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PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF TRILINGUAL EDUCATION IN KAZAKHSTAN

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Abstract: This article discusses the current policy of "Trilingual Education" in the country and its advantages and disadvantages; One of the ways for Kazakhstan to join the ranks of developed countries will be presented, and the harm and benefits of a trilingual education program for the nation will be discussed.

Key words: Trilingual Education, native language, future and development of the country, foreign language, modern country, international cooperation, language difficulty

For the future and success of the country, the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan - President Nursultan Nazarbayev suggests paying special attention to such factors as "Competitiveness", "Trilingual Education", "Computer Literacy", "Knowledge of a Foreign Language", "Cultural Openness". Acquiring the virtues worthy of the XXI century is a noble task facing every individual today. Today, the era of new technologies sets high standards for the professionalism, education, intelligence and cognitive abilities of every Kazakh.

Language is revered and powerful in any nation, in any country. Our native language is Kazakh. Kazakh language is a wonderful language with a long history. It is an invaluable heritage inherited from our ancestors. It is a native language, which, thanks to our sovereignty, has turned its back and deepened its veins.

Due to the changes taking place in society today, everyday life proves that society needs creative activity and a creative person, and in this regard, today there is a great demand for educational institutions and teachers. The main purpose of teaching English is to form the basis for students to be able to communicate in

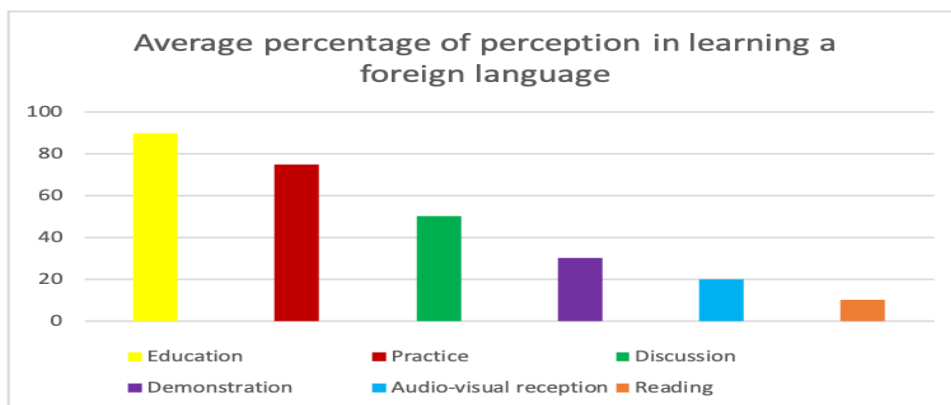
English in real life. The history of teaching English dates back hundreds of years. The history of teaching English in high school dates back to 1947. Many changes have taken place since then.

The development of new approaches contributes to the teaching and development of foreign languages. Good command of English is important for the comprehensive development of students, quality education, good results in life. Due to this, there are many methods that allow you to effectively teach modern English. Therefore, every teacher should be able to use best practices while developing their creativity. Thus, the educational process of the country's schools has changed radically, new types, methods of teaching, innovative pedagogical technologies in a new direction have emerged, which have led to a complete renewal of the content of education.

The relevance of the introduction of a model of trilingual education in secondary schools of the Republic of Kazakhstan is:

- Increasing demand for a multilingual, multicultural personality in today's Kazakh society;
- Education of future generations in Kazakh patriotism, culture of interethnic relations has become a topical issue;
- Creation of conditions for the full integration of ethnic minorities into the economic, social and cultural processes of Kazakhstan, while preserving their ethnic identity;

The role and importance of education has increased in the era of Kazakhstan's entry into the world community. The content of foreign languages in secondary schools is being defined and the requirements for it are being clarified. By teaching a foreign language alongside Kazakh and Russian, the teacher not only improves students' listening, speaking, reading and writing skills, but also teaches them a culture of communication with those around them. Improving students' ability to speak a foreign language is the main goal of all school education. Through a foreign language, students get to know the world, get acquainted with the culture and life of the country where they study the language. In order for students to communicate properly in a foreign language, they need to listen and understand what is being said. "Trilingualism is a phenomenon of alternating use of three different languages in the process of communication of a particular person, team, population in a particular society," - said B. Hasanovich, every effort is being made to use it today.



