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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»



14th April 2017, Astana



**ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ БІЛІМ ЖӘНЕ ҒЫЛЫМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ
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THE INFLUENCE OF THE INTERNET ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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According to the “Media-system” agency, there are about 3.3 million active users of the Internet in Kazakhstan. The influence of the Internet on the English language is one of the aspects of the problem that is called “language and technology”. People began to communicate on different websites, using special programs such as ICQ, MailAgent, Instagram and so on. As a result, there is an appearance of a new language form that can be called as “electronic language”. The Internet alongside with radio, television, mobile phones forms a universal network for communication-**cyberspace**. The founders of the Internet set certain net etiquette and the style-informal and tolerant to mistakes, abbreviations, slang and so called “smiles”. Yet even more scholarly sources contain bold statements about the ways new communication technologies are impacting on communication patterns to an extent not seen since the introduction of commercial television. According to Herring (2004) text messaging is the most mobile and ubiquitous form of computer-mediated communication in popular use. [1]

The rapid nature of the growth of this message form has meant that until recently only a small amount of research attention has been devoted to its study; there is relatively little in the standard academic Literature: on this topic. The popular press and the Internet, however, are useful sources of information in this area, and scientific articles concerning modern communication forms such as email and cellular telephony also provide valuable data on the issue.

Given the newness of the technology it is not surprising that published, systematic research on the linguistic and social aspects of mobile communication is comparatively rare.

Thus this prospective study is designed **to investigate the issue** of influence of the internet on the English language and to offer some important **insight into the problem** to reflect on the ways to solve it.

Illiterate phrases and abbreviations are often beyond the cyberspace, and even people, who generally don't use the Internet, started exploiting reduced expressions such as **AWHF** instead of commonly used “**are we having fun?**” But the well known British linguist David Crystal refuses generally accepted views on on-line communication as illiterate and degenerating phenomenon. He admires with varieties of language forms. According to Crystal, “Netspeak” phenomenon can substantially change our views on language being a new step of its development. [2]

Internet becomes especially popular among youth which “grew on computers”, and, respectively, becomes an integral part of their life. Thanks to network, they got an opportunity to avoid the problems in communication caused by the prejudiced attitude towards distinctions in age, sex, race, skin color, clothes, etc. The “anonymized” communication in network allows them to judge about each other only by messages. Certainly, as well as any other structure, Internet communication isn't deprived of shortcomings, for example, impossibility to estimate sincerity of the opponent on the other side of the monitor. However the similar type of communication attracts youth with a wide range of inaccessible earlier interactive opportunities.

An opportunity to graphically represent emotions ("smiles" or "smilies") and to imitate sounds by means of change of spelling characteristics of the word is considered to be one of the most noteworthy. It, undoubtedly, gives rise to the grandiose potential for the development of "Netspeak".

Language in itself changes slowly, but the Internet considerably accelerates this process. People form new grammatical, syntactic, punctuation, lexical and other norms, exchange the "self-composed" words with each other, extending and accustoming the whole Internet community to use these words. The web audience uses all ways of reduction of words. And it isn't aimless – people minimize time expenditure on writing to accelerate the communication process. In network the standard lexicon gets hybrid, limited forms which good example the acronyms expressing laughter can be:

lol (laughingoutloud- used for expression of usual laughter),

lmao (laughingmyarseoff–treats something very ridiculous),

rotflol (rollingonthefloorlaughingoutloud- used for mad and extremely ridiculous);and others, such asomg(ohmygod).

For English speaking audience there are special cult websites devoted to web dialects such as "LOLcat". The pictures with the image of a cat signed intentionally phonetic and grammatical changed phrases are uploaded to the website, "Leetspeak", a phenomenon at which some letters in words are replaced with figures is also often used.

Professor Crystal, mentioned above in the text, has an interesting opinion in this respect. He considers similar "linguistic games" worthy admiration. "Perhaps, these people also don't read Shakespeare or Dickens, but they cooked up these magnificent small games – and proved the creativity. I am impressed with their invention", he says.

In everyday conversation, terms from the underlying computertechnology are given a new application among people who wanttheir talk to have a cool cutting-edge. Examples from recent overheardconversations include:

It's my turn to download now, which means "I've heard all your gossip, nowhear mine"

I need more bandwidth to handle that point -I can't take it allin at once

She's multitasking - said of someone doing two things at once

Let's go offline for a few minutes -let's talk in private

Give me a brain dump on that - tell me all you know

I'll ping you later -get in touch to see if you're around

He's 404 - he's not around

He started flaming me for no reason at all -shouting at me

That's an alt.dot way of looking at things -a cool way

Are you wired? -ready to handle this

Get with the program - keep up

I got a pile of spam in the post today -junk-mail

He's living in hypertext -he's got a lot to hide

E you later -said as a farewell

Internet allows people to engage in a multi-party conversationonline, either synchronously, in real time, or asynchronously, in postponed time. I have used *chatgroups* as a generic term for world-widemulti-participant electronic discourse, whether real-time or notGrammar is chiefly characterized by highly colloquial constructionsand non-standard usage, often following patterns known inother dialects or genres. The following examples show the omissionof a copular verb (a form of *be* as main verb), an auxiliary verb, nonstandardconcord between subject and verb, and the substitutionof one case form for another:

i fine

me is 31

you feeling better now?

