



Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың  
**«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ - 2018»**  
XIII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясы

### **СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ**

XIII Международная научная конференция  
студентов и молодых ученых  
**«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ - 2018»**

The XIII International Scientific Conference  
for Students and Young Scientists  
**«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION - 2018»**



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**THE CONDITION OF LANGUAGES OF INSTRUCTION IN KAZAKHSTAN ON THE WAY TO TRILINGUALISM DEVELOPMENT**

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Kazakhstan is a multinational, dynamically developing country with its history and cultural heritage. Nowadays Kazakhstan accepted trilingual system. English as international language is included in the training system in kindergartens, schools, colleges and universities. The status of Russian and Kazakh languages in the country was governed by the two basic laws: the Constitution (1995) and the “Law on Languages” (1997). The Kazakh language is the state language of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In the governmental institutions and local governments the Russian language is officially equally used with the Kazakh one. It means that the Russian language in Kazakhstan has an official status and can be used in all spheres of society. Preservation of the sphere of functioning of the Russian language is provided with the aspiration of integration in Kazakhstan and preservation of the common cultural and educational space within the CIS countries. The use of the Russian language is described in the “Law on Languages” in detail and the authors of the bill suggest to change the main provisions of it. The acts of governmental institutions, accounting and statistical, financial and technical documentation can be developed in Russian. The Russian language can be used in court proceedings while concluding contracts and transactions, and the authority has the right to respond in Russian to citizens’ statements. The State guarantees secondary, specialized secondary and higher education in the Russian. The Russian language can be used in the sphere of culture, art and scientific activity. The Russian language is restricted in its use in the sphere of mass media. According to the law “programmes on TV and radio broadcasters, regardless of their forms of ownership should be more in the state language than in other languages.”

However, it was difficult for electronic mass media to meet the requirements due to the lack of Kazakh “content”. Programmes in the Kazakh language are broadcast more often in the evening and at night when the audience is minimal. On the contrary, programmes in the Russian language broadcast in “prime time”, when the number of viewers and listeners reaches the peak. Besides, the residents of the country have free access to satellite television and can watch Russian channels ignoring the Kazakh speaking TV channels. As for the printed mass media and online content, we can state that the Russian language still dominates. In practice, the Russian language dominates in Kazakhstan, and it is stimulating motivation for Kazakh nationalists concerned with the disproportionately small role of the state language. According to the population census of 2009, 64.4% of Kazakhstani people possess the Kazakh language, and 94.4% – the Russian language. The Kazakhs constitute 63.1% of the population, and 11.7% know the Kazakh language at elementary level. It is obvious that this language problems are felt, to a considerable extent, by the titular ethnos itself. If the representatives of the Turkic people living in Kazakhstan – Uzbeks, Uighurs and others know the Kazakh language well enough, Slavs, on the contrary, rarely know it because in real life they do not need it. The Kazakh language is necessary in the bodies of government power, which is why there are no Russians, but in other spheres of life the Russian proficiency is quite enough. According to the data, 84.8% of people are fluent in Russian and it is understood by almost all the inhabitants of the country. A forthcoming bill developed by the Ministry of Culture of Kazakhstan must radically transform the linguistic space of the country. The most radical changes it proposes to introduce, are to the “Law on Languages” (1997) which regulates language use in various spheres of government and public activities. The main innovation is the requirement to communicate with

the authorities only in the Kazakh language and all the documents must be prepared in Kazakh including appeals, complaints and statements. Responses to the appeals of the citizens will also be given in the Kazakh language.

Verbal communication of the people with officials is not regulated in the bill, but judging by the spirit and content of the document it must also be conducted in the Kazakh. The accounting and statistical, financial, technical documentation of bodies of government power must be conducted in the Kazakh language. Commercial organizations can optionally carry paperwork in Russian. All answers of the government organizations to the statements of physical and legal people must be written in the Kazakh language. Non-governmental organizations can give replies in the Kazakh language or in statement language. Names of all legal properties should be given in the Kazakh. An exception is provided only for foreign and joint enterprises, the names of which should be transliterated in Kazakh, and in some cases in Russian. [1]

