

G.M.Abilkassov¹, A.K.Zhakhan²

¹Karaganda State Technical University;

²Ye.A.Buketov Karaganda State University
(E-mail: bek_29_98@mail.ru)

Formation of Youth Elocution in the Technical Higher Education Institutions

There is considered the improvement of teaching methods of Kazakh language and development of the students rhetoric who are training in the highest technical educational institutions in Russian. After mastering the state language as a means of relationship and its social parties, internal content, there follows the formation of a communicative developed language personality. There are also considered the question of need for use of the texts which improve the process of quality improvement of the records management maintenance in the state language in the technical organizations with introduction of professional terminology by the profession. These technical are based on development of scientific and professional speech of the students of the higher education institutions. The main goal is the increase in number the experts and professionals in the technical sphere who possess the large vocabulary of Kazakh language. Today it is important to create the condition for the students of technical specialties for independent learning both the speech oratory and scientific terminology for what it is necessary to follow the system of training.

Key words: technical, program, culture, combination, scientific, national, spiritual, emphatically, society, orpho-epic.

In the groups which are studied in Russian in higher education institutions the discipline Kazakh language according to the approved calendar plan has been thought for twenty years. Gaining of fame of Republic of Kazakhstan as an independent state, Kazakh language's raise up to the status of state language, adoption of the State program of languages development of republic of Kazakhstan require reforming of the whole knowledge system, especially in order to form from today's youth of our society the citizens who know the national language, culture and for that to raise them up to level of an individual it is very significant to know the state language.

One of the large gifts of God to the people is language. «Language is a superiority of man's humanism, one of his weapons» — said the great scholar A. Baitursynov [1]. A man is distinguished from all creatures by his consciousness and language. By means of language it is perceived man's mental world. It seems that in language it is hidden the whole existence. Language is a treasure of the human being which is passed from generation to generation, his great wealth. Each language is a world in itself. The backbone, basis of national consciousness, foundation, and attribute of noble rank and motive power of any nation is its language. In expansion Kazakh language's field of application and social role as the state language the development of spoken language of Russian-speaking audience, especially of the students is becoming the present-day demand.

A man reaches the goal through his mother tongue. Language is the basis of our nation. This is power of the language: it is able to make completed the never-ending, achieved the inapproachable, and to continue the discontinued. As it is said «Nation's language is nation's belief», any nation and any ethic group should be able to honor its main value — the mother tongue. Turning the attribute of our state, independent country — the mother language into the basis of all human being is the primary duty of each patriotic person. If any Kazakh who knows his national dignity can understand his being a descendant of a Kazakh, nevertheless where he studied will never forget his language. We should understand where is national education, national dignity there it is a language.

Language in the human society serves as a means of conversation and relation. Language and society are closely interconnected, firstly, no one society can live without the language. Without the language a nation disappears. Secondly, the language can exist only where society exists. For society's living language is necessary.

Language is real history. It contains the best practices and wisdom of the nation which are gathered for centuries. Despite whether large or little its senses, each nation in own language described its desired wishes and beautiful inner world, respect to all beneficence, imprecation to all existence preventing its happiness. Language is a history of creating it nation, its genealogy, reminiscence and sounds of its life. M.Zhumabayev said the following phrases about that very quality of language: «The wide Kazakh steppes, now quiet

as breathless night, then vertiginous and passionate history, in the broad prairies suddenly migrating way of life, tranquil and quiet enduring disposition of Kazakh people — everything is describes and shown in Kazakh language [2]. Consequently, language is very valuable phenomenon which objectively lives in the life of human society, serves as communication tool, and is considered as a tool of thoughts. In that case language development is very responsible and complex branch of methods of teaching mother tongue. The cause of its complexity is that it is directly depends not only on the mother tongue which carries out duties of development of baby language and on literature, but also on its speaking activity. The main subject of research of language culture is a word, right pronunciation of word, its orthographic spelling. As a result the thought's clearly and distinctly, emotionally and beautifully sinking in.

Expressiveness of the word is designation of emotional state of a person during conversation, in the other words, ability to correctly pronounce each sentence.

A. Makarenko said about that: ... «You should be able to speak that by your words everyone could feel your will, your culture and your identity» [3].

To speak expressively and meaningfully is a regularity leading from the ancient spoken literature patterns and oratorical speech. It is necessary to write a word as correct as telling it listenable, melodiously, and impressively.

