ЕВРАЗИЙСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Л.Н.ГУМИЛЕВА

Филологический факультет
Кафедра иностранных языков

# СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ

**международного семинара**

# «STRENGTHENING FOREIGN LANGUAGES TEACHING: CHALLENGES, APPROACHES AND TECHNOLOGIES»

*27-29 марта 2018 года*

Астана, Республика Казахстан

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As a future biotechnologist, I believe that by combining biotechnology and engineering, we can look at the world's problems in a much simpler way and solve the most complex ones of them.

Imagine our life in 2050. People have learned to grow human organs in special incubators. Humanity is no longer afraid of diseases - after all, any organ can be created artificially and transplanted ... A few years ago, such a story could only be found in science fiction. Now thanks to 3D-bioprinting technology, it is almost a reality.

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## THE ROLE OF AN INDIVIDUAL DICTIONARY OF THE NATIVE SPEAKER IN TEXT PERCEPTION AND COMPREHENSION


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The article considers the question of the establishment of basic principles for formalizing the content of the Kazakh text, in the frequency of statistical content. The solution of this problem is based on the frequency principles of linguistic units of the text relying on the high-frequency zones of the dictionary and on the features of uniform coverage of texts.

Universal connections of phenomena in nature and society, which, as a rule, are measured by the ratio of frequency and probability, are manifested in probabilistic and statistical regularities. Considering the frequency of linguistic features, it can be claimed that it refers to universal linguistic categories. The matter is that quantitative attributes are objectively inherent in language [1.p 11],since they are internally related to the qualitative features of the language.

It is an indisputable fact, that no matter how diverse are natural languages, there are repeated linguistic phenomena during their functioning. Observing the frequency of various speech phenomena, one can judge the presence or absence of statistical regularities in the system of the language as a whole or in some of its subsystems. Different frequency dictionaries of words, word forms, word-phrases or grammatical phenomena are compiled nowadays.

Many traditional linguistic problems are solved on the materials of frequency dictionaries as well as the problems related to applied aspects.

We will elaborate on some of them. In the traditional way, frequency dictionaries allow us to explore more deeply the lexical and systemic organization of a language, namely, to distinguish the vocabulary of individual functional styles, their shared portion, to distinguish national vocabulary from borrowed, commonly used vocabulary from terminological one. The frequency dictionary allows us to distinguish neologisms; archaisms and other groups of lexical units.One can determine the role, place and functions of these words in the common language system relying on the statistical characteristics of words. As a result, such frequency dictionaries have to clearly show the picture of a single language as a whole.

One can speak about the lexical wealth and style differences in the language and the ways of forming new words through the quantitative correlations of words and word forms. Frequency dictionaries also help in the comparative-typological study of related and different languages [2. p. 143]. Consequently the frequency dictionary formation will significantly affect the development of the comparative method of language learning and help to establish or refute historical ties between languages, contribute to the development of those sections of linguistics that study related languages, in this case Turkology, by means of studying the identical aspects of related languages.

It was well said by L.N.Zasorina concerning the usefulness of frequency dictionaries in traditional study: "Materials of frequency dictionaries are extremely valuable for linguistic research.They affect the fate of traditional lexicography. They are used in solving the main problem of general lexicology - the vocabulary selection

of active and peripheral dictionary; they are also useful in studying the questions of stylistics, semantics and the literary norm of language "[3. p. 3-4].

The role of frequency dictionaries in solving applied problems is very important. In this context, particular mention should be made of their importance for machine translation from one language to another, as well as when indexing, annotating or referencing scientific and technical texts. Automation of linguistic works, the organization of effective information retrieval and the number of other applied works are impossible without such dictionaries. Probably with the help of such dictionaries it is possible to develop a certain stylistic formula that will help to determine the desired word from a number of synonyms in machine translation. Taking into account the fact that no methods of machine translation of Kazakh language have been developeduntil now, the relevance of these dictionaries is fully explained.

