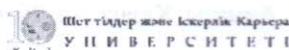


Бас редактор
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Ғылыми редактор
филология ғылымдарының кандидаты, доцент **Ж.Д. Есімова**

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still, the heroes fall during a storm with thought of death. Author of legends placed the island of St. Brandan to the Canary Islands, which were considered like the border of the human world in the Middle Ages. Staying in the mysterious world always ends tragically in both authors' writings.

Mythological two world implemented in the motive of the magic sleep in Gogol's "May Night, or the Drowned Maiden" and Irving's "Dolph Heyliger; a story from Bracebridge Hall." It should be noted the similarities in plot's construction that the heroes fall asleep in a mysterious legendary place. So, in the novel Dolph Heyliger is offered to spend the night in a haunted house. In the story there are details which indicate that this house is a symbol of the world's borders. It seems that it is lifeless during the day, but at night it comes to life the ghosts of previous owners. In addition, it is an abandoned well near the house. And the wells are often a symbol of frontiers of human and otherworldly life in the myths.

The common plot of motive in the works of Gogol and Irving is detected various the modifications of a devil's image. So, Irving's tempter of Tom Walker is the true spirit of evil, which kindles the feuds among people, patronizes the slave traders, moneylenders and thieves.

Gogol's images of Basavryuk and moneylender in the novel "The Portrait" are complicated. Basavryuk, the main hero, is called "*demon man*", and then "*the devil in human form.*" Tempters in Gogol's works don't cause compassion for their victims, and their images are sinister and repulsive. Also it is worth to note the appeal of these two writers to the image of moneylender.

Traces of the Irving's writing's influence can be found in Gogol's novel "The Portrait", many details date back to Irving's novels like "The Adventure of the Mysterious Picture" and "Story of the Young Italian." For the first time we can notice that the descriptions of a mysterious portrait are skillfully written, but then we find out that they cause the disgust for the readers. The details in Gogol description of portrait like extremely lively eyes and his gaze, which the hero feels, even covering his face are similar to Irving's writings. The descriptions of nightmares and the psychological state of the Chartkov, reminds about Irving's novel. In the story of the American writer's portrait the hero seems to be like a living person, but Gogol's Chartkov sees that the moneylender is coming off the canvas and approaches him.

The following motives and images of the story "The Portrait" reminds of Irving's works: 1) the artist, who improves his skill at the monastery; 2) the artist, who raises in the path of evil; 3) the portrait, which has mystical properties.

The motive of a mysterious portrait in Gogol's and Irving's novels is closely related to the theme of romantic art. Romantic cult of art and its mighty power were closely to both writers. The image of the mysterious portrait, in which the soul of a depicting man continues to live is typical for the era of Romanticism and in general it got a vivid expression in both writer's works.

Literature:

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KHAIRUSHEVA E.E., SALKHANOVA Z.K.,

Kazakh National University named after Al-Farabi, Almaty, Kazakhstan

EDUCATION OF POLYLINGUAL PERSONALITY IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

In the report deals with the problem of multilingualism in the context of culture - a paradigm shift in education. Reviewed scientific approaches and interpretations of scholars, explores the state of the question in a multinational Kazakhstan. It is noted that one of the trends of the modern world in the context of globalization - this extension language personality as a strategic landmark education and educational policy, which is due both to the very essence of this phenomenon, as well as the status of the speech development of the individual as the basis of all education. Naturally, that UNESCO declared the twenty-first century a century of modern polyglots. After all, an indispensable component of modern human consciousness - a sense of belonging to a linguistic community. Clearly the desire of the person to have a high status in the voice of this community: it stimulates the most complete moral, spiritual, intellectual, national human expression.

The demand for language skills and linguistic identity of multilingual information space in the twenty-first century is understandable from the standpoint of expanding political, economic, scientific, cultural and other ties. The problem of language awareness in the Republic of Kazakhstan gained the status of not only educational, but also a political orientation, has become a matter of national importance in a multinational Kazakhstan.

In the report states that the current policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan proclaims the priority of universal values of the peoples living in our country. The need for integration of our country into the world community creates favorable social, moral and psychological conditions for the development of ethno-linguistic processes is the basis of building a culture of interethnic communication. According to the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, on the use of the world's languages have no restrictions. The increasing openness of our country, the development and strengthening of inter-state political, economic and cultural relations, the internationalization of all spheres of life contributes to the fact that multilingualism is becoming really popular. Ignorance of the language can doom future generations to loss of competitiveness in the labor market both outside and inside the country, to isolation, limited capacity, the inability to fully participate in the dialogue of cultures.

Educational policy in the field of teaching the humanities is based on the recognition of the importance of languages and creating the necessary conditions for the development of polylinguism in our state. Given the various interpretations of linguistic phenomena, we note that it is not just about learning the language or two languages, but about polilingual education. At the same time guided by the following definition: polilingual is an education in the learning process when used for more than two languages.

NURLAN AYGERIM NURLANKYZY

Kazakh National University named after al-Farabi Faculty of philosophy and political science Religious studies Master of 1st course

Akshalova Bakhytgul Nadirbekoovna

Kazakh National University named after al-Farabi Faculty of Philology and World Languages, Department of Foreign Languages Candidate of Philology, Associate professor of foreign language

AL-FARABI'S PHILOSOPHY OF MORAL PERFECTION

The present work is devoted to the analysis of ethical attitudes in the work of Abu Nasr al-Farabi, which contributes to finding answers to the questions that arise in the process of education of the individual, the formation of humanistic views, as well as the development of his moral qualities.

Farabi, based on the position that the newborn mind is pure chance that is stored in a potential state, and therefore can not make a choice between good and evil action, believed that the virtues acquired by a person in the course of his life. This original state of man he calls natural, and, according to him, it is neither a virtue nor a vice, even though people may be predisposed to them as writing, reading. Man only with the improvement of his mind is able to choose between good and evil, so that he, repeating the good and evil actions, acquires a certain disposition. Both good and bad manners are purchased philosopher said. According to the thinker, a person is not bound to sin and vice, but becomes so, provided if there is no endeavor to virtue: "He who wants to learn any virtue, efforts should be made to the expulsion of evils that confront virtues as virtues are achieved rarely and only after the liberation from the vices ". Therefore, a person must attach a virtue, turning them into a habit.

According to Farabi, the perfection of man, the formation of his virtues - it is a process that lasts all his life and ceases with death. To the moral quality philosophy classifies temperament, courage, generosity, justice. But Farabi argues that perfection can be achieved with the presence of rational virtues. Thus, the philosopher emphasizes the connection of the ethical and rational, moral and mind in criticizing those who do not recognize. Based on the continuity of these concepts and their interdependence, he treats the humanistic ideals of the perfect man and virtuous society. The incarnation of genuine moral perfection and knowledge that lead to happiness, is the main idea of the philosophy of Farabi.

TUREKHANOVA AIGERIM

Faculty of Philosophy and Political Science, specialty Sociology Master of 1st course **Mentor: Akshalova B.N.**

AL-FARABI AND HIS VIEW OF IDEAL SOCIETY

Problems of an origin and functioning of human society, the principles of the organization of the ideal state, way of creation of civil and ideal society are very actual in modern conditions.

Ideas about a possibility of creation of ideal society have appeared in ancient times. One of the main places in studying of this problems are occupied also by such prominent philosopher of Ancient East, as al-Farabi Abu Nasr which has laid the foundation to east utopian view on the state and society.

The most demanded from the point of view of modern sociology and the state practice is, in our opinion, al-Farabi's doctrine about ideal society. It is his well-known allegorical treatise about the Cities – virtuous