

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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Сборник содержит статьи участников международного семинара «Strengthening Foreign Languages Teaching: Challenges, Approaches and Technologies». В сборнике рассмотрены актуальные вопросы касательно основных тенденций и особенностей развития современной методики преподавания иностранных языков в средней и высшей школе в условиях полиязычия, проанализирован опыт по реализации инновационных технологий в языковом образовании, рассмотрены вопросы преподавания предметов на иностранном языке, представлены исследования результатов независимого и интегрированного подходов с особым упором на креативность и критическое мышление, необходимых для академического письма в учебной деятельности магистрантов.

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In conclusion, I want to say that a large number of different types and variants of innovative technologies makes it possible to expand their scope of application in improving the energy-saving properties of the architectural environment [10].

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PRINCIPLES OF APPLICATION OF ERGONOMICITY IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE DESIGN OF MODERN HOUSING

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The house of each person should be designed according to the individual qualities of his personality, the habits of his own life. In order to create a cozy home, it is necessary to study the needs, desires and Hobbies of all family members, to be able to adapt them to a single space and the body of home life.

"Domacnost" at home, as the quality of the residence – the home – felt by the person, causing a state of psychological, physiological, functional comfort in the case of matching the environment the criterion of domesticity. Anything that does not meet the criterion of home in your own home, very quickly affects the behavior and attitude of the person to the environment. At the same time, full possession of the space, fenced off from the outside world, liberates the consciousness, gives a chance of creative freedom and imagination. Therefore it is necessary to create the successful

architectural solution of an interior of the house corresponding to a spectrum of expectations, is perceived as environmental arrangement.

Home "experienced" integrity, being related to an integer only in the mental representations, and that experience is always with specific and available to all residents of the house spaces of life. Therefore, the environment where a person lives, which contains the features of a personal, individually mastered, enhancing the personality of the experience, makes it possible for the inhabitants to identify themselves with it. Therefore, for achievement of cozy and comfortable unity of interests of each individual and all inhabitants of the house separate places, both for individual needs, and for all-family, with isolation of one people from another shall be provided.

However, housing overcrowding, created by the democratic tradition of the hostel, was assessed positively in our world until recently. In fact, the increased density of society is now causing complaints and complaints, and there are many examples.

Certainly, each individual needs its own physical space, personal and private space, designed to meet their needs. This provision has now become crucial not only in utilitarian-physical, but also in psychological terms.

Ergonomics in the organization of the design of modern housing

Features of the principle of ergonomics. You should always pay attention to another feature of the "domesticity" of the internal space of the home. It is manifested in the desire of consciousness to "master" space, in General need, spatial "isolation", isolation and other regulators of solitude; in the need for comfort of the environment and a special "order of things", the stability of spatial and figurative structures.

At the same time, positive changes in environmental qualities, understood through aspects of "home", act as an act of bringing the environment to the values and norms expected, living in the cultural consciousness of the inhabitants of all houses. Therefore, the subject - spatial environment must have an exact match to human needs, "properties of pregnancy" to those needs.

By means of the created and ordered subject-spatial environment the individual will improve also the own nature which changes are created not by biological laws, but by specific laws of labor activity and social relations. Culture and ordered it forms a subject image made outside of the genetic code, which is a guiding aspect in human development. Hence the importance of the "human factor", which should always be taken into account when planning the interior of any home.

Disregard this value in the practice of architectural design of dwellings in a stagnant 70-80 years has created a lot of ill-conceived and not comfortable project, which led to a corresponding negative results and consequences.

The problem of taking into account and evaluating human factors in an individual's life is as old as man-made habitat and tools. Back in the prehistoric times of their convenience and meet the needs of the people were, in the figurative expression by the English scholar B. Seckel, a matter of life and death: if the person

making the bad weapons and could not effectively enough to use it, the world would soon become a bad designer less.

However, scientific awareness of such problems had therefore begun relatively recently and had gone through several stages. Before the beginning of the XX century, scientists, especially practitioners, purposefully studied in interaction with man mainly hand tools and weapons in the first half of the XX century — machines, machinery, vehicles, machines.