R.G. Petrovsky believes that for machine translation it is especially important to compile frequency dictionaries of the most frequently used and informational effective words. Taking into account the redundancy of natural languages, the materials of frequency dictionaries can be used to rationally organize language teaching process, namely, when vocabularies-minima are necessary for the study of national and foreign languages. One can agree with the statement of researchers that "a reasonable method of teaching language should be based primarily on the statistical features of linguistic phenomena. The principle of frequency should become the main criterion for selecting the materialwhen the textbooks, dictionaries, terminology directories and dictionaries are compiled"
[5. p. 209]. To the full extent, this is also true when teaching Kazakh language.
It is known that in each language functional styles or "sub-words" are distinguished which, in comparison with the language as a whole, have a limited number of linguistic units and a certain specificity of their use. Choosing the most frequent and informationally saturated units of the language, as well as the typical contexts for their use, it is possible to construct a model of the language (the base language) that will be some approximation to the real system of sublanguage that generates texts of a narrow theme [4.p. 21-23]. The criterion for selecting high-frequency linguistic units specific for a particular sublanguage. For a more clear representation of this concept ("coverability of the text"), we give examples from statistical studies of some texts in the Kazakh language.

It is known that there are functional styles or "sub-words" in each language, which, have a limited number of linguistic units and a certain specificity of their usage in comparison with the language as a whole. Choosing the most frequent and informational saturated units of the language, as well as the typical contexts for their usage, it is possible to construct a model of the language (the base language) that will be close to the real system of the sublanguage to some extent that generates texts of a narrow theme [4.p. 23-25]. The criterion for selecting high-frequency linguistic units specific for a particular sublanguage. For a more clear representation of this concept ("coverability of the text"), we will provide examples from statistical studies of some texts in Kazakh language.

It is known that any extended text, regardless of its features and language, has the following property: correlation between the number of "most frequent" words and the "length" of the text covered by these words in terms of expression have close meanings. In other words, if we compose a frequency dictionary to a large enough textual array and arrange words in it in descending order of their frequencies (in terms of activity), then it turns out that the first 2,000 words of the dictionaryoccupy approximately 0.8 of the entire array, i.e. fill about 80% of its total length [6. p.151].

We give data on the coverability of the text by a group of the most frequently used words in some Turkic languages. The frequency dictionary of Kazakh language as a whole has not been published yet, but there are frequency dictionaries for certain genre varieties. Data on the coverability of texts by a group of the most frequently used words in frequency dictionaries, which are composed of different genres (or sub-languages) of the Kazakh language are given in the chart below. As you can see from the chart, different genres of the Kazakh language, although they have their own specificity in describing the coverability of the length of the text with high-frequency words, still fluctuate between some average values.

The increase in the percentage of coverage of the six texts under consideration is as follows: 1000 most common words cover 76.58%, 2000 words - 85.80% and 300 words - 88.70% of the text array. In the seventh text, ie. in the 20-volume collection of M.Auezov's works, texts of different genres are mixed, despite this, the percentage of coverage of the text by a group of high-frequency words reflect the picture that is typical of various Kazakh texts [7. p.151].

It is not only about certain genres of Kazakh language, but also helps to describe the individual style of the author himself, to characterize his language picture of the world at some level.

***Chart 1.***

**Text coverage with a group of the most frequent words**

| № | Texts | Text volume | Length of the dictionary | The rank interval of words and% of their coverage | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1-50 | 1-100 | 1-500 | 1-1000 | 1-2000 | 1-3000 |
| 1 | M.Auezov «Abai zholy» (ThepathofAbai) | 465373 | 17188 | 30,5 | 39,2 | 62 | 71,6 | 79,9 | 84 |
| 2 | M.Auezov «Oskenorken» (Grown stalk) | 90929 | 7674 | 31 | 41,3 | 68 | 70,2 | 89,2 | 93,2 |
| 3 | Abai Poetry | 46847 | 6017 | 33,1 | 45 | 69,2 | 89,7 | 88,9 | 93,4 |
| 4 | Newspaper texts | 146764 | 12423 | 23 | 31,7 | 59,7 | 72,8 | 83,9 | 88,9 |
| 5 | Children’s | 98040 | 10076 | 26,8 | 35,4 | 58,4 | 69,1 | 79,5 | 86,1 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | literature | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Kazakh fairy tales | 98058 | 5840 | 41,5 | 51,8 | 76,6 | 86 | 93,4 | 96,6 |
| 7 | M. Auezov 20-volume collection | 1706195 | 29483 | 31,3 | 41,4 | 66,3 | 76,4 | 85,7 | 90,1 |

