



ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ БІЛІМ ЖӘНЕ ҒЫЛЫМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ  
Л.Н. ГУМИЛЕВ АТЫНДАҒЫ ЕУРАЗИЯ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ



Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың  
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В сборник вошли доклады студентов, магистрантов, докторантов и молодых ученых по актуальным вопросам естественно-технических и гуманитарных наук.

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language. But it depends on deeply thought language policy of the President and the ability of national intelligence to preserve and develop the culture, history and language of the Kazakhstani people.

Kazakhstan is recognized as a politically stable and dynamically developing state in today's global community, according to this the country can act as an example of wise language policy implementation which promotes progressive and equal development of all nationalities languages and maintaining their cultural values. This policy is the epitome of the great Kazakh educator thoughts Abai Kunanbayev: "Knowledge of a foreign language and culture makes a person equal with these people. It is necessary to study, to find out what other nations know, to have similar to them rights, to become a support and protection for own nation. "

The Head of State emphasizes the importance of multilingual education, development, improvement of the ways and mechanisms of its implementation until 2020 at all levels of education in his annual message and in the "Strategy" Kazakhstan-2050 ". The result of these transformations should involve preparation of not only high qualified but competitive specialists in the international community with knowledge of several languages, who are able to continue their education and internships in foreign universities, as a consequence, freely integrate into another cultural environment. [5].

In order to achieve this policy, the country has is carried out a number of conditions, including the introduction of multilingual learning in national and also private universities throughout the country. Starting from 2015 the number of such educational institutions will increase, on par with it the preparation teaching staff will strengthen such position.

Polylingual personality has more aspirations and in a certain sense abilities to move forward, not only on a personal level, but also sociocultural; such kind of person has access to a larger sources of information, which in turn has positive impact on educational level. Maximizing the number of multilingual population, our society will have all chances for becoming one of the most developed nations.

In this manner, we have reviewed the concept of "multilingualism" as a progressive factor for integration into the world community and on the basis of this study, we gave the author's understanding of this concept.

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#### **VANISHING MINOR LANGUAGES IN THE MULTILINGUAL WORLD**

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Language is associated with power. In the globalized world, power of dominating languages plays significant role in jumping geopolitical boundaries, and therefore, making smaller languages negligible. Scholars and experts have determined main regions, where revitalization efforts could be applied in order to avoid extinction of many native languages.

One language dies every 14 days. It can be calculated that by the next century almost all of the 7000 languages will die, mainly because societies choose to speak English, Chinese or Spanish instead of their native language. What is lost when a language goes silent?

If to look through statistics, it can be found that per one there are one million speakers, since 7000 languages are spoken by seven billion people. However, if to dig deeper, it can be observed that only 85 languages are spoken by almost 87% of world's population. [2]

Nowadays, languages spoken in the provinces are no longer protected by national boundaries or natural boundaries of languages that dominate the world of communication and trade. Parents in tribal villages often encourage their children to move away from the inhabited lands of their ancestors. Parents indeed try to get for their children an access to languages that allow more education and success. This inevitably leads to the ignorance of native language by the young generation. However, nobody is to blame.

Currently, any language, which has the power and the media, is the key to ethnic minority young people to survive in this globalized world.

### Tuvan language

Republic of Tuva, which is located in the Russian Federation, is inhabited by a nomadic ethnic minority, Tuvans. Tuvan language is one of the small in the world. Although they speak Russian and English, they absolutely perfectly know their native language, which is spoken by a minor 235,000 Tuvan citizens. Since every language contains many words, which are connected to their natural inhabitant place. For example, music form of Tuvans, that is throat singing, or *khöömei*. Some words are even cannot be translated to other languages, because, as mentioned before, those words are indeed special and transfers the true environment of the Tuvan citizens. For example, *khøj özeeri* is the Tuvan method of killing a sheep.