During the second world war, the consideration of human factors resulted in an independent scientific discipline, which arose at the intersection of science and technology. In different countries the discipline had a different title: "study of human factors", in England — "ergonomics", in Germany "anthropotechnique" and " . currently practically ubiquitous English term. For example, ergonomic requirements are not always taken into account when designing a complex in Astana today, as for example:

- ✓ when designing the improvement of the residential complex, the size of the land plot, the profile, the location of the plot, as well as the degree of sunlight are not always taken into account, it is not always possible to create a microclimate of the improvement;

- ✓ when designing, it is not always possible to observe the functionality and correct zoning of layouts and withstand the necessary proportions of rooms in the apartments of the residential complex;

- ✓ create a barrier-free environment for people with limited mobility: the availability of any apartment, barrier-free entrances to the building and vnekvartirnyekommunikatsii.

- ✓ at design public spaces for residents of a housing estate are not considered;

According to the principle of ergonomics in the design of the living environment is not given due attention, ergonomics as a science is mainly used in industrial design in the design of furniture, road transport. But this principle is very important in the design of housing, so it is necessary to apply it in the design of the environment in the design stage in the arrangement of furniture, the distribution of door window openings.

Research focus: developing of ergonomic requirements in the design of a residential complex of Astana. The research aim: analysis of new architectural and planning solutions, common areas and landscaping, which have not yet been designed taking into account the ergonomic principles in the design of the living environment in our country, and their consideration taking into account the climatic, traditional features and the already formed urban environment of Astana. This is an urgent problem for the metropolis, seeking to enter the list of 50 competitive cities in the world.

Research statement: If we develop the right architectural and planning solutions, comfortable common areas, improvement, where people can live comfortably, we will achieve a higher quality of life. *Theoretical and practical significance of the research:* the formation of modern ergonomic condition of the

residential architectural environment and the importance of architectural and planning solutions, common areas and landscaping are studied. *Objectives of the research:*

1) examining and analyzing the current situation in residential complexes in Astana;

2) forming the design of the interior space of the residential complex to provide common areas for all residents;

3) forming the design layout of the residential complex to maintain the proportions of the rooms in the apartments and functionality, and proper zoning;

4) taking into account the needs and wishes of all residents in the formation of the beautification of the residential complex;

5) providing and create all the amenities for people with limited mobility.

Research questions are formulated as the following:

✓ What are the architectural-planning decisions, common areas and landscaping exist today?

✓ Why is it necessary to improve ergonomic principles and approaches in the development of architectural and planning solutions, common areas and improvement of living environment of Astana?

✓ What ergonomic principles must activity for the residents of the city of Astana?

✓ Who most need these improvements?

✓ Where these improvements have already been made?

✓ When these improvements are will be reflected in the design of the of the living environment?

From all of the above we can say that there is such a trend, such a direction in which the design is becoming less focused on the object itself being developed and more and more – on the changes that the interior of the home must undergo during the development of its inhabitants of the interior space of the house. Therefore it is possible to do voodoo that the dwelling of the future will not be so cozy and comfortable. Apparently, we can talk about increasing the diversity of types of living environment on the basis of a comprehensive account of the human factor.

Creating and designing an apartment more and more will appeal to the individual not as an object with a standard set of correct parameters, but as an individual with a complex set of spiritual needs. Since at the moment the individualization of the house has become very obvious, it is necessary to create a variety of composite solutions that could sufficiently contribute to the "self-expression" of each individual in the interior of his home. But the criterion for evaluating "artistry" should not be market demand, but the discerning taste of the person who creates the space. Improving the typological qualities of the interior of apartments involves not only improving the performance of a particular type of housing, but also increasingly forecasting indicators of social efficiency.

Spirituality can become a distinctive quality of future projects. In the development of the house as a home, a qualitatively new stage begins, which will be focused on meeting the purely personal needs of the individual.

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FACING MATERIAL AS A DECORATIVE TOOL IN THE FORMATION OF THE STRUCTURAL ENVIRONMENT OF ASTANA

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In the era of globalization, in all spheres of life from year to year, it is increasingly difficult to surprise a person and correspond to his aesthetic taste. This problem is also related to architectural design. The importance of the decorative properties of not only objects, but also the multitude of materials and methods of application used for finishing its outer surface, increases. In developed countries, where they are well aware of this trend, the finishing materials fully perform both the protective function of external influences and the decorative function of the building.

Rapidly developing technologies make a big contribution in this direction. Because modern technologies not only increase the number of the above materials, but also develop methods for their production and application. On March 17, 2006, The solve of this problem was mentioned in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development of the City of Astana until 2030" was published. This strategic plan was developed in accordance with the