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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
Л.Н. ГУМИЛЕВ АТЫНДАҒЫ ЕУРАЗИЯ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ**

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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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should make memorizing vocabulary just a little easier — absolutely no tricks necessary.

5. Dialects: English has been subject to a large degree of regional dialect variation for many centuries. Its global spread now means that a large number of dialects and English-based Creole languages and Pidgins can be found all over the world. A number of dialects also exist in Russia. Some linguists divide the dialects of the Russian language into two primary regional groupings, “Northern”, and “Southern”, with Moscow lying on the zone of transition between the two. Others divide the language into three groupings, Northern, Central and Southern, with Moscow lying in the Central region.

6. Sentence: Russian tends to use a lot of negative words, constructions with the negation and double negation; the method of expressing the thought “from the reverse” is frequent. While in English, affirmative sentences prevail, negative structures are rare, double negation is extremely rare.

Russian sentences are longer than English ones, the reason is that Russian syllables and words are approximately 30-50% longer in Russian and Russians are fond of long and colourful phrases. The English text is composed of comparatively short sentences and brief structures. For example:

Мальчик ударил мужчину, который пнул девушку.

The boy hit the man that kicked the girl.

In Russian language, the order of words in a sentence plays a great semantic role, the most important word stands at the beginning. While the word order is fixed, semantic shades of meaning are expressed by other means. In English there can be one variant.

In Russian language, a lot of sentences begin not with the subject but, an object, and the rheumatic information stands at the end of the sentence. Ребенку было страшно в темной комнате. In English language, the sentence begins with the subject as a rule and the rheumatic information is placed at the beginning of the sentence. E.g. the young man felt himself to be completely unfit for government service.

In this report discussed about how learn English or Russian languages for this language users and give important information compare them. That is, it talks frankly about difference a lot than their similarities. Here analyzed from language family to offer these two languages. But giving examples for all themes, the content of the subject fully does not comply with the rules. Because, to give an explanation for individually item you need a lot of researched, investigated information. If you behind on account of the consideration, you will understand.

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONCEPT OF GREEN ARCHITECTURE IN KAZAKHSTAN - GLOBAL ENERGY-ECOLOGICAL STRATEGY

Issmagulov Ulan Nurlanovich

Pro_lan98@mail.ru

Student of Architectural and Construction Faculty L.N. Gumilyov

Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan

Research supervisor – Chulakova Z.U.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, environmental issues are recognized at the highest level. So in

2009 in the book of the President of RK NA. Nazarbaeva presented the "Strategy of energy and ecological partnership of civilizations", which outlines the goals and ways of implementing the global energy and ecological strategy, and the stages of its formation. Now it is understood that the limits of the permissible human impact on the Earth's ecosystems have exceeded all possible limits. Realizing the problem, Kazakhstan adopted a number of documents designed to ensure the environmental sustainability of the state. In the Development Strategy of Kazakhstan until 2030, the Strategic Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2020, the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Concept of Environmental Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2015, the Concept of the Transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to Sustainable Development for the period 2007-2024. And a number of other documents reflect the direction of the country's environmental development.

One example of the practical implementation of this approach is the ecosettlements, the network of which is growing all over the world, including in the suburbs of Almaty. Green building is the practice of building and operating buildings, the purpose of which is to reduce the level of consumption of energy and material resources throughout the life cycle of the building: from site selection to design, construction, operation, repair and destruction. The goal of green building is to preserve or improve the quality of buildings and the comfort of their internal environment. This practice expands and complements the classical construction design concepts of economy, utility, durability and comfort. Although new technologies are constantly being improved for application in the current practice of creating green buildings, the main concern of this approach is to reduce the overall impact of construction on the environment and human health, which is achieved through: the effective use of water and other resources; Attention to supporting the health of the inhabitants and increasing the productivity of employees; Reduction of waste, emissions and other environmental impacts. A similar approach of natural construction, having a smaller scale, is to use natural local materials. Objectives of the approach include: reduction of the cumulative (for the entire life cycle of the building) of the detrimental impact of construction activities on human health and the environment, which is achieved through the use of new technologies and approaches; Creation of new industrial products; Reduction of loads on regional energy networks and increase of reliability of their work; Creation of new jobs in the intellectual sphere of production; Reducing the cost of maintaining new buildings. The need to introduce environmental standards for construction in Kazakhstan as an additional incentive for foreign investors in real estate projects. International recognition of the standard serves as the main motivational lever for the implementation of the market mechanism for its implementation. As a rule, developers certify their buildings on a voluntary basis in order to improve their status. Pilot project for the implementation of green technologies on the example of a projected residential complex in the village of Baganashil (Santawn-2).

The ecological settlement and its urgency are based on a number of factors: the demographic situation, the housing and construction crisis, food insecurity and insecurity, and energy.

