tibetan in the Dene-Caucasian macrofamily, to which may be attached, and the Chukchi-Kamchatka languages.

Eskimo-Aleut languages are spoken on the territory of Greenland, the Canadian Arctic coast, on the coast of Alaska, the extreme north-eastern and south-eastern coast of Chukotka, neighboring islands and the islands of the Aleutian chain.

The structure eskaleutskih languages include: a group of relatives of languages under the code name "Eskimo" and the Aleut language. The separation of these two branches there in the 2nd millennium BC.

Identify themselves as Eskimos, or Aleuts - about 100 thousand people. However, the active media Eskimo-Aleut languages somewhat less: many Asian, Alaskan and Canadian Inuit, and Aleuts crossed into Russian or English languages.

In both branches there is the same set of vowels: short and long a, i, u. Systems consonants are also similar. The general grammatical characteristics include the lack of both branches of prefixes (as opposed to the Chukchi-Kamchatka) and a significant degree of agglutination as the main means of morphonological.

Athabaskan (Athabaskan, Na-Dene) together with the Sino-Tibetan, North Caucasian (Ibero-Caucasian) and Yenisei (Ket-kottskimi) the language of modern science combines the Dene-Caucasian (Sino-Caucasian) macrofamily languages. Total known about 47 Na-Dene languages. The total number of speakers - 220 000 people. Athabaskan (Athabaskan, Na-Dene) languages are spoken in western Canada and the United States (Arizona, New Mexico). The most famous representatives of the linguistic group Na-Dene - Apache, Athabaskan, Navajo [almost Nivkhi]. Native speakers of the family reside in Canada, Alaska and Oregon, California, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Athabaskan-Eyak and Tlingit languages are combined in the central (continental), Na-Dene, or Tlingit-Dene.

In addition to the identified genetic and typological connections with Sino-Tibetan languages, American Studies hypothesis about the genetic relationships of languages Na-Dene languages with severoamerindskimi Sioux and standing apart (from the same branch of the Hokan-Siouan) Yuchi (MR Haas).

Na-Dene - agglutinative languages. Some of them - active (not nominative), part - ergative. Languages almost prefigiruyuschie [both registered Bantu, North Caucasian and prefigiruyuschie Australian].

Athabaskan languages (Athabaskan, Na-Dene languages) - a group of Indian languages of North America, members of the family of Na-Dene. Includes 40 languages. The total number of speakers about 220 thousand. Man.

Athabaskan languages are presented in three ranges:

north, one array covering the interior regions of Alaska and northwestern Canada (in this habitat is the ancestral home of Athabaskan) languages Atena, tanaina language, Nabesna Glacier, ingalik, Holikachuk, Koyukon Language, Upper Kuskokwim, Tanana, Upper Tanana, Khan - Alaska, Kuchin - in Alaska and Canada, Beaver, Carrier, Chilcotin, Chipewyan, Sekani language, Dogrib, Hare, helmet, SARS, slave, Tagish, Taltal, tuchone - in Canada;

Pacific, including 2 subgroup - Oregon (Umpqua, gelis, epplgeyt, chastakosta, tututni, clearly Tolowa Language, kokill) and California (Hupa, chilula, vilkut, mattole, sinkone, nongatl, lassik, vailaki, Kato), represented respectively in the states Oregon and California (in the north), as well as an enclave in the state of Washington;

south, covering the states of Arizona and New Mexico (in the southwestern United States), where common languages Apache subgroups - Navajo, San Carlos, Chiricahua, Mescalero, Jicarilla Apache, Lipan, Kiowa-Apache.

By the Athabaskan language is also now extinct languages: tsetsaut, kvaliokva, tlatskanai Nicola in the Canadian province of British Columbia.

Many Athapaskan languages are on the verge of disappearance:. The highest number of speakers - about 140 thousand (1973 estimate) - includes the Navajo language. In Alaska, there are

about 3 thousand., Canada 22 th. Speaking different Athabaskan languages. The greatest diversity of Athabaskan languages is observed in Alaska (which is therefore considered ancestral Athabaskan tribes). Isolation of the Pacific and the Apache subgroups linguistically there is no doubt, the standard classification of the northern range of languages do not exist H. Hoyer allocates 7 subgroups:

1. Tanaina language,
2. Koyukon Language,
3. Tanana, Slave, Chipewyan; Carrier; Nabesna Glacier, tuchone,
4. ingalik, Kuchin, Khan,
5. Atena, Taltal, helmet, Sekani language, SARS, Beaver,
6. Hare, Dogrib,
7. Tagish.

The degree of scrutiny varies Athabaskan languages. By language of Alaska not published any grammatical description, except for a few articles. Fundamentals of comparative historical study of Athabaskan languages laid E. Sapir, which included Athapaskan languages in the Na-Dene family; He also reconstructed praatapaskskuyu phonological system. The study Athabaskan languages (mainly Apache) in a synchronous and historical plans engaged Hoyer.

Language death. In linguistics, language death (also language extinction, linguistic extinction or linguicide, and rarely also glottophagy occurs when a language loses its last native speaker. Language death is a process that affects speech communities where the level of linguistic competence that speakers possess of a given language variety is decreased, eventually resulting in no native or fluent speakers of the variety. Language death may affect any language idiom, including dialects and languages. Language death should not be confused with language attrition (also called language loss), which describes the loss of proficiency in a language at the individual level.