It is known that most necessary factor for the language to become language is thinking, reasoning. Thoughts accumulated in the mind of a person are reflected by means of language, and even it is expressed by speech any number of times it is incomprehensible if doesn't comply with a certain speech system. Thought influences on language, and language influences on the words, the word generates speech.

The language is a system of verbal labels. And a label is a particle denoting reality and entity. With the help of the language we express our thoughts. The highest comprehension and instinct which is the performance of intelligence and that provide depiction of life is inherent only to a man, and it is a form directly connecting with act of speech. In other words, when forming these images people use language, make conversation with each other with the help of language, and to describe the whole essence of a figure and express it they break language blocks. If to take into consideration the scholars who told about language and speech, there is a special conclusion — conclusion of F. de Saussure. In his opinion, language is sound itself, its sounding. Meaning that language is symbolization of all the sound marks. Distinguishing the language and word, F. de Saussure precisely indicated the differences inherent to each of them. Language is social, and speech is separate phenomenon. Language is a constant and long-term tendency, and speech is inconstant and changes frequently.

From there, the scholar differentiated the language and speech and said that they were closely connected with each other. T. Kordabayev defined the problems concerning language and speech in Kazakh language and tried to show their differences: «Speech is use of language in the process of communication for the purpose of expression the own thoughts. Telling that he explained that language and speech act in concordance with each other.

Honoring the language, enriching and improvement is not only expansion of its field of usage, but also preserving its harmony and concordance and clarifying its substantive overtone. Sometimes even an educated adult person speaking to the public inserts such the excessive words as jigamy, whatsit, what-d'ye-call-it, whatchama-callit, sort of like, kind of like, you know etc., and speaks incoherent, ungainly, and bothers his listener. As our elder scientists told not just ones, language culture is observance of language norms and writing correctly, not only speaking corresponding to norms of pronunciation. To exercise skills of using the set expressions and synonyms, to display erudition and comprehensive knowledge, to speak coherent using phrases of emphatic speech, skill of getting across his opinion, exactly and understandably, expressing the logical thoughts correctly, orthographically, expressively and metaphorically are referred to the language culture. Today the language of our youth is boilerplate, too ordinary and even straightforward. They did not master the language flexibility of our nation, artistical device of the language, and tone of voice. The problem that in their conversational speech the proverbs and sayings, aphorism, synonymous and proverbial expressions are hardly ever met deliver us troubles. We can even hear that today there are many old people who are not able to speak with a speech full of meat. Opposite to that it is said that in the time past the young generation who grew up hearing the sensible and rational words from the oracular forcible speakers, listening to them for a few hours without missing a beat and took them for a model, and in such a manner those generation satisfied their thirst for knowledge, mastered the secrets and all diversity of oratorical art and could express their thoughts by the literary language. When there were not the TV and all people were illiterate the young generations could retell the valuable words and significant expressions and trained themselves

to talk expressively and correctly. They could bear in mind and be able to use the proverbs and sayings, conceptual poems and pieces of art. The population was like a school where they deeply learned the art of speech. According to the old people the youth who grew up in such an environment were very responsible for their words, reached the main content of thoughts, and tried to speak better less, but of higher quality. About our people of that time one said «The one of each Kazakh is akyn». Unfortunately, with the passing of the years there are lesser both the people with aganippe and those who understand poetry and can feel it.

Preaching of our ancestries is also considered to be the epideictic words which have been passed through from generation to generation for many centuries and where performed among our nation. The preachments and morals of the great people were said with a view to educate and bring up our generation, acquiring such high and noble qualities as honor, compassion, kindness, respect to the elders and dignity, etc.

As it is said «Mother's milk enlarges body height, and mother's tongue enlarges consciousness», it is known that the young generation of those days in the proper time understood the meaning of the loaded words of the wise, all-knowing old people and their instances which they learned during whole life, and tickles their ears by the thoughtful, cognitive, silver-tongued eloquence, by significant narratives, eposes, emotionally thrilling, teaching the young generation to the moral and aesthetic well-being. Mother's tongue and national education are similar notions. I can say that by the language the young generation is thought and trained for many things.

