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Therefore to get the expert work effectively with foreign literature he must be a mature reader, learn to use methods which are adequate for a specific reading objective and allow solving it in a correct way and rather economically.

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**Omarova A.M., Ashimkhanova S.Z.**

Teachers of foreign philology and translation studies chair  
Buketov Karaganda State University

### WHAT MAKES EDUCATION SO COMPLEX

#### *Abstract*

*This article will attempt to answer on the question what makes education so complex in Kazakhstan. The issue will be examined in regard to two aspects economic priorities for the future and governmental policy, as these two concepts are more significant for a modern Kazakh society.*

**Ключевые слова:** концепт «образование», система образования, трилингвизм  
**Key words:** concept of education, education system, trilingualism

The concept of education is not easy. In reality, it can be presumed that education is really challenging, multipurpose and at the same time a universal thing for our modern society. This is particularly true if attention is drawn toward the growing number of pupils and students as well as the knowledge that learners are required to obtain. Diane Ravitch [1] expressed her opinion about this by quoting, “There are no simple solutions, and no miracle cures to those problems. Education is a slow, arduous process that requires the work of willing students, dedicated teachers, and supportive families, as well as a coherent curriculum”. With that being said, such questions emerge as to whether or not we need ambitious, costly, and impracticable education plans, as well as whether or not we agree with the way in which the curriculum has been decided upon, especially if the values taught at school are the ‘right’ ones, and etc. As we begin to delve into modern varieties of education models, it is quite complicated to answer all of these questions.

The system of education in Kazakhstan in general is similar to all other educational systems in the world: kindergarten, primary school, lower secondary school, higher secondary school, and tertiary institutions. Notwithstanding the primary goals might differ and this can lead to different educational material and methods of teaching. The global changes and increased international standards provoke new problems and set new demands on Kazakh education system. General awareness of the need for changes and improvements in preparing students for their future profession, in order to be more productive under a changing environment, is increasing. World history is replete with examples, which could illustrate the role of education in the transformation of the social system and its further development. It is enough to recall the ‘Japanese miracle’ phenomenon, on the base of the old, established for centuries in the Japanese educational model. The shift to the European standards made qualitative changes; these impacted all sectors of Japanese society. To make such a serious step was not easy, especially for a patriarchal,

conservative country. After many years, it has become clear how farsighted and vital this decision was for Japan, as Japanese now considered one of the most successful and economically developed countries [2]. Any strategy therefore is needed to employ all governmental goals toward the education system, in belief of future economic success and development of a country. Particularly in Kazakhstan, the strategy is based on Nursultan Nazarbayev's annual Address of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the People of Kazakhstan. There are a great number of them with the first one issued in October, 1997 and the last one given in November, 2014 [3].

Since 2005, on Nazarbayev's initiative, a new state program of education development has been implemented. The main provisions of the approved strategy are affecting all stages of the Kazakh education system and are making it more complex. Development of the program was due to macroeconomic stabilisation and a stable political situation in the country after the fall of the USSR, which allowed the Kazakh authorities come to grips with social issues, including education. It is clear that the education system of our country requires the adjustment of the political course, in order to accomplish all the goals of the state.

It can be stated that the introduction of the 12-year learning model of education is underway in Kazakhstan; however, this process has not developed everywhere and has a number of challenges, especially considering organisational and methodical nature of Kazakhstan. Moving the education system to the European standards requires a better development of a 12-year learning model of education and a gradual shift away from the old Soviet model of education. According to the president's programme 2050, the final transition to this new learning model is expected to be implemented by 2020. This will provide the opportunity for the entire national education system to work as an integral mechanism in accordance with international educational standards [3].