List of extinct languages of North America

This is a list of extinct languages of North America, languages which have undergone language death, have no native speakers and no spoken descendant, most of them being languages of former Native American tribes. There are 103 languages listed

Canada:

Algonquian–Basque pidgin, Beothuk, Laurentian, Newfoundland Irish, Pentlatch, Tsetsaut, Eastern Abnaki, Wyandot,

Greenland: Greenlandic Norse

Mexico: Chicomuceltec, Cochimí, Classical Náhuatl, Guaycura, Ópata, Tabasco Náhuatl, Pame Sur, Tepecano, Tubar

United States: Abnaki, Eastern Adai, Ais, Alsea, Apalachee, Atakapa, Barbareño, Biloxi, Calusa, Cayuse, Chehalis, Chimariko, Chitimacha, Coquille, Costanoan, Northern Costanoan, Southern Cowlitz, Cruzeño, Pidgin Delaware, Eel River Athabaskan, Esselen, Etchemin, Eyak, Galice-Applegate, Hanis, Ineseño, Iowa-Oto, Island Chumash, Jersey Dutch, Karankawa, Karkin, Kathlamet, Kitsai, Kwalhioqua-Clatskanie, Lumbee, Mahican, Valley Maidu, Martha's Vineyard Sign Language, Mattole-Bear River, Miluk, Bay Miwok, Coast Miwok, Mobilian, Mohawk Dutch, Mohegan, Molala, Nanticoke, Narragansett, Natchez, Nooksack, Northern Kalapuyan, Obispeño, Ofo, Pamlico, Piro, Pomo Eastern, Pomo Northern, Powhatan, Purisimeño, Quiripi-Naugatuck-Unquachog, Salinan, Shasta, Shinnecock, Siuslaw, Susquehannock, Takelma, Tillamook, Timucua, Tonkawa, Tsetsaut, Tunica, Tutelo, Twana, Upper Umpqua, Ventureño, Wappo, Wiyot, Wyandot, Yana, Yaquina, Yoncalla

U.S. Virgin Islands: Negerhollands

Once Ayapaneco language was widespread in the territory of modern Mexico, but now only two of its carrier left in the world. Surprisingly and the fact that these media do not communicate with each other, but live in the same village. One of them, 75-year-old Manuel Segovia, because of their age all the more difficult to leave the house, and Ayapaneco he speaks only with his wife and daughter, who understand the language, but speak it do not know how. Manuel said that his native

language will die with him.

This story raises questions about how much the world's endangered languages in all. To understand this, let us turn to the newly updated atlas of endangered languages of UNESCO, according to which of the 6,900 languages of the world on the brink of extinction 2500 (in 2001 the number was three times less). In 199 of them speak only ten people or less. For example, the Karaite language of Ukraine know six people, four Indonesians lengilu known. Last year in Alaska died last carrier ekyakskogo language, Marie Smith Jones.

When the language starts to die?

Scientists agree that the language starts to die when disturbed natural language transmission from parents to children. First, it occurs in a few families, but over time the process is gaining momentum. The turning point comes when parents begin to talk with their children than their native language, and the language of the majority, that is done for practical reasons.

The disappearance of languages - a natural process, but such unimaginable pace as today, there was not even ever.

Atlas of Endangered Languages

To determine the viability of languages, UNESCO uses nine criteria, which include: the number of speakers of the language of media attitude to the language within society, transmission of language from generation to generation, the availability of teaching materials.

There is also a classification system, according to which it is possible to determine the degree of preservation of the language:

- Vulnerable - in this language spoken by most children, but its scope is limited (for example, speak only at home);
- Endangered - the children do not learn the language at home as a mother tongue;
- In serious danger - grandparents and older people speak this language; parents understand the language, but do not associate it with each other and with their children;
- On the brink of extinction - the youngest native speakers are grandparents and older people; the languages are spoken rarely;
- Extinct language - speakers there.

Do I need to preserve and revitalize languages?

Every two weeks, humanity loses one language, with whom he goes into oblivion whole branch of history, cultural traditions and beliefs, arts and crafts. UNESCO Experts fear that the end of the XXI century from all currently existing languages "survive" only half.

For the preservation of the cultural diversity of humanity it is very important to keep everything, even the less common languages. There is also the scientific sense of the preservation - many endangered languages are currently poorly documented (or not documented at all) and are of great interest for sciences such as comparative and historical linguistics, ethnography and ethnology, and cultural anthropology.

Navajo

If you judged by the second map alone, Navajo would be considered the Native American linguistic success story. It has far more native speakers than any other indigenous language, and by some estimates it accounts for nearly half the speakers of all native languages north of the US-Mexico border. Navajo speakers are concentrated in northern Arizona and northwestern New Mexico, in the counties shaded in dark blue on the second map. These counties, however, are large and sparsely populated, and all of them are partly or wholly within the Navajo reservation, the largest in the United States. Despite the fact that more than a quarter of its residents speak a language other than English at home, Arizona has declared English as its official language and its constitution stipulates that "representatives of government in this state shall preserve, protect and enhance the role of English as the official language of the government of Arizona."

You can stream Navajo radio here, where you will often be treated to the completely unique sound of spoken Navajo, punctuated by the mesmerizing and percussive recordings of Navajo music. But just as often you will hear rather disconcerting public service messages from various US government agencies, along with contemporary American C&W tunes, both of which are part of the

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