Moreover, *khøj özeeri* has a meaning of kindness, compassion; *aryštaar* is when a Tuvan shaman cleanses the house to call for the spirits of hearth and home, to purify; *songaar-go* back/the future, *burungaar-go* forward/the past (Tuvans believe the past is ahead of them while the future lies behind. The children who flock to this bungee-cord ride outside the National Museum of Tuva look to the future, but it's behind them, not yet seen; *ezenggiler* means to sing with the rhythms of riding a horse, this word is used to describe styles of throat singing, which is an art among Tuvan herders, perfectly capture their distinctive sounds. *Ezenggiler* evokes the pulsing rhythms of galloping on a horse. *Khei- át* air horse which is evoked in singer when he or she plays *igil*-national instrument, means the spirit which singers experience from harmonic sounds of *igil*; *anayim* means "my little goat"; *ak byzaa* is said to the less than one year white calf. As Tuvans are nomads, they have various names for the livestock according to animal's age, gender, colour, etc.

Certainly, dominant language in Tuva is Russian and Chinese, since this place is located between these linguistically powerful countries. Furthermore, there are a mere 235,000 Tuvan speaker beside 328 million English speakers and 845 million of Chinese speakers. Nevertheless, this does not affect the strong potential of language of Tuvans, as this language possesses newspapers and books, written in Tuvan, and not having the language on television of globalized world does not make much difference in the level of maintaining the Tuvan language. Moreover, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, Tuvan language has stabilized by being contributed with more literature in Tuvan language and classes of Tuvan language at schools.

For the best of its fortune, Tuvan language is not among harshly endangered languages, however, it could be. Nonetheless, it is mostly predicted that there is a long way of prosperity ahead for the Tuvan language. [1]

### Aka language

Palizi, mountainous region in the northeast of India. Citizens here are mostly agrarian, they grow their own rice, oranges, spinach, and so on. The living conditions are comparably low, and Aka spot is mostly isolated, because it is indeed hard to reach such a mountainous region. How they preserve their language? That leaves a respect room for the mythological stories told from a father to his son. Therefore, if some disputes between citizens take place, the stories told by the olds are a great escape from the difficult case. However, young generation is mostly being swallowed by

media in Hindi and English, thus letting their mother tongue to continue vanishing from the Earth. Nowadays, there are fewer than 2,000. Hence, this is a serious argument to claim that Aka language is one of those under danger of extinction.

Aka measure personal wealth in *mithan* a breed of Himalayan cattle. Family of a groom pay eight *mithan* in order to buy him a respectable bride. However, the most essential wealth of a Aka girl is her *tradzy* necklace, which girls' "must wear" treasure on the wedding day. This beautiful necklace is made of yellow stones from the local river. *Tradzy* is passed from mother to daughter as a family treasure.

Aka people are unique in their extreme politeness and peacefulness. Take for example the word *mucrow*. In southern Indian language this would sound rude and mean "old man", however, in aka language *mucow* has much deep and respectable meaning: respect, deference, endearment. Aka housewife calls her husband a *mucow*, even he is young, this shows that she respects his husband and has a respecting attitude towards him.

Another interesting fact about Aka language is that it divides animal classification into "eatable" and "not eatable". Which refers to Aka people's special attitude to the nature that surrounds them.

Aka people pay special attention to the marriage and family issues. Here are some examples in Aka language: *chofe gidego* means "looking at liver", that is a marriage is not recognized until after the ritual slaughter of a *mithan*. A type of cattle, when its liver can be read. The verdict: a small spot might signal an accident in the couple's future but otherwise a happy life; *shobotro vyew* means to calculate bride price using twigs. To be precise, the price for an Aka marriage is negotiated with bamboo sticks. The groom's side lays down a number representing money and gifts, and the bride's family counteroffers. Families can huggle for months using the same sticks; *nichleu-nuggo*-wise, compassionate, tolerant. This word is used for a respected old people who, among Aka citizens, proved to possess humility and wisdom. [1]