Picture 1: Average percentage of perception in learning a foreign language

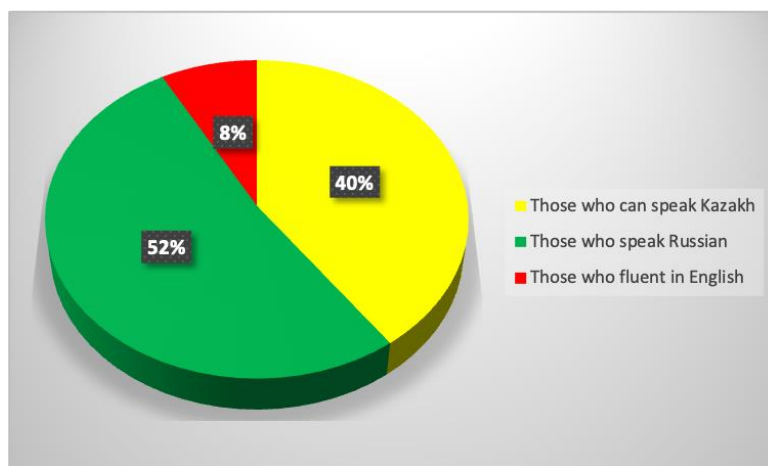
In the process of learning a foreign language, a person enters the system of thinking and enters the spiritual world by mastering the words and sentences of another nation; reveals the national identity of a new nation. By speaking a foreign language, he thinks in the same way; this will bring them closer to the nation. Most importantly, knowledge of other languages brings people and people, nation and nation, people and people closer.

Speaking of the disadvantages of implementing a multilingual policy:

One-sidedness of trilingualism is achieved through the forced introduction of language learning in various ways, causing irreparable damage. Professor Z. Akhmetzhanova says that trilingualism, which is dominated by other languages, leads to a narrowing of the use of the official language, which in turn hinders the formation of national consciousness.

However, in addition to these benefits, multilingualism has its downsides.

Forced multilingualism exacerbates and contributes to ethnic strife; intensifying antagonistic contradictions in society and realizing the superiority of one nation over another. This leads to the abandonment of part or all of the speakers of the native language and the transition to another language, which in turn leads to the destruction of their language and the assimilation of the nation. Thus, multilingualism serves as a bridge from one language to another, that is, from one's own nation to the spiritual world of another nation. In his book "Death of a Language", scholar David Crystal writes that it is enough to introduce bilingualism in order to destroy a language or a nation. Then the number of speakers is large, that is, the invading language assimilates and absorbs the weaker language. Without it, the number of our compatriots who speak their native language in our country is declining. We can see it in the diagram:



Picture 2: Indicators of language proficiency of the population in Kazakhstan

In conclusion, in the context of globalization, fluency in English allows you to master innovative technologies, implement scientific ideas and educational programs. In order for the nation to develop and join the ranks of the "Eternal Country", first of all, to preserve the national code, to enter the era of globalization with its own national identity, and to become one of the most competitive countries in the world.

In conclusion, no matter how many languages you speak, no matter how great the achievements of world culture, each of us must remember that we must preserve our national code and never forget the eternal wealth of our nation - our native language and national values.

The future of our country will be better if every Kazakh, respecting his language, speaks fluently in three modern languages and communicates freely with any part of the world.

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PROBLEMS OF REALIZATION OF MULTILINGUAL EDUCATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN.

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Abstract: The current linguistic situation in Kazakhstan allows us to speak about the trilingualism as an essential factor in strengthening social harmony. The article examines the problems and prospects of trilingual education. Trilingual education in the Republic Kazakhstan is the most important strategy and one of the main directions of state development. The priorities of the linguistic education and principles of formation of linguistic personality in the educational environment of Kazakhstan are emphasized, and different points of view on the problem are compared. What are the pros and cons of trilingual education for Kazakhstan? Trilingual awareness is not simply the knowledge of 3 languages. It is the possession of linguistic knowledge, the ability to identify the linguistic organizations of different languages, the understanding of language functioning, speech actions.

Key words: international relationships, competitiveness, cultural integrity, state language, multilingualism, Politic of three-languages.