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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
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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architects of the whole world. 50 terms came from the Greek and Latin languages. An amphitheater, a hippodrome, cornice are terms of the Greek, while an atrium, a villa, a color came from Latin.

At the list there are also words of the German. A tile, a wing, a spire have the German roots. 19 terms are used often in modern architecture.

During the research it was also established that some terms have the Italian, Portuguese, Polish, Arab and English origin. A loggia, a pagoda, a cottage are ones of them.

Also terms of the Russian and Kazakh architecture are of great importance. A ploughshare, shanyrak are used for creation of projects.

Language pulls together the nations, experts not only in the sphere of architecture, but also other leading professions of the world. Thanks to policy of our president N. A. Nazarbayev, development the trilingualism in our country gives advantages to young specialists to study, develop and to be perspective experts in the profession. The politician the trilingualism doesn't demand to forget the native language, and on the contrary lays a way for successful integration of Kazakhstan into the world community.

Today the learning of foreign languages becomes one of the main factors of social, economic and common cultural progress. Therefore one of the predominating roles in development of our country is allocated for valuable shots which seek to be expert not only in the branch.

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DIFFERENCE AND SIMILARITY BETWEEN RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH

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The best way to get a jumpstart in learning a language is to understand how it compares and contrasts to your own. Since we're assuming you are a native (or fairly fluent) English speaker, then we'll use that to detail the more notable qualities that differentiate Russian as a language.

Well, English and Russian are very different in a lot of important language aspects. As such, it will help for native English speakers to let go of many preconceived notions before undertaking a course in it.

On a difficulty scale, many language learners rate Russian as being somewhere in the middle — not quite as easy for English speakers to learn as Spanish or French, but nowhere near as challenging as Chinese or Arabic. While my exposure to Russian is entry-level at best, I've found it

an easy language to speak. By speak, though, I mean talk in malformed but somewhat audible sentences. The real challenge, I believe, is being able to form sentences — Russian grammar is a big departure from what you're used to in English. In terms of sounds and pronunciations, though, it's quite easy, so you can parrot speakers on YouTube quite capably if you want to get a good feel for the spoken language.

There are many differences between English and Russian language in many important aspects. The first and the most important difference that one detects is the absence of word endings in English. The modern Russian language has a developed system of words endings. In a sentence each word has away to describe anything you would like. English pays more attention to verbs for describing any situation.

1. Language Family

Russian is a Slavic language in the Indo-European family— languages considered difficult for native English speakers because of their different alphabet, complex system of endings, perfective and imperfective verb forms, and unpredictable accents within words, difficult pronunciation, and different mindset from Romance or Germanic languages. While English share a lot in common with languages like Spanish and Italian, Russian is a lot closer to other Slav languages like Polish and Czech. From the spoken language aspect, Russian language's closest relatives are Ukrainian and Belarusian, the other two national languages in the East Slavic group. About 150 million people in Russia and the former republics of the USSR speak Russian as a mother tongue.

English is a West Germanic language that was first spoken in early medieval England and is now a global lingua franca. It is the third-most-common native language in the world, after Mandarin Chinese and Spanish. It is widely learned as a second language and is an official language of the European Union, many Commonwealth countries and the United Nations, as well as in many world organizations.

2. Alphabet

Russian uses the Cyrillic alphabet, some letters from which share similarities with the Latin alphabet used in English. The modern Russian alphabet consists of 33 letters, while English has 26 letters. Those new characters, though, will likely be the first hurdle when it comes to reading and writing in Russian for second-language learners, so spend ample time learning them. While we used the letters as sample as ABC but it's harder for Russians to learn what seem so easy to us.

3. Linguistic topology

Language universals can be absolute or relative. Absolute universal are true for every human language.

E.g. every language has vowels and consonants; every language has pronouns; every language has proper names; every language has syllables formed after the model CV; all the languages have occlusive consonants; if a language has two nasal consonants they are [n] and [m].

Relative universals are true only for a certain group of languages.

E.g. there's a group of languages all of which have systems of declension and conjugation. Consequently, they have agreement and government. These phenomena are universal for most Slavish languages.

E.g. If a language has only suffixes (but not prefixes) it also has postpositions; if a language has only prefixes (but not suffixes) it also has prepositions.

Some universals refer to a synchronic state of a language; others describe the language diachronically. They characterize general laws of language development.

E.g. In some Indo-European languages sound changes are a result of assimilation. Hushing sounds and affricates were formed as a result of palatalization before front vowels. This process is universal for the Russian, English, Swedish, Italian and some other Indo-European languages.

