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# КӨПТІЛДІЛІК МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ ПРОБЛЕМА ПОЛИЯЗЫЧИЯ

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## Essential research trends of multilingualism

The tendencies of development the society which demands new approaches and development of solutions necessary for carrying out the integrated actions in multilingualism problems for receiving bigger effect in knowledge of foreign languages are considered in this article. It is necessary to intergrate academic experience with innovative methods of research to create a model formation of communicative competence in continuing education and that's why the relevance of the study to justify the need to improve the quality of education in polylinguism, create an effective model in linguistic and speech phenomena are determined multilingual situations and specific professional communicative roles.

*Key words:* multilingualism, language policy, multicultural education.

The accumulated rich empirical experience of the description the various languages vitality within studying language situations needs theoretical reconsideration, generalization and systematization related to a language situation of Kazakhstan.

The language policy is defined as an integral part of national policy, as the theory and practice of conscious and purposeful influence of certain entities (the government, public group, parties, class, etc.) on a course of language development, as purposeful and scientifically reasonable management the functioning of existing languages, creation and improvement of new language means of communication.

The increasing role of foreign languages with influence on consciousness and activity of broad layers of population is observed in the last decades. It is also necessary to take into consideration that the knowledge of foreign languages is very significant in the sphere of personal and professional communication of the person that motivates desire of native speakers for expansion their language competence and knowledge of foreign languages.

The strategic course of the language relations concerning modern Kazakhstan is reflected in the Message of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A.Nazarbayev «New Kazakhstan in the new world» dated 2009: «Kazakhstan has to be perceived around the world as the highly educated country which population uses three languages. These are the Kazakh language that is an official language, Russian is as language of international communication and English is a language of successful integration into global economy» [1; 2].

The president of the country N.A.Nazarbayev developing a new course of the country in a counterbalance to a global challenge — the crisis of values of our civilization, designated the aim that means the introduction into the dialogue of cultures and civilizations. Nursultan Abishevich defined a sphere of influence of Kazakhstan on a global stage of this kind of activity — «to become the bridge for dialogue and interaction of East and West.

N.A.Nazarbayev set the specific tasks for domestic education. Education has to become competitive, high-quality, in order the graduates of the Kazakhstan school could easily continue studying in foreign higher education institutions. Thus the main strategic objective consists in keeping the best Kazakhstan educational traditions alive, and providing graduates of schools with the international qualification qualities, development of their linguistic consciousness on the basis of mastering state, native and foreign languages.

Kazakhstan remains the multiethnic and multiconfessional state that is confirmed by current language situation which characteristic is given in the Concept of language policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. It should be noted that the crucial idea almost in all documents in the field of language policy is need of mastering several languages.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of competence in several languages. It is almost impossible to imagine life of the modern person who doesn't know a foreign language, as the majority of modern means of communications are focused on people who know language more or less. The system of multilingual education and its successful realization in some leading higher education institutions of Kazakhstan is the means of achievement the goals set by the President.

The purpose of multicultural and multilingual education can consist in formation of the person able to activity in the multinational and multicultural environment, which has the developed feeling of understanding and respect of other cultures, ability to live in peace with people of different nationalities, races and beliefs. The multilingualism with the corresponding principles of humanity can stimulate a humanization in national system of education. Explanation of need of a priority of the native language culture as a whole which actively adapting languages of other people becomes stronger, rich and unique is the methodological principle which appears as the conceptual solution of social and philosophic problems of a humanization of multilanguage educational space of the modern world.

The reference of modern researchers to culturological bases of language functioning is justified as the language is related to culture as a part of the whole, and others believe that language is only a form of expression of culture, the third ones believe that language is neither a form, nor a culture element. The language «... so deeply roots in all human behavior that there is the little part in the functional side of our conscious activity where language wouldn't take part ...». Without having understood language it is impossible to understand the person in his mental, intellectual, cultural and social spheres, in his stories. «... is of large informative value for understanding of some most difficult questions of psychology of thinking and that amazing, the most difficult movement in life of human spirit which we call history, either progress or evolution. «... the culture can be defined, somehow, that this society does and thinks, language is how the person thinks» [2].

Priorities and imperatives of new language policy of independent Kazakhstan are defined by tendency to correspond to requirements of the multiethnic population of the country, to consider features of a language, demographic and political situation [3].

