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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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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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AUSTRALIAN ENGLISH DEVELOPMENT AND PECULIARITIES**Spandiyar N.S**

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Introduction

Recently, researchers have shown an increased interest to the problem of language variability and the English language varieties, in particular. For instance, many studies have been done on the Canadian English and the New Zealand English. So far, however, very little attention has been paid to the peculiarities of Australian English. This study therefore seeks to obtain data which will help to address these research gaps.

One of the global sources of information is the language. It plays an extremely important role in the study of all cultural issues without exception. It reflects the national character of a people. Language is a mirror of culture, it reflects not only the real world surrounding man, not only the real conditions of his life, but also the public consciousness of the people, his mentality, national character, way of life, traditions, customs, value system, worldview.

English is official language of many states, among which Great Britain, the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand. The following figures demonstrate an exclusively wide circulation of English: about 1,6 billion people, i.e. nearly one third of the population of all globe speak English though English is the native language only for 380 million people. The most part of books, magazines, newspapers are published in this language. The American radio, television, especially blockbusters promote distribution not only of the American culture, but also of the language. According to statistical data more than 80% of the maintenance of the Internet – in English though 44% of users speak other languages. It is difficult to judge the positive or negative moments of globalization of English, but it is necessary to agree that in the history of mankind so far no other language has been so widespread and popular.

Relevance. In recent decades, there has been a significant increase in interest in the culture of Australia, this distant continent in the southern hemisphere, about which there are legends, such as that even crows fly backwards, and people go upside down. Uncertainty, ignorance is always intriguing and engenders a desire to explore. The main reason for choosing the topic of this research is the importance and, at the same time, the lack of information in the field of Australian culture research and the study of Australian English, which touched the development of the Australian state, the adaptation of cultural British values on Australian soil, and Australian English as one of the variant of English.

Objectives of this study:

1) consideration of a territorial variation of English in Australia, taking into account the social-linguistic and extralinguistic factors;

2) to specify features of the Australian options of English;

The scientific novelty of the research is determined by the novelty of the problem posed, namely, that the processes of cultural heritage (their historical development, borrowing and adaptation) and the creation of the Australian (national) version of the English language (transportation, adaptation and the creation of new realities) are considered in a comparative perspective. An attempt to trace the connection between culture and language in the historical and modern periods of life of these countries is very relevant and fruitful. The ability to comprehend the dependence and identity of Australia within a certain cultural integrity is rather limited because of the uniqueness of the fifth continent.

Results of research have theoretical and practical value. In the theoretical plan the degree makes a contribution to studying of territorial variability and typology of language states, supplements the data existing in linguistic Literature: concerning all-English and its distinctive

lines, reveals regularities and tendencies of development of the Australian option of English.

The practical value of the degree consists in possibility of use of conclusions and the actual material of research in teaching a lexicology, regional geography, typology of languages, in special courses on language contacts and regional variability.

With the development of national identity in Australia, the degree of influence of cultural British traditions was weakened, on the one hand, but, on the other hand, their elements were preserved because of the reluctance of Australians to lose British, primordial roots. From the culturological coverage of the problem, we turn to language studies. Some linguists argue that Australian English originated as a result of the transplantation of a number of British regional dialects to Australia. At the same time, in the development of Australian English, we see a tendency to "mix" and "equalize" dialect features of the English language in new territorial conditions. The study revealed that Australian English is not a dialect, but a national variant of the modern English literary language, similar to British English and American English.

Australian English (AusE, AuE, AusEng, en-AU) is a major variety of the English language and is used throughout Australia. Although English has no official status in the Constitution, Australian English is Australia's *de facto* official language and is the first language of the majority of the population.

Australian English began to diverge from British English after the founding of the colony of New South Wales in 1788 and was recognized as being different from British English by 1820. It arose from the intermingling of early settlers from a great variety of mutually intelligible dialectal regions of the British Isles and quickly developed into a distinct variety of English.

Australian English differs from other varieties of English in vocabulary, accent, pronunciation, register, grammar and spelling.

The earliest form of Australian English was first spoken by the children of the colonists born into the colony of New South Wales. This first generation of children created a new dialect that was to become the language of the nation. The Australian-born children in the new colony were exposed to a wide range of dialects from all over the British Isles, in particular from Ireland and South East England.

The native-born children of the colony created the new dialect from the speech they heard around them, and with it expressed peer solidarity. Even when new settlers arrived, this new dialect was strong enough to blunt other patterns of speech.

A quarter of the convicts were Irish. Many had been arrested in Ireland, and some in Great Britain. Many, if not most of the Irish convicts spoke either no English at all, or spoke it poorly and rarely. There were other significant populations of convicts from non-English speaking part of Britain, such as the Scottish Highlands and Wales.