Demographic situation. Dense multi-storey, multi-apartment building "stone jungle" - causes negative biological growth of the population. The best conditions for the upbringing of children can be provided in a manor house on a spacious plot with a full natural environment. Housing and construction crisis. It is expected that by 2010-2020, the house of the Khrushchev type will gradually start to be decommissioned, which may entail a housing crisis, which will exacerbate the wear and tear on the communications network, which are operating at the limit due to increasing loads. The development of "green" settlements will help to remove the problem of shortage of affordable housing by changing the concept - affordable and low-rise construction, to a more environmentally responsible strategy - the construction of environmentally friendly settlements, which intelligently combine strategies for comfort and economy of housing.

Food insecurity and insecurity. Satellite cities, "green" settlements that produce natural food in close proximity to their consumers, are one of the most effective ways to ensure food security for the country and its population (in Kazakhstan, 25% of all agricultural production is grown in personal subsidiary plots). Power engineering. Compared with the US and EU countries, the use of

renewable energy sources in Kazakhstan is quite low. Advantages of priority use of renewable energy sources for all countries of the world are undeniable: the breadth of the spectrum of renewable energy sources; Ecological cleanliness: there are no emissions, there is no thermal pollution of the planet; Resources: the potential of renewable energy sources is many times greater than the existing needs of civilization; Ubiquitous availability of renewable energy sources. One of the main barriers to the construction of generating capacities on renewable energy sources is the lack of provision for a stimulating tariff, according to which the state would buy electricity produced on the basis of renewable energy sources.

The health problem of the nation. The main advantage of "green" settlements is the solution of health problems, since the principles of creating such settlements will provide an environmentally friendly environment for a person. Autonomous "green" settlements is a global ecological project, the main principle of which is: the creation of rural settlements with all infrastructure, socially harmonious, environmentally friendly resource-effective, where it will be possible to combine both ecological (water, air, food) and Technological (home appliances, electricity, modern leisure) comfort.

The relevance of "green construction" is undeniable, so it is projected that by 2013-2020 it will occupy about 20 percent of the construction services market in the world. The main principles of designing a "green" settlement are: taking into account the features of the landscape (inscribing the object, maximum preservation of the existing natural green fund); Minimization of influence on nature (ecological balance, integration into ecological cycles); Active use of renewable energy sources (state support); Developed environmentally friendly public transport; Solution of the problem of recycling and disposal of garbage; The maximum possible landscaping (including gardens on the roof and "green" facades); Mostly low-rise buildings; Creation of conditions for comfortable living. The economic freedom of residents of "green" settlements can be created at the expense of two levels of self-sufficiency. The first is in an individual "green" settlement. For example, self-sufficiency in food, electricity from wind generators, heat energy, biogas. The second is at the level of large autonomous "green" settlements or systems of such settlements. At this level, it is possible to exchange intellectually capacious and technologically complex products manufactured by specialists and small enterprises in "green" settlements, as in these settlements it is planned that the main sources of material wealth growth will be natural resources (renewable energy sources) and intellectual activity (not bringing Harm to the environment).

The criteria for which satellite cities, eco-villages and eco-villages, created eco-agglomerations can be classified as "Autonomous Green Settlements", are proposed as follows:

- 1) Social (organic architecture, providing high quality of people's habitat, preserving the environment, maximizing the use of forms of self-settlement, cost-effectiveness in maintaining the life cycle).

- 2) Environmental (complete abandonment of technological processes and sources of energy polluting the environment, recycling of heat and reuse of water resources, utilization or complete processing of solid domestic and industrial waste and effluents, improving the quality of the microclimate of premises).

- 3) Energy (the refusal to consume power from outside (local electricity and heat), fully autonomous energy supply of the settlement, the maximum possible increase in the use of renewable energy sources).

- 4) Technological (use of clean technologies). Integrated use of renewable energy sources: wind energy, photovoltaics, solar energy, biofuels, biomass, biogas, small hydropower plants, tidal and wave energy, hydrogen energy. The introduction of an electric power management system: smart power systems, improved batteries, energy saving and energy efficiency, environmental transport. Management of waste, emissions, air and water resources, restoration of the environment. Use of innovative technologies.

When designing an eco-population, it is necessary to choose the main group for which the project will be oriented:

- 1) sleeping areas for large corporations, enterprises, banks, state (budgetary) organizations

and institutions;

2) settlements with developed agro-industrial infrastructure, ensuring maximum employment of the population;

3) settlements for pensioners and other socially unprotected layers of the population;

4) settlements with a focus on sectoral or regional specialization (ecotourism, entertainment complexes, associations for leisure and professional interests). In terms of the level of orientation to various segments of society, "Autonomous" Green "Settlements" could be divided into: social housing (multi-storey, low-budget construction); Housing for the middle class (townhouses, detached cottages); Residential complexes, villas, family estates for wealthy citizens.