### Seri language

The Seri people, living in the lands of Mexico, are in tight relationship with animals' behaviour, owing to their lifestyle-semi-nomadic. The olds of Seri citizens claim that Seri language is not only a tool of communication, but also a unique instrument to raise a child in the proper way. Child, who has been brought up by learning Spanish, and another educated in Seri language have a great difference between them, as Seri language raises a special spirit of a Seri person. Currently, there are about 650-1000 speakers communicating in Seri language. How they maintain their language? They simply do not cultures in Mexico to interrupt to their culture and values. Two things that Seris do not like and look with a great supicion are material wealth and not Seri people, so called "outsiders". Generally, Seri people are so negative against material inheritance, that when a man dies, his relatives inherit stories, songs, advice, and not anything from his possessions. Another point is that Seris regard "outsiders" so hostile that they make up new words for imported goods. For instance, *ihíisaxim an hant yaait*, which means a Seri car muffler, into which the breathing descends. Recently, a new type of a shark was discovered. Seris for their part, have known this shark for centuries and call them *hacat*, owing to this fact, new for science *hacat* was officially named *Mustelus hacat*.

Turning to some Seri words: *ziix quih haasax haaptxö quih áno cöcacaaxaj* means one who strongly greets with joy, peace and harmony. There is no greeting among the Seris akin to a handshake or wave, but they raise both their hands and show a respect on this way; *hant iiha cöhacomaxoj* ones who have been told the ancient things, those who still pass through traditional knowledge; *hepem cöicooit* one who dances like the white-tailed deer, this is danced along with the traditional melodies; *ziix hacx tiij catax* means thing that moves on its own (car); *atcz/azac*-daughter of a parent's younger sibling/daughter of a parent's older sibling.

Particularly Seri language appeared to be curious for many linguist scientists, since Seris are close with the nature surrounding them and therefore, Seri vocabulary is rich in potential scientific discoveries. [1]

One language dies every 14 days. That could mean the end for words like tradzy, azaac, khei-at. Linguists claim that by the next century almost half of the languages may go silent. Currently nearly one thousand languages are classified as endangered languages, which carries a risk of being extinct in the near future. [1]

When small communities abandon their languages and switch to English or Spanish, there is a massive disruption in the transmission of traditional knowledge between generations - about medicinal plants, growing food, irrigation equipment, navigation systems, and seasonal calendars.

This is the time to take an action to preserve such a valuable source of history of the past and future-minor languages. In two Americas only there are 866 endangered languages spoken by 16.2 million two Americans population; Africa itself has 284 languages that are threatened to become extinct in the nearest future, and there are a mere 5.4 million speakers; Australia and Oceania-210 endangered languages with its 322,000 speakers; Europe and Asia share 177 and 933 endangered languages respectively, and these continents are inhabited overall by a hefty 114.4 million people whose mother tongue is under an alarm. [3]

The ongoing collapse of the world's biodiversity is more than just a metaphor for the crisis of language extinction. Many ignore the unique opportunity, which could be achieved by doing deep researches on these vanishing languages. The fact is that, minority languages mostly provide keys to unlock the secrets of nature, because their media tend to live in close proximity to the animals and plants around them, and their conversation reflects differences they observe.

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#### **WESTERN FEMINISM IN GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE**

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Nowadays, it seems as though not a day goes by without mentioning women's rights. Although every woman would likely to agree with many feminist points relating to the evils of domestic violence, injustice and unequal pay, the real question still remains. Is it only privilege of 'white middle class' women? What is feminism in contemporary women's eyes? And more importantly, what does the term 'feminism' mean?

Every word has its history and "feminism" is no exception. One often finds references to late nineteenth-century definitions in some dictionaries. The Oxford Dictionary speaks of feminism as equivalent to femininity, as in the state of being feminine. Nevertheless, this concept, originating in France, even though from the 1890s, is a term which is identified with the political movement for women's rights. In Spain, the Royal Academy Dictionary defines feminism as a "social doctrine which allows women the abilities and rights previously reserved for men." [1]

The core of the modern feminist movement is its opposition to "traditional gender roles". Feminism began as a movement built by affluent western white women in order to challenge the idea that the woman's place was at home and nowhere else. It sought to show that women could be successful outside the house as professionals and thinkers, while also making the case that women