E.g. Рус: к - ч (пеку - печешь)

Eng: k – ch (chemistry - child)

Typological characteristics of languages:

1. The proportion of vowels in the total number of phonemes and palatalization of consonants. In vocalic languages consonants may be vowelized, consonants can form syllables,

double consonants are pronounced as single sounds. In consonant languages consonants may be palatalized, consonants can't form syllables, double consonants are pronounced as two sounds. The Russian language is considered a consonant one.

2. Differentiation or lack of differentiation of the word, phrase and sentence. Inflexional, agglutinating and isolating languages differentiate between the word and the sentence. Polysynthetic languages don't differentiate between them.

3. Existence or non-existence of grammar markers. Inflexional and agglutinating languages have grammar markers and differentiate between parts of speech. Isolating languages don't have grammar markers and parts of speech.

4. Polysemy or monosemy of grammar affixes. In inflexional languages, affixes express several grammar meanings at the same time. Agglutinating languages have separate affixes for each meaning.

5. Type of grammatical structure. In synthetic languages word forms are expressed by affixes, in analytical languages word forms are made up by separate auxiliary words.

Some languages don't have a fixed word order in a phrase, in others the word order is strict e.g. In Russian an attribute may go before or after a noun, in English it goes before a noun, in French it goes after a noun.

3. Phonology

The phonological systems of Russian and English are very different. It's why you rarely see Russians (even those who lived in the States for a long time) talk like native English speakers. Why is that? Because Russian only has five vowel sounds, while English has 12. In Russian, there's also no distinction between short and long vowels; in English, there are five long and seven short vowel sounds, along with eight diphthongs. As a result, native Russian speakers who speak English flawlessly isn't that common. Russian has a similar number of consonants to English, but their sounds do not fully overlap. The /θ/ and /ð/ sounds do not exist in Russian, so words such as thin, then and clothes are predictably difficult. As with many other learners of English, the /w/ and /v/ sounds are troublesome, west being pronounced vest, for example, or vice versa. The ng sound at the end of words like sing or thinking is difficult for Russian learners to produce accurately. Such words often end up as sin or thinking.

The good news for English speakers is the reverse is true for those of you learning Russian. Because you used to a wider pool of sounds, there's a good chance you'll be able to handle most any sound in the target language. The only challenge is resisting to use English sounds that aren't quite used in Russian — something you'll probably struggle with in the early stages.

Consonants in Russian and English are roughly the same amount. Their sounds, however, are not fully compatible, so you'll have to practice on some sounds that aren't the most familiar to lifelong English speakers.

Just like English, Russian has variable stress patterns, so vowel sounds can change depending on whether a letter is stressed or unstressed, while consonant sounds can change when a letter is either hard or soft. In Russian, you always accentuate one syllable in a word, as opposed to saying everything with the same strength. Also, there are no hard and fast rules when it comes to stress, so you'll have to learn it for each individual word you commit to memory. Look forward to learning and practicing when to make which sound — you'll need that in order to earn a good grasp of skills in the vernacular.

Sounds: The phonological system of Russian is inherited from Common Slavonic. The language possesses five vowels, which are written with different letters depending on whether or not the preceding consonant is palatalized. English has 12 vowel sounds (5 long, 7 short), plus 8 diphthongs.

Russian has a similar number of consonants to English, but their sounds do not fully overlap. The consonants of Russian typically come in plain vs. palatalized pairs, which are traditionally called hard and soft. The Russian syllable structure can be quite complex with both initial and final consonant clusters of up to 4 consecutive sounds.

Russian has variable stress patterns, as English. English is a strongly stressed language. In

content words of any number of syllables, as well as function words of more than one syllable, there will be at least one syllable with lexical stress. However, Russian learners may give undue prominence to words that English native speakers would swallow. Russian learners may ask questions with falling instead of rising intonation, which does not sound polite to English native speakers.

For example, we notice some similarity in pronunciation in two languages, but translation gives different meanings.

Rod – род

Sad – сад

Luck – лак

Pot – пот

Tree – три

God – год

Fact – факт

Toy – той

4. Grammar (morphology, syntactic, phonetic)

Russian grammar encompasses a highly synthetic morphology and syntax. English grammar has minimal inflection. Russian and English convey meaning through the verb systems in different ways. The Russian system is based in the concept of aspect: actions are either completed or not completed. This is shown by appending affixes to the verb stem. There are few auxiliary verbs. This contrasts with English, which has progressive and perfect tense forms, and avoids the need for affixation or inflection by the extensive use of auxiliaries.