Distinctive graphology is also an important feature of Netspeak.The range extends from an enhanced system (by comparison withtraditional writing) with a wide range of special fonts and

styles, as in the most sophisticated Web pages, to a severely reduced system, with virtually no typographic contractility (not even such 'basic' features as italics or boldface), as in many e-mails and chat group conversations. All orthographic features have been affected. For example, the status of capitalization varies greatly. Most of the Internet is not case-sensitive, which thus motivates the random use of capitals or no capitals at all. There is a strong tendency to use lowercase everywhere. The 'save a keystroke' principle is widely found in e-mails, chat groups, and virtual worlds, where whole sentences can be produced without capitals (or punctuation):

john are you going to london next week

The lower-case default mentality means that any use of capitalization is a strongly marked form of communication. Messages wholly in capitals are considered to be 'shouting', and usually avoided; words in capitals add extra emphasis (with asterisks and spacing also available):

This is a VERY important point.

This is a v e r y important point.

Spelling errors in an e-mail would not be assumed to be an indication of lack of education (though they maybe) but purely a function of typing inaccuracy. Opinions vary. Chat groups and virtual worlds also make a great deal of use of non-standard spellings which reflect pronunciation, such as

yep, yup, yay, nope, noooo, for yes and no, or such forms as kayandsokay ['It's OK'].

Teenage users, in particular, have introduced several deviant spellings, such as *kool*

[cool] and *fone* [phone], and the replacement of a lower-case *o* by a zero, as in *d00dz* [dudes] and *l0zers* [losers], or percentagesign, as in *c%*. Among this group of users, the *k* is often used as an emphatic prefix, producing such forms as *k-kool*, *k-awesome*, and *k-k-allright*.

Examples:

Hay! Odz r he wen 2 Radio

Hack 4 a nucrys 4 hiz rainbow boxx!

Punctuation tends to be minimalist in most situations, and completely absent in some e-mails and chat exchanges. For Naomi Baron, punctuation 'reveals how writers view the balance between spoken and written language'. A lot depends on personality: some e-mailers are scrupulous about maintaining a traditional punctuation; others use it when they have to, to avoid ambiguity; and some do not use it at all, either as a consequence of typing speed, or through not realizing that ambiguity can be one of the consequences.

Features of so-called "NetSpeak" have been considered in this work. Of course, it has a great influence on "live English". People lose borders between a cyberspace and the real world, they, especially teenagers; use reductions when writing compositions, reports, forget about the necessity of observing the rules of punctuation and spelling.

Having analyzed the question of abundance of the English new words and acronyms from a cyberspace, scientists come to conclusion that this is an exaggerated judgment. According to the recent statistical data, only 10 percent of words in the text of the messages are replaced by reductions. Besides, the majority of words isn't changed in writing so that it could require change of spelling in dictionaries.

Apart all said above, Internet has enormous influence on distribution of English worldwide. Being international, English with the increasing speed occupies society, applying for the post of universal language the Internet of network. Due to a cyberspace, popularity of international communications increased demanding from people to create more multipurpose language for communication, that in its turn lead to the "Netspeak" birth and development.

In conclusion it is necessary to say that at this stage of advance in modern technologies development and distribution of the cyberspace is an irreversible process that can't be stopped by anything, being the result of technological progress itself.

"Netspeak" can be considered as a product of the Internet network, exactly as a creation of the Internet community and consequently to preserve the language and prevent its degradation educational and psychological tools will be of a crucial importance.

Professionals have to take measures and exert every effort not to allow the younger generation

to forget traditional standards of behavior and communication. Only in this way the strong basis will be built for the further development of English on the space of Internet, without risk of its impoverishment and extinction.

From the linguistic point of view, "Netspeak" is close to a slang: everyone has to know in what case you should and you shouldn't use it, that from the psychological point of view depends on education.

English is similar to the living creature, so the environment surrounding it, including the cyberspace, influences the direction of its development.

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WHAT IS THE ROLE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN MULTILINGUAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION?

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“Kazakhstan must be regarded as a high-educated country all over the world the population of which speaks 3 languages: Kazakh as a state language, Russian as a language of international communication and English as a language of successful integration into global economics”, - these words of the President of the country N. A. Nazarbayev in his first readings “New Kazakhstan in a new world” in fact were one of the main objectives for modern Kazakhstan education which has to be competitive and qualitative. The high level of globalization of the modern world has inevitably concerned all spheres of human activity. Integration of Kazakhstan into world educational process has led to the need of modernization of system of secondary and higher education in the country. Leadership of Kazakhstan has in due time defined the leading tendencies of world development and in the field of language has offered polylingual system of education as the most perspective model of education for preparation of the competitive personnel with high language competence. In the 1990s, new concepts of education were developed, including the concept of ethno-cultural education, which provides a detailed definition of "multi-cultural identity". According to this concept, "a multicultural personality is the individual with a strong linguistic awareness. Knowledge of native and state languages, learning a foreign language broadens the mind of the individual, contributes to their multi-faceted development and to the formation of tolerance and vision of the world." This definition gives us an idea of the next generation. At present, in Kazakhstan, multicultural education and multilanguage identity are both in schools and in the family, and through the media. It has a kind of continuing education. The development of multicultural and multilingual education in Kazakhstan is a priority. The development of the Kazakh – Russian - English concept is an experiment in schools and universities. Schools began implementing teaching in three languages -Russian, Kazakh and English. During this experiment, there are conditions for the formation and development of a multicultural identity that holds three languages. Students not only learn to speak different languages, but they are acquainted with the