Records from the early 19th century show the distinct dialect that had surfaced in the colonies since first settlement in 1788, with Peter Miller Cunningham's 1827 book *Two Years in New South Wales*, describing the distinctive accent and vocabulary of the native born colonists, different from that of their parents and with a strong London influence. Anthony Burgess writes that «Australian English may be thought of as a kind of fossilized Cockney of the Dickensian era». [1]

The first of the Australian gold rushes, in the 1850s, began a large wave of immigration, during which about two per cent of the population of the United Kingdom emigrated to the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria. According to linguist Bruce Moore, «the major input of the various sounds that went into constructing the Australian accent was from south-east England». [2]

The records of the beginning of the XIX century which remained to this day describe the dialects which arose in a colony since the first settlers: in Peter Miller Cunningham's book of 1827 of *Two Years in New South Wales* (Lane in New South Wales) describes the accent and a lexicon of natives of colonists differing from British who differ from the parents coming strong cultural influence of London. [3]

Some elements from languages of the Australian natives were adapted by the Australian English – generally it is various names of places, florae and faunae (a koala, a dingo) and local culture (a yova). Many of them are localized and aren't part of the general lexicon, and others – a

kangaroo, a boomerang, wallaby etc. began to be used in other languages as well. Many cities and suburbs of Australia are called under influence or with use of words of natives. The most known example is the capital of Australia Canberra called by the word from local language meaning «a place of meetings».

Some elements of Aboriginal languages have been adopted by Australian English – mainly as names for places, flora and fauna (for example dingo) and local culture. Many such are localized, and do not form part of general Australian use, while others, such as *kangaroo*, *boomerang*, *budgerigar*, *wallaby* and so on have become international. Other examples are *cooe* and *hard yakka*. The former is used as a high-pitched call, for attracting attention, (pronounced /kʊːi:/) which travels long distances. *Cooee* is also a notional distance: *if he's within cooe, we'll spot him*. *Hard yakka* means *hard work* and is derived from *yakka*, from the Jagera/Yagara language once spoken in the Brisbane region.

Also from there is the word *bung*, from the Sydney pidgin English (and ultimately from the Sydney Aboriginal language), meaning «dead», with some extension to «broken» or «useless». Many towns or suburbs of Australia have also been influenced or named after Aboriginal words. The most well known example is the capital, Canberra, named after a local language word meaning «meeting place».

Among the changes starting in the 19th century was the introduction of words, spellings, terms and usages from North American English. The words imported included some later considered to be typically Australian, such as *bushwhacker* and *squatter*.

This American influence continued with the popularity of American films, and with the influx of American military personnel in World War II; seen in the enduring persistence of such terms as *okay*, *you guys* and *gee*.

The primary way in which Australian English is distinctive from other varieties of English is through its unique pronunciation. It shares most similarity with other Southern Hemisphere accents, in particular New Zealand English. Like most dialects of English it is distinguished primarily by its vowel phonology.

They postulate the following:

1) the Australian option of English on the origin is so-called «city» language as the first immigrants – native speakers were generally from the cities;

2) it is, first of all, the language of working class, language in the most of uneducated and poor people;

3) the Australian option of English includes features of language of many parts of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

Conclusion

In this research distinctions between Australian and British English options have been considered on concrete examples. Then the analysis of the studied Literature: was made, which allows to track the development of all these options of English.

Thus, in this work the following has been proved:

1. These options of English are only local one, but not an independent language. As it was shown in the work, these options of English have neither the special dictionary structure, nor the special grammatical system.

2. In general, for these options of English the simplified writing is characteristic (for example, elimination of excess signs, an example of elimination of exceptions to the rules, the use of less widespread graphic versions of words more widespread). But at the same time, all these processes are carried out on English material.

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FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN A POLYLINGUAL SOCIETY.

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The most common foreign languages in the world. Our world is rich in many different languages. Each language represents a beautiful sound, beautiful pronunciation and a story of creation. Each language is important in its own way. All languages developed from time immemorial.

We are increasingly confronted with the fact that the knowledge of a foreign language becomes a vital necessity. Foreign language promotes the development of communicative abilities, as well as the removal of psychological barriers. It has many reasons:

1. When the baby appears in the light, he literally "from the cradle" begins to strive for communication. At this stage, the exchange of information with the outside world is carried out through emotions and touches. The child perceives and cognizes the world around him, while along with the development of speech-thinking abilities, the so-called "picture of the world" (outlook) is formed. In the process of growing up, it is expanding and changing. This is facilitated by a number of factors, such as the place of birth, the conditions of upbringing, etc. Undoubtedly, the national factor (the culture of the native country, the society where the person lives and is brought up, the native language, etc.) exerts a huge influence on the development of the outlook. Knowledge, in addition to the native language, also allows several foreign languages to expand the horizon (thus contributing to a more harmonious development of the individual). A person has an integrated image of the world, and as a consequence, he begins to feel himself a full (and full) member (representative, citizen) of the world community.

2. Foreign language contributes to the development of mental processes (This is due to the fact that when learning a foreign language a person has to operate with a different system of signs). Syntactic constructions and grammar develop abilities for analysis and synthesis, memorizing lexical units - operational memory, studying not only individual words, but also the context as a whole - linguistic conjecture, intelligence and attention. The language teaches the child to think logically, and also to choose the right variant from the set of values of each individual word.

Society can not live without using language, this most important means of human communication. There is not a single activity of people in which language is not used to express their thoughts, feelings and will, to achieve, mutual understanding between them.

Language is part of the social experience of mankind, develops with humanity, develops with human society and is assimilated by each individual only through communication with other people.

And there is nothing surprising in that people over time became interested in their constant companion - language and created the science about it. This science is now called linguistics, or linguistics. Knowledge of the basic information given by this science is useful to every person, it is simply necessary for those whose profession is associated with teaching or researching the language; It is also necessary for those people who have to use the language as a professional tool (teachers, propagandists, lecturers, journalists, writers, etc.). From this we can conclude that language is the property of all, but no one thinks about the role that foreign languages play. At present, when contacts with other countries are getting closer, knowledge of foreign languages