In order to obtain a "sustainable" (multifunctional) autonomous "green" settlement, the following conditions are necessary: the territory of the ecology population should not be less than 50 hectares, otherwise the flexibility of the settlement may be lost; The number of its inhabitants must be at least 2500 people; Land plots with individual houses must be owned by developers; The land under public buildings and structures must be owned by the municipality of the settlement or joint-stock company that performs the role of general customer; The structure of the settlement must function on a joint-stock basis; It is inadmissible to form a community for a specific idea, since practice has shown that such a community is in the future degenerating, only those associations that were formed on economic principles remain; The obligatory architectural and landscape style of the settlement should be unique for this place, meet the mentality of the settlers and be based on the latest representations in the field of architecture. It is desirable that the settlement be a museum of architectural and construction technologies in the open, which can stimulate a substantial inflow of capital; It is desirable to carry out landscape works centrally; In the project there must be a "zest"; The resource part (engineering networks, communications, systems, etc.) should be redundant and able to withstand the resource load of further development of the settlement; In the settlement there should be a mobile part of buildings and structures that can be changed taking into account economic transformations; The settlement should be in an ecologically clean area, which in the future will affect the economy and health of the settlers; It is necessary to have closed resource cycles with utilization of waste products directly on household plots, a system of deep utilization of waste products of the life of the settlement and an environmental monitoring system; If possible, it is necessary to create a mythology of the place of settlement, based on national traditions and history, which will have a positive impact on the economy of the settlement; The settlement should be "smart", for which it must operate a local information network with a dispatch center, operating in real time and allowing to react quickly to all problems of settlement; The transport network must be closed with sufficient redundancy, able to meet the requirements of the modifiable infrastructure and have at least two entry points to the settlement territory, which is dictated by fire regulations; In the settlement there should be a production zone (industrial park) with flexible production cycles, the production should be with minimal pressure on the environment; Construction technologies should make maximum use of local materials, which will minimize the cost of transportation during construction; It is desirable to build main communications from modern materials and carry out by means of shallow laying; Functions of the client and the general contractor are to be performed by the organization that owns the land; Registration of housing construction and land must be done centrally at the end of all construction work; The final finishing of the interiors must be given to the customer; The maximum size of the settlement should not exceed 5-6 km², which will ensure step-by-step accessibility of all objects of the settlement and will contribute to the health of the population and the environment; Practice shows that first of all there is a development of settlements in the 1 and 2-nd radius of accessibility (30-60 km from the city) and therefore the preferred distance to the settlement is 15-20 minutes by car to the city.

The created "Autonomous" Green "Settlements" will not give a financial return immediately, first the settlement needs significant additional investment costs: these costs are approximately 10-25% higher than for conventional construction. However, within 7-10 years these costs are paid off and the city economy becomes very profitable: its maintenance takes less money than with standard

construction. According to the most conservative estimates, the energy saving costs of a house built on the principles of a "passive" house using heat-saving technologies are reduced by 70%.

Based on this concept, it can be said that green construction and green settlements are one of the ways to solve the raw dependence of Kazakhstan, and will also contribute to the adoption of Kazakhstan as a developed country.

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LINGUISTICS AND PSYCHOLOGY: ARE MULTILINGUAL SPEAKERS MORE SELF-CONFIDENT, INTELLECTUAL AND SUCCESSFUL?

Kalbai Aliya, Khamar Adina

adina08@bk.ru

L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana

Research supervisor – D.O. Saliyeva

People are different, some people prefer to be in the limelight, speaking out loudly and freely expressing their thoughts, while others, conversely, keep their emotions under control and are very shy. Taking into account fast developing environment we must be communicative and skillful to achieve our short- and long-term goals. Nowadays, more than half of the world's population is bilingual or multilingual [1]. Psychologists, who research differences in personality, ignore individual's linguistic knowledge. There is a lack of multidisciplinary research in linguistics and psychology. Segalowitz writes that it came close 40 years ago, but then it floated apart [2]. This research is set to look at new connection between linguistics and psychology.

There are some advantages of learning new languages. It is believed that learning another language is beneficial for many reasons. This research tests the following research questions/hypotheses – “Are multilingual speakers more self-confident, intellectual and successful than monolingual ones?”

Before answering the research questions we need to define the terms “personality”, “self-confidence”, “intellectual” and “successful”. **Personality** is the more or less stable and enduring organization of person's character, temperament, intellect and physique which determines his unique adjustment to the environment [3, 239].

Self-confidence is being secure in yourself and your skills [4]. The term “intellectual” was chosen because it is well understood in most countries, and is widely used in the context of clinical and policy applications. The term “intellectual” does not refer to a unitary characteristic “but rather is an umbrella term that includes cognitive functioning, adaptive behaviour, and learning that is age-appropriate and meets the standards of culture-appropriate demands of daily life” [5, 177]. Within the context of this article we define “successful person” as an individual who has good achievements in career and studies.

The great majority of Kazakhstan's citizens are bilingual, since Kazakh language is a state