In the modern world it is impossible to underestimate increasing influence of information technologies on everyday life and a working environment where the knowledge of foreign languages is just necessary for full and competent work (where the most widespread kind of activity is working in the Internet): communication, online conferences, foreign partnerships. The knowledge of a foreign language is leading to business connections that are expansion of international relations as a whole, to their strengthening. Any state will develop successfully and can enter harmoniously in a series of the leading countries of the world if it manages to create for the citizens good conditions for obtaining qualitative and modern education [4].

The concept of expansion the sphere of state language functioning, increase of its competitiveness for the years 2007–2010 is directed on improvement of quality the state language studying, ensuring functioning of a state language in all spheres of public life, increase of its role as a factor of strengthening of an international consent and Kazakhstan patriotism.

The concept of language policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan defines Russian language as the main source of information in different areas of science and technology, as a communication means with the countries near and far abroad.

In this regard the problem of language education obtains new perception, and the fundamental idea is that studying of any language has to be accompanied by studying the culture of native speakers of this language. Nevertheless the process has to proceed in parallel. In connection with this it is possible to speak about the multilinguocultural education which should result a multilingualism of citizens of society. The components of this multilingualism should be the native language that strengthens understanding of belonging to the ethnos, the Kazakh language as state, knowledge of which contributes to successful civil integration, Russian language as a source of scientific and technical information, foreign languages and other non-mother tongues developing abilities of the person to self-identification in the world community.

«Transition from industrial society to post-industrial information society causes importance of every kind of possible development of communicative skills at younger generation. That's why it is no coincidence that UNESCO has declared the XXI century as the age of polyglots. Learning of foreign language can be

introduced in all types of schools (not only at specialized schools with enhanced learning of foreign language or linguistic gymnasiums) as an obligatory subject, or as an obligatory subject for option, or at least as an optional class» [5].

N.V.Baryshnikov who is one of the famous experts in introduction of the second foreign language (on a basis of French language), considers that: «It is possible to state that introduction of a foreign language in the curriculum of comprehensive school became a real step on a way to multicultural education, to formation of the multilingual personality. Further expansion of teaching practice at school of two, three foreign languages is represented as actual measure which can prevent unification of languages. Learning of foreign languages in other countries prolongs life to learned languages and gives vital forces to the native language of trainees».

Learning of foreign language contributes also to realization of pedagogical aspect of teaching — «training of trainees in art of the human relations as principle, to general communication skills and to communication in the multicultural sphere in particular. This is a big pedagogical problem of a full development of the personality, formation of such major quality as the communicability (sociability) causing feeling of completeness of life, feeling of personal success, self-confidence. Thus the foreign language at school is the first, but very essential stage in formation of the linguistically interesting personality. Linguistic education, i.e. studying of languages and cultures, is closely connected with realization of two major tendencies in the modern world: fundamentalization of education and intellectualization of the personality.

The concept of a national system of education in Kazakhstan demands search of new approaches and methods of education of younger generation taking into account modern conditions. One of the important tasks facing the teachers is the understanding of national education idea in conditions of trinity of languages and effective use in educational process of positive experience of the people which are united by the general outlook.

Realization of social and pedagogical potential of traditions is the most important condition of a continuity of generations, process of identification of the personality. It is not concerning the return to the antiquity which differs from the modern reality, but it means the reasonable use of cultural traditions in education.

Social institutes in their activities for preparation of younger generation to life in society should consider such factors of traditional education as the features of family education, an originality of a family structure and specifics of communication among the relatives and in a foreign environment, ceremonial nature of festive and game culture, uniqueness of applied art and traditional craft.

Work with younger generation assumes creation more natural environment for formation of the personality, and exactly here it is necessary to be especially sensitive, sympathetic and competent and master pedagogical technologies.

Studying of a state language in the educational organizations is carried out constantly. Studies have frontal and subgroup character, and also are integrated with other kinds of activity (acquaintance with environment, fine art).

All studies are structured with application of training equipment. Similar forms of work attract the child and give deeper knowledge of a life and culture of the Kazakh people.