Requirements for advertising and commercial information are a milder. The bill requires forms, signs, announcements, advertisements, price lists to be presented in the Kazakh language, but in some cases it is allowed to be in Russian or other languages. 1580-1586 State language proficiency of government officials is determined by a special state standard. The bill provides, no requirement for Russian language proficiency, however article 7 of the Constitution of Kazakhstan directly says that the Russian language in Kazakhstan is official and can be used in the power alongside Kazakh. Kazakh language proficiency is becoming an essential for “special kinds of government service” as well. It means that officials of security, defense and law enforcement agencies which form the supporting framework of any state must know the Kazakh language. What is even more significant is that, from January 1, 2013 test results for the Kazakh language are expected to be a necessary document for employment. In the sphere of education these innovations are not yet noticeable, despite quite radical “Kazakhization” changes that have occurred in previous years. The bill requires that in all private schools the share of Kazakh groups will not be less than 50%. According to the developers of the law, the Kazakh language “must function” in the sphere of science as well, including in the writing and defending theses. However, in practice, the implementation of this requirement is not seen. It is permitted “if necessary” to use the Russian language.

For the media, the previous quota is kept, stating that the amount of programmes in the Kazakh language should not be less in time than in other languages. The “promotion of the Kazakh language” is charged as the duty of the Kazakh media. President Nursultan Nazarbayev has called Kazakhstan citizens to learn three languages - Kazakh, Russian and English. "Knowledge of three languages should become a standard practice for us. We are teaching these languages to our children starting from their first year at school", he said. Nazarbayev emphasized that all the Kazakhstanian citizens should strive to know their national language. “Lifting of one nation through humiliation of other nation is unacceptable. That is why I am talking about trilingualism," he said. "Kazakhstan has to know its official language – the Kazakh language.[2]

The Russian language is the language of our big neighbor and one of the six UN languages. This language enabled us to access the great Literature:, the great culture. And why we should learn English? What pluses from knowing foreign languages? Every language is a wealth for a person. We need the English language to enter the global arena. Out of 10 million books published in the world about 80% are in English. The science, all the new developments and information – they are all in English nowadays and there is 3500 foreign companies in Kazakhstan and the local citizens need English to communicate with them and use the equipment they bring into the country. English is not good only in economic situation of our country it is also important for other domains.

On the systematic basis the state language is taught to the staff of the Presidential Administration of the RK (PA RK) according to the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan: the “Law on languages”, “On Government Service”, “On administrative procedures”, “On normative legal acts”, “On the First President”, “The state program of the functioning and development of languages for 2001-2010 years”, Presidential Decree of the RK from 7.02.2001. № 550 and Presidential Decree of the RK from 30.05.2006. № 127, “The concept of expansion the functioning

of the state language sphere, increasing its competitiveness for 2007-2010 years” approved by the Decree of the Government of the RK from 21.11.2007, № 1122. So all levels of government bodies and their leaders are responsible for the realization of the state status of the Kazakh language. The possession of the state language is becoming a component part of Kazakhstan patriotism. An impressive example of how personal and professional tri/multilingualism can serve a higher state official is, President Nursultan Nazarbayev (2007), who is “fluent in Kazakh, Russian and Ukrainian languages, and who understands perfectly the speech in most Turkic and Slavic languages. He often addresses citizens of the fraternal countries and representatives of other ethnic groups in their native languages. He is familiar with the theoretical foundations of the leading world languages, and he is able to converse confidently the conversation in English as well”. In the framework of the Constitution of the Republic and in the context of fundamental rights and freedom of a man the same ideal of polyglottism is present. The President calls upon all citizens and, first of all, his direct subordinates – the government officials. “The Kazakhs themselves must communicate in the Kazakh language otherwise we can’t demand it from others,” – said Nursultan Nazarbayev. Government officials themselves, as agents of political course of the President should go in the forefront of scientific educational and social-linguistic progress. [3]

In conclusion, if Kazakhstani people will master three languages it would make our country greater. The vision of the President of the country is to educate a Kazakh citizen who is equally bilingual in Russian and Kazakh, with the strength in English by 2030.

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### **TRILINGUALISM AS PASS TO THE BIG WORLD**

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Increasingly, the excitement is developing around the language policy in Kazakhstan. The government's proposal to introduce trilingualism in schools has caused mixed reactions in society. Some consider this language policy as an excellent idea; others regard this initiative negatively. Let us analyze what will trilingualism become for Kazakhstan: pass to a large world or threat to a national identity.

#### **Trilingualism: language policy of Kazakhstan**

Language is not only a means of communication; it is the soul of the people, the guardian of traditions and culture. The linguistic diversity of Kazakhstan has always been the first priority in our country. This can be proved by the Law "On Languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan" which was issued in 1997. It says that all languages of the Kazakh people represent national treasure.

President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev notes the importance of education for the development of the Republic. In particular, it is necessary to focus on the study of Kazakh, Russian and English.