We quote the following passages for the purpose of that the young generation which keeps in memory the commandments of our forefather Abai as: «A man who takes into consideration quips of the wise men will be wise itself» [4], had respect to the wise words, learned and read the beautiful thoughts and edificatory, «immortal» words about the splendid particular qualities of mother tongue.

Today such passionate speeches of individuals are widely spread among the people, constantly repeated and became eloquence told by wise men. They are: «A gentle answer turns away anger, but a harsh word stirs up wrath», «A word spoken is past recalling», «All doors is past courtesy», «Fair words break no bones», «First think, then speak», «Many words hurt more than swords», «A gentle response diverts anger, but a harsh statement incites fury», «Handle them carefully, for words have more power than atom bombs», «To speak and to speak well are two things. A fool may talk, but a wise man speaks», «Language has three important uses — it expresses thought, conceals thought, and takes the place of thought», «After all is said and done, more is said than done», «The words we say will teach if we practice what we preach», «When you are arguing with a fool, make sure he isn't doing the same thing», «Words are a pretext. It is the inner bond that draws one person to another, not words», «But if thought corrupts language, language can also corrupt thought», «The limits of my language means the limits of my world», «The words. Why did they have to exist? Without them, there wouldn't be any of this», and the others. In such a way our ancestries influenced on upbringing and educating the young generation to humanity and beneficence. What is more powerful than word? In order to express the own opinion exactly and precisely there are very important keeping the ethic norms, good manners, courtesy, simple-heartedness along with correctly choosing the expressions and clues in finding the solutions, and talking with coherent speech at the ordinary communication with the people. By means of power of the word our people taught and educated the young generation the correct life. Culture is ability of the people to think and analyze themselves and the others all around. It is very culture which turns us into the persons who take responsibilities for benevolent, reasonable and moral obligations. Culture is a total of man's moral and material consciousness and features by which his sense qualities are clearly defined. Any culture is storage of our peculiar, unique, unmatched value, because each people is recognized and perceived by his tradition and moral constitution. Culture is the main belief and the basic heart of our nationality.

The people who cannot appreciate its language, belief, arts, in other words its national values can lose his dignity and merit. Undoubtedly, a man who lives for his land, his people and his own nation can understand these words.

Our President N.A. Nazarbayev splendidly said the following phrase: «Intellectual wealth and culture are the main values of society». Now it is better to tell in full about the culture: in order to answer the question «What is culture?» I think it would be reasonable to dwell on the etymology, that is to say, on the history of emergence of this word meaning the complex notion. To Kazakh language this term (Madeniyet) came from Arabian word «Madaniyat» — «city». It is connected with the notion which was formed at the time of Muslim culture prosperity.

In the ancient time the notion «culture» meant «to cultivate the land». Later, more precisely in the proceedings of Cicero (45 B.C.) meaning of this word became more profound and stood for «Soul perfection».

In the course of time in the European languages the word «Culture» began gaining the meanings as «to educate», «to develop», «ability», «to respect». In the all fields of culture it should be observed the national identity. Especially to preserve the language culture, to know the mother's tongue very well is civil duty of everybody, backbone of service to society. On the pages of the press the different issues are brought up concerning the modern cultural and moral conditions of our people, development of traditions and mother's tongue. One of such problems is enrichment of the language which is the backbone of the people's cultural life, their value, and it is indisputable that only in case they open-up their inner possibility in order to still more enrich, update and improve the language our culture will prosper. «Language culture is correctly using the words when speaking to adjust, harmonize them and express correctly, to observe the rules of orthography and punctuation, to write orthographically correct, to appropriate apply all beauty of elocutionists and the other such procedures».

«Language culture, if to say by scientific language, is abiding the lexical, grammatical, orthographical, orthoepic, stylistic norms, improvement of that law without any breach» — said the corresponding member of NAS RK, Professor Syzdykova R.

Language culture is the degree of development and improvement of language norm, language methods. Language culture denotes «culture of word», reasonably using the word.

Speaking along with fulfillment of communicative function discloses the spiritual wealth of the man's inner world, discovers the inward man. The word displays your views, standard of culture, knowledge, and judgment.

For this reason to the speech culture there always has been paid particular attention. Speech culture is also referred to the art of word.

A silver-tongued person speaks in a civilized manner and skillfully.

The science language culture can also be divided into oral speech culture and writing culture — using the words.