Besides the main classes in studying of a state language the additional educational services giving new opportunities in learning the language are organized. And development of a multilingualism is considered as the instrument of formation of the multicultural personality. All conditions are created for achievement of this goal. Pupils can attend additional classes of foreign language at school. One of the directions of educational work is interest of pupils, training in specialized educational institutions, with enhanced learning of foreign language. This form of work has a positive tendency. Children show good results at school and also when entering the higher educational institutions and colleges.

Integrating in the activity training and education of trainees, organizing, operating and controlling pedagogical activity, self-development of the personality of pupils, having available all the necessary appliances (public buildings, the equipment, finance), we have powerful theoretical, practical and experimental potential for the successful solution of the main objective — education of the competitive graduate which knows the state and foreign languages, able to show communicative abilities in the different situations, focused on saving, reproduction and enhancement of national and cultural property.

The multilingualism of young generation of Kazakhstan citizens should become one of results of performance these specified tasks. The president of the country emphasized that now «we are taking active measures for creation conditions in order that our children should learn actively the Russian and English languages along with Kazakh language. Thus the one of priority tasks in education and in our life is the creation of the multilingual person as competitive basis of our state. Relevance of multicultural and multilingual

studying is defined by a general world tendency to integration in economic, cultural and political spheres. We understand multilingual studying as purposeful process of introduction to world culture by means of several languages when learned languages appear as a way of understanding the sphere of special knowledge, mastering cultural, historical and social experience of various countries and the peoples.

Answers to the problems of a language situation connected with a problem of multilingual education owing to its complexity and multidimensionality, can be found only in case of studying, the system and complex analysis of theoretical concepts of various scientific schools. Therefore the works of scientists in the field of philosophy, ethnology, pedagogics and ethnopedagogics, sociology and ethnosociology, psychology and ethnopsychology, linguistics and ethnolinguistics serve as an example for research. (I.L.Bim, N.D.Galskova, P.B.Gurvich, R.K.Minyar-Beloruhev, E.I.Passov, G.V.Rogova, N.Chomsky, W.Rivers, etc.).

So world outlook positions can be determined by A.Kunanbayev's philosophical doctrines which are directly related to a problem of the personality and its formation, main point of the sociological concept of Sh.Valikhanov, and also ideas of the Kazakh educators and teachers Y.Altynsarin, Zh.Aimauytov, A.Baitursynov, M.Zhumabayev, etc., allowing to realize the importance of the native language in development of the personality.

Comprehensive character of language policy in Kazakhstan shows conventionality of any differentiation of language policy types, nevertheless identification like language ideology allows to reveal subjects of language planning, their reasons and aims, to explain a choice of this or that direction of language planning, to describe the sociolinguistic factors influencing policy and, to some extent to predict its chances for success.

Famous scientists in their researches of the state multilingualism mention that the multilanguage countries are economically more developed. (D.Zh.Fishman). Thus the statistical analysis shows that linguistically heterogeneous and linguistically homogeneous countries can be developed and undeveloped. However linguistically mosaic countries (a significant amount of languages) are undeveloped and poorly developed while the developed countries show high grade of language homogenization.

The understanding of a role of languages in the modern world with special sharpness faces a question of productivity of learning the languages and increase of level of language skills. The concept of a development of education in the Republic of Kazakhstan is directed on high-quality updating of forms and methods of training the professional personnel that will meet the requirements of worldwide standards. Much attention is thus paid to multilingual education which is considered as the effective instrument of preparation for activity in the conditions of the interconnected and interdependent world.

Nowadays one of the tasks is introduction of society to universal, global values, formation of abilities to communicate and interact with representatives of the neighbor cultures and in world space. The foreign language is an important means of communication along with the Kazakh language having the status of official language, and Russian that is the language of international communication [6].

The main goal is a development of the multicultural personality which is able for social and professional self-determination, who knows history and the tradition of its people, speaks several languages, is able to carry out communicative and active operations in three languages in all situations, and strives to self-development and self-improvement.

The history of society shows that prosperity of society depends not only on economics and technology, and on the general culture, but on culture of the word. Training of the flexible specialist having high level of culture (including cultures of the word) is the main problem today.

Successful development of multilingualism is impossible without planning and distribution of language. Planning of language mastering is understood as the activity directed on increase in number of people speaking this language, distribution of language is understood as redistribution of language functions for creation or improvement opportunities and desires to learn language and language distribution by influence at the same time on a number of speakers, and on language.