The political influence on the education in Kazakhstan can also be clearly seen in a desire to improve language learning. Nowadays the policy of trilingualism is extremely popular in Kazakhstan. This goal has been set by Nazarbaev, to the people of Kazakhstan as he reminds a modern Kazakhstani should master three languages – Kazakh, Russian, and English, because it is a mandatory condition of one's own well-being (Nazarbaev, 2012-2016). The President noted in his annual Address (2016) that the internal unity of the state is extremely important in the current situation in the world. Currently in Kazakhstan, along with the Kazakh language, schools offer more than 10 national languages to the people living in the country. This provides an opportunity for all representatives of national minorities in Kazakhstan to join in its own culture, history, and obtaining the knowledge in their native language [4]. Nazarbaev (2012-2016) states that: "Exalting own nation and at the same time humiliating another nation is impossible and unacceptable. So that is why I am talking now about the mastering of three languages. Kazakhstan people should know the state Kazakh language, Russian language - the language of our closest and powerful neighbour, and one of the six languages of United Nations. Through the language we can perceive the beauty of great literature works and great cultures". The introduction of trilingualism has greatly changed the traditional educational system of Kazakhstan, and has made it considerably complex.

The factors above and other political issues make our education quite diverse. This goes to show how significant and important political impact can be in developing our education for the sake of successful managing and directing. Human development is a strategically important goal in the development process of a country [5, 332]. For the development of a modern and flexible education system in Kazakhstan, policy must focus on the increasing role of human capital, ensuring equal educational opportunities to all and achieving high educational standards (Nazarbaev, 2012-2016). All of this information confirms that education in Kazakhstan is under a positive and considerable political influence and this outcome will determine the directions and goals of education in general. Economic factors affecting the development of education are also very closely linked to the country's political course. Successful modernisation of education, due to the efforts of the national state development planning of the educational system, can yield to improvement of human capital and economic growth [6, 292-301]. In light of this, education is recognized as one of the most important priorities of long-term Strategy "Kazakhstan-2030" [3]. The overall goal of educational reform is harmonising the learning model of European education with the new socio-economic environment of Kazakh reality. The President of Kazakhstan has also set a goal for the Republic to be in the top 50 most competitive countries in the world [7]. Therefore, improving the education system plays an important role in achieving the economic goals of this country.

The last President's Address to people of Kazakhstan declares, "That creating a science-based economy first of all increases the capacity of Kazakhstan science in general. Therefore, the legislation on venture capital, intellectual property protection, support for research and innovation, and the commercialisation of scientific research should be improved" [3]. Additionally, social targeting and the balance of social interests should become the foundation of modern educational policy. The strategic objectives of education modernisation can only be achieved in the process of constant interaction between educational system with the national economy, science, culture, health care, all relevant departments and public organisations, parents, and employers [8, 302-313]. Educated personnel should be more informed about the complex system of education in schools and universities. In order for these goals to be successfully achieved, these systems need to be coherent with the strategies and aims for education in Kazakhstan.

In conclusion, there are many factors affecting education, which are making it complex regarding Kazakhstan's reality. Education as a social field is based on the development of scientific and technological capacity. This should not be seen as an accompanying factor, but viewed as one of the principle factors of economy and politics, as well as having the same features and controlled methods.

This article attempted to show that education is a quite complex system, and found out that state control over education is very important because it directly affects the future development of the country. In this regard, special attention in reforming the educational process needs to be devoted to correcting the problems of education management and financing. The reforming of this sector is not only limited to economic issues, but the government should also take into account the issues of quality and relevance of education to modern requirements. The ability to train citizens is classified as investment in human resources. These specialists then begin to form the intellectual capital of the nation. Such investments must harmoniously relate to the progressive development of the productive sector and the economic policy of the state.

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#### Ryskeldina A.A.

Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, associate professor  
Department of foreign philology and translation studies  
Buketov Karaganda State University

#### MOTIVATION AS FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL ORIENTATION OF THE FUTURE SPECIALIST

#### *Abstract*

*In article orientation acts as a motive and as a behavior regulator – satisfactions of the leading requirements of interests of the person, in particular needs of improving of the professional skill.*