Proceeding from the above mentioned data, the natural question arises: can we conclude that a person who learns Kazakh language and knows these 1000 (or 1227) most commonly used words will be able to understand about 80% of the text of contemporary Kazakh prose? Apparently this is not quite enough, since there are many multivalent lexemes among them, some of them are included as components of fixed collocations and phraseological units. Thus, writes IA Kissen, in order to understand 80% of the words of artistic prose texts, you need to know about 2-3 thousand words of the language well, and the remaining 20% of the text's lexemes can be understood by guessing or by knowing the rules of word formation
[8. p.6-7]. That is, to understand the remaining 20% of the lexemes wehave to know the grammar of the language or the nature of the language as a whole. In addition, it is difficult to assert that in order to understand the remaining 20% of lexemes, only the knowledge of the language grammar is sufficient, not to mention the cognitive aspects of this text.

An interesting special experiment conducted by RM. Frumkinova for checking the efficiency of the dictionary by E. A. Steinthaldt. The objectives were the following: to find out to what extent the data obtained from texts of limited valume and genre will be true to other Russian literary texts relating to other genres and periods. For this purpose, the percentage of coverability of the text was calculated by the most frequent words for 60 different texts with the length of 1000 words. The experiment showed that the first 1300 and especially the first 2000 words give a completely satisfactory average percentage of coverability, ranging from an average value of 0.68 to 0.81 [9. p.21-22].

The coverability of various texts with high-frequency word forms for individual Turkic groups of languages is detailed in the book by K. K. Bektaev "Statistical-information typology of the Turkic text" [2. p.151]. It should be noted that the coverage of Kazakh texts differs, for example, from Indo-European languages. If in the last 100-150 word forms cover 50% of the surveyed text, then in the Kazakh sublanguage of journalism and in the literary text (the novel "AbaiZholy"), this percentage of coverability of the text corresponds to 700-800 word forms [7. p.533]. K.B.Bektaev cites such comparative data on the coverability of texts: in the high-frequency coverage zone, the first 1000 Kazakh word forms range from 47% to 60%, and for Indo-European languages - from 62% to 85%. When the unit of the dictionary is not a word form, but a word, then 1000 words of the high-frequency zone of the dictionary coverability from Kazakh texts varies from 63% to 86%, and according to Indo-European languages - from 64% to 89%.

K.B.Bektaev explains such a difference in the percentage of coverability of Kazakh word forms: "... in Turkic languages, agglutinative construction in terms of

its functions is often identical not so much to a wordform as to a phrase in Indo-European languages" [2. p.39]. Further, the author reveals the reason for this discrepancy by the fact that in the languages of the agglutinative system, words have more diverse forms of form-formation in comparison with the languages of the inflectional system. Indeed, in Kazakh language only nouns have 500 formative affixes, and most Kazakh verbs have up to 100 different forms [10. p. 36].

Therefore, a comparatively small group of the most frequently used words consist a huge number of word usage. Considering an insignificant part of the inventory of the language, fixed in the frequency dictionary, the latter enables to draw conclusions about a large part of speech units.

In conclusion, we can draw the following conclusion about the volume of the individual dictionary of the Kazakh language: for understanding 80% of the Kazakh text, it is good to know the meaning of Kazakh words in the range of
2 thousand up to 3 thousand words from the high-frequency zone of the frequency dictionary. The meanings of the remaining 20% of lexemes can be learned by terminological dictionaries or by the dictionary of new words. Knowing these words allows you to understandthrough the context and conjecture. The latter, mainly, depends on the level of knowledge of the given subject by an individual native speaker of the language.

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## SYNTHESIS OF IRON NANOPARTICLES IN APROTIC POLAR SOLVENTS


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