The success of planning language mastering depends on social factors and a social context. There are situations when use of an innovation precedes ability to use it. For language planning it is necessary to know what type of behavior needs to be changed — understanding, an assessment, knowledge or use.

Realities of the present stage of society development, a language situation in Kazakhstan that is multinational, with centuries-old history where the people, the nations, cultures mixed, dictate the need of development the basic methodological principles and approaches to formation of the sociable language personality now.

In the opinion of the President N.Nazarbayev «... Kazakhstan is unique and strong with its multinationality. There has been created the unique multicultural space on this earth ... Multiculture of Kazakhstan is a progressive factor of society development. The Euroasian roots of the people of Kazakhstan allow to connect east, Asian, western, European streams and to create unique Kazakhstan option of development the multiculture» [1].

Multicultural education in the Republic of Kazakhstan is one of the main directions in society at this moment.

In our age of high speeds and a lack of time, in the age when memory of computers and their speed grow too fast, and memory of the person doesn't process the increasing volume of information, with strict requirements to educational process and the high standards to work, comparison of expenses of time and efforts during the studying and development of any field of knowledge (a foreign language in particular) with advantages which the pupil obtains after mastering this subject becomes an actual task.

The main thing now is not only a knowledge of several languages, but understanding and ability to use the skills acquired in the course of studying in everyday life. Nowadays the international standards of modern education are directed on training of the educated, thinking and creatively developed person, able to adapt in our quickly changing world and a modern social and economic environment. Many people realizing it spend more and more time to studying not only English, and also at least to one or two more foreign languages. More often than others we see combinations of English, Spanish, German and Chinese languages. Also quite often the qualitative knowledge of a foreign language allows the person to obtain specialty abroad. Such education can be as additional to already available education or new that is directly connected with its professional activity. It was noted long ago that the people who know foreign languages well, involve in scientific work more actively, attract to various firms and the organizations, trust them to represent the organization at the international conferences and meetings that raises their authority [7].

For last years the considerable work on studying and development of multilingualism is performed in the country, and its results are appreciated in many directions of development the country. At the same time multilingualism development is the tendency of Kazakhstan to integration processes and increase of a social and communicative role of languages functioning [8].

The term «education» (English word) in modern English explanatory dictionaries defines the act or process of introduction and obtaining, a request and giving the general knowledge, development the ability to show good judgment and reason competently.

In this work we show interpretation of the problem «Essential research trends of Multilingualism», its contents and structure is disclosed, components of this trend are defined; need of statement and studying is substantiated.

The importance of research of multilingualism consists in research of theoretical bases, disclosure of its contents, structure, definition of components of the main studied phenomena and their interrelation. Results of research and conclusions are significant for social diagnostics and forecasting of influence of multilingualism in society development.

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**Көптілділікті зерттеудің көкейкесті бағыттары**

Мақалада шет тілдерін меңгеруде керекті нәтиже шығару үшін көптілділікті дамытудағы біріктірілген шараларды өткізудің жаңа жолдарын талап ететін қоғамның даму үрдістері қарастырылған. Үздіксіз білім беру жүйесінде коммуникативті құзыреттілікті қалыптастыру моделін құру үшін академиялық тәжірибенің инновациялық әдістер мен ықпалдастығы қажет. Осылайша зерттеудің маңыздылығы көптілді білім беру жағдайындағы білім беру сапасын жақсарту, демек, лингвистикалық және тілдік құбылыстар көптілді жағдайға және нақты кәсіби коммуникативті рольдерге негізделген тиімді модель құру қажеттілігіне шартталған.

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**Актуальные направления исследования полиязычия**

В статье рассмотрены тенденции развития общества, которые требуют новых подходов к выработке решений, необходимых для проведения интегрированных мероприятий в вопросах полиязычия, для получения большего эффекта в знании иностранных языков. Отмечено, что необходима интеграция академического опыта с инновационными методами исследования для создания модели формирования коммуникативной компетенции в системе непрерывного образования. Таким образом, актуальность исследования обоснована необходимостью улучшения качества образования в условиях полиязычия, а значит, создания эффективной модели, в которой лингвистические и речевые явления детерминируются полиязыковой ситуацией и конкретными профессионально-коммуникативными ролями.

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