The Russian language has 3 genders: masculine, feminine and neuter, and six cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental and prepositional. This means that there are different endings for adjectives and nouns depending on whether words are singular or plural, and also on the case and the gender of the noun. English nouns have four genders: masculine, feminine, neuter and common gender. English has subjective case, objective case, genitive case, determinative genitive pronouns and nominal genitive pronouns.

Masculine

Дядя - Uncle (though it has a 'feminine' ending and conjugates like a feminine noun, 'uncle' is 'inherently' masculine, and so дядя is too)

Поезд - Train

Самолёт - Plane

Дом - House/Home

Конь - Horse (An adult male horse)

Feminine

Лошадь - Mare (An adult female horse)

Книга - Book

Машина - Car

Гитара - Guitar

Россия - Russia

Neuter

Солнце - Sun

Небо - Sky

Письмо - Letter

Лето - Summer

Золото – Gold

And now we discuss English gender:

Masculine Gender

Nouns that tell about male sex belongs to masculine gender like Man, Loin, Hero, Boy, King, Horse, Actoretс.

Feminine Gender

Nouns that tell about female sex belong to Feminine gender like Woman, Cow, Hen, Girl, Queen, Actress etc.

Common Gender

Common Gender refers to member of species that can be male or female. These can be either male or female like teacher, child, worker, friends, cousin, neighbor etc.

Neuter Gender

On Neuter gender, maleness and femaleness doesn't apply. These are neither male nor female like book, table, pen, gold, School and rock. These are usually non-living things.

There are also differences in rules for pluralization. In English to indicate a plural number of the noun there is always the same rule (aside from a few exceptions) -s/ -es ending. But in Russian language, the way they indicate "more than one" depends on how many items they are talking about as well as on the gender of the items.

These differences result in problems in many areas. For example beginning learners often omit the auxiliary in questions or negatives: How you do that? / I no have it. The present simple is commonly used where the progressive form or perfect is needed: She has a bath now / how long are you in Germany? In comparison with Russian the modal verb system in English is very complex. Mistakes such as Must you to work on Friday? / I will not can come, etc. common among beginners. The lack of a copula in Russian leads to errors such as She good teacher.

The biggest grammar difference: Russian and English use the verb system in different ways. In Russian, usage is based on aspect, where actions are either completed or not completed. Aspect is shown by appending affixes to the root verb.

In English, we have progressive and perfect verb tenses, which help avoid the need for using affixes through the extensive use of auxiliary verbs. This is a major sticking point for a lot of language learners, as using the Russian verb system just doesn't come all that naturally. Chances are, you'll want to put in a lot of practice time forming sentences in order to master this area specifically.

This same tendency of changing the composition of words is present throughout most of Russian grammar, which makes things a lot more difficult compared to the English standard of merely adding new words to alter meaning. Such is the situation with "cases," which doesn't exist in English grammar. In Russian, however, the tail end of nouns and adjectives will always change depending on their function and position in the sentence. Be very wary of this difference (and the one with verbs above) — those two, in particular, lead to the most difficult time constructing proper sentences in Russian.

Gender is another potential sticking point. In Russian, all nouns are either one of three genders. You never refer to anything as an "it" the way we normally do in English. Chances are, you'll mess this up a lot since there's no real shortcut to figuring out gender — you'll have to learn which is which for each noun you memorize individually.

The last big difference is the lack of articles in Russian. There's a likely hood that you'll feel very awkward forming sentences without articles in the beginning. You'll get used to it the more exposure you have to the language, however. Russian has no articles. This causes significant problems because the whole concept of article use is alien to Russian learners of English, and the English article system itself is extremely complex. All Russian nouns are one of three genders. This result in problems such as: Have you seen my book? I put her on the table.

Russian is a largely phonetic language. This means that a word's pronunciation can be predicted from its spelling and its spelling from its pronunciation. This is certainly not the case in English, and usually causes Russian learners serious difficulty and frustration.

There are aspects of the Russian language which, if directly transferred into English conversation, may sound abrupt or impolite to English native speakers: Would you like to play tennis tomorrow? - No, I wouldn't or tell me, where is the railway station, please? Can you play the piano? - Yes, of course.

Russian is a phonetic language, making it easy to figure out spelling from pronunciation and vice versa. As long as you have good fundamentals on the different sounds in the language, this

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

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