The culture of oral speech is closely connected with eloquent speech and the speech at which orthoepic norms are observed. Speech norms do not depend on orthography. And the words are not always read how they are written. Because Kazakh language in its nature is sonorous and melodic language. To talk meaningfully and expressively is one of the laws of verbal literature's treasures. When communicating both observing peculiar laws of language and knowing elocution techniques, also having rich vocabulary is very important.

And if your speech is just boilerplate it will be like in case which the great akyn Abai said: «The beautiful reflections in your heart tarnish at expressing».

You should not constantly repeat a word, but try to use equivalents and synonyms, and your thought will become understandable and impressive. We should take for a model eloquence of the pundit men and great scholars who spoke beautifully using the simple phrases. The intellectuals read, heard, and they know that M. Auezov in his speech and written works offered the masterful pattern of using the proverbs and sayings, phraseological combinations and popular expressions which are considered to be the people's wisdom [5]. He used the epitomes, the best samples of mythological products, of the great writers of his time, of people's speech, of the best pieces of the world literature and tried to express his own reflections beautifully and impressively, for this reason he is considered as a master of eloquence. And what is more we can say the same about the works of Gabit Musyrepov, Gabiden Mustafin. When improving speech culture it is important to use the dictionaries, normative directories, reference books, orthoepic dictionaries. And dictionaries of synonyms, phraseologies, homonyms, and grammatical definition dictionaries. At the time of communication people understand and communicate with each other not only by the words, but also using body language, which include their face, eyebrow, hands and some other facial gestures. In addition, a speaker speaks changing his vocal rhythm. Because of these reasons at conversational speech there are often met finishing the speech without ending of the sentence, replacing the members of sentence, speaking without choosing expressing and so forth. In the lexicon of conversational speech there is a peculiar equivalent of synonymous words.

Ability to talk is ability to think. In that case, to think correctly should offer an opportunity to write correctly.

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Г.М.Әбілқасов, Ә.К.Жақан

Жоғары техникалық оқу орнында жастардың сөйлеу мәдениетін қалыптастыру

Мақалада қазақ тілін оқыту және жоғары техникалық оқу орындарында орыс тілінде білім алатын студенттердің риторикасын дамыту әдістерін жақсарту жолдары қарастырылды. Өзара қатынастар құралы ретінде мемлекеттік тілді және оның әлеуметтік жақтарын, ішкі мазмұнын меңгерген соң, коммуникативті-дамыған тілдік тұлғаны қалыптастыру керек. Сондай-ақ мамандық бойынша кәсіби-техникалық терминологияны енгізіп, техникалық ұйымдарда мемлекеттік тілде іс жүргізу сапасын жоғарылату барысын жақсартатын мәтіндерді пайдаланудағы қажеттілік туралы мәселе зерттелді. Берілген техникалық мәтіндер жоғары оқу орындарының студенттеріне ғылыми-кәсіби сөйлеуді дамытуға негізделді. Басты мақсаты қазақ тілінің сөздік қорының кең көлемі бар техникалық саладағы білікті мамандар мен кәсіпқойлар санын ұлғайту болып табылады. Бүгінгі күні техникалық мамандықтар студенттеріне сөйлеу риторикасын да, ғылыми терминологияны да өз бетімен зерделеу үшін жағдай тудыру маңызды, ол үшін оқыту жүйелілігін қолдану қажет.

Г.М.Абилқасов, А.К.Жақан

Формирование культуры речи молодежи в высшем техническом учебном заведении

В статье исследовано совершенствование методов преподавания казахского языка и развития риторики студентов, обучающихся в высших технических учебных заведениях на русском языке. С освоением государственного языка как средства взаимоотношений и его социальных сторон, внутреннего содержания, отмечено в статье, формируется коммуникативно-развитая языковая личность. Авторами рассмотрен вопрос о необходимости использования текстов, улучшающих процесс повышения качества ведения делопроизводства на государственном языке в технических организациях, а также внедрения профессионально-технической терминологии по специальности. Подчеркнуто, что данные технические тексты способствуют развитию научно-профессиональной речи у студентов в высших учебных заведениях. С целью увеличения количества квалифицированных специалистов и профессионалов в технической сфере, обладающих широким объемом словарного запаса казахского языка, авторы делают вывод, что на сегодняшний день важно создать условия студентам технических специальностей для самостоятельного изучения как риторики речи, так и научной терминологии.

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