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To conclude all mentioned above, we can clearly see that the Kazakh language needs to be investigated completely and thoroughly by the psycholinguists as there are many features of this language which make it a bit difficult to learn and to speak. Anyway, after making such investigations it will be probably easier to understand why the Kazakh language is not the most spoken language in Kazakhstan though it is a state language. The President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev noted that "Kazakhstan is the only post-Soviet country that is still polylingual. Other Central Asian countries speak their native languages." He also emphasized the fact that "by 2020 or 2025, many people in Kazakhstan will speak Kazakh, as the modern generation learning it from the early age now will be grown by then. Only in this case the requirement to good knowledge of the Kazakh language would be appropriate". [11]

We hope that linguists and psycholinguists of our country will take matters into their own hands and that in the future all Kazakhs will speak their mother tongue.

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THE ISSUE OF MULTILINGUAL JOURNALISM IN KAZAKHSTAN

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The press is called the "fourth power", and this not an exaggeration. The influence of the mass media on the hearts and minds of people is really great. The press and media are justifiably a necessary tool to building democracy and contributing to the artistic, scientific, technologic, political, and socioeconomic development of any country, and specifically to Kazakhstan's internal and global prosperity, the inter-cultural and inter-civilizational harmony amongst nations, and planetary peace. As a multilingual and multicultural, mass media, contribute to the strengthening of peace and harmony in our multiethnic republic. Journalism is one of the most troubled, responsible and vibrant professions. It is an honor to become a chronicle of the contemporary life. At the same time journalists are obliged to fulfill their civic duty to contribute to the revival of the homeland.

Today the readers of Kazakhstan get press, television and radio programs in more than 10 languages, among which along with the basic, Kazakh and Russian languages, Ukrainian, Polish, English, German, Korean, Uigur, Turkish, Dungan and others. To illustrate with, there are English 'West Kazakhstan Today' published in Atyrau, 'Uigur Avazi' in Southern Kazakhstan, Tatar 'Fiker Umet' published across Kazakhstan, 'Turkmen TV' and others. All these mass media receive state financial support. Internet, satellite and cable television are getting the dynamic development. The country information market uses modern technology extensively: a nationwide TV and radio channels are distributed through a national system of satellite television, all the technological systems of the Kazakhstani TV and radio are presented in digital format, satellite channel CaspioNet was introduced in 2002. Widely are distributed such programs, like BBC, Deutsche Welle, radio Freedom, Polish TV, Russian mass media; more than 80 representatives of foreign Mass media are accredited in our country, including the major news agencies, BBC News, Associated Press, France Press, Reuter, ITAR TASS, etc. And this diversity and multilingualism promotes the rapid development of the media, creates a unique landscape of information field in Kazakhstan.

In Kazakhstan journalism and all of its aspects are directly connected to such phenomenon like liberty of opinion expression and liberty of choice what language to speak and conduct work in. Multilingual journalism takes a huge role in creation and maintenance of democratic multilingual country since its nation forming parts are able to consume products of mass media published in that language which is to be more convenient or desirable for them. And here raises a very deep question – What is a key to such enormous unique success that has been reached in Kazakhstan? Further responses to the issue are given and practical illustration for them follows as well. Jurisdictional, social and even political bases of media and lingual well-fair are discussed and explained in the article.

The first reason for Kazakhstani mass media and its lingual freedom beneficial position is the 7th section of law regulating language issues and the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan that guarantees every citizen the ability to speak his own native language or any other he wishes. Moreover, mass media owners are free to choose a language to publish materials in, as says the jurisdictional law of media activity in Kazakhstan, so it is allowed to create new media service in any language, not only Kazakh and Russian. Namely, all of the outlets of mass media existing currently with not only in one or both of official languages prove that lingual policy in the area works efficiently since the media are popular and commonly distributed. However, there is a note to the law that 50% of broadcast on radio and TV must be translated in Kazakh, which is a state official language in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Otherwise, the remark is to be a part of Kazakh language and culture recreational program and, in spite of it or, probably, because of it, above mentioned types of media organizations are still popular and widely spread among the representatives of nations living in Kazakhstan. For instance, Uzbek speaking people listen to Uzbek radio broadcasting in the country and enjoy songs and radio-show in both languages: Uzbek and Kazakh. Similarly, other types of national media satisfy their audience, which also highlights

how well the system works.

The second reason is Kazakhstani tolerance and social acceptance of national, racial and religious identity. Not only jurisdictionally, but socially people of the Republic of Kazakhstan admit representatives of different nations and their desire to speak their language, preserve their culture, create and use their own national media services. Historically, the situation in the country is such as Kazakh land has been a place to live for various nations. It's a multi-ethnic State, where apart from Kazakhs, making up 65% of the population, live more than 120 nationalities and ethnic groups, and the principles of tolerance have been raised to State policy. Our main asset is the unity in diversity. Therefore, the State takes care of the preservation of cultural and spiritual traditions of his people, as part of the national heritage. This is the main task, addressed to the Assembly of people of Kazakhstan, a unique Institute for the development of intercultural dialogue. Hence, tolerance and national friendship have become not only a demand or a fatal condition of Kazakhstani life but a very sustainable foundation of social mentality. All of those things determine main tendentious approaches in social development, which also influence media and journalism. Practically, in the country no one is discriminated towards lingual bias and even the society approves the situations when language whether it is governmental or not is respected and appropriately used, so this stimulates people consume media products in any language and not to be scared of social resonance, which is very important in evolvement of democratic mass media.

The third reason is that the government of Kazakhstan supports not only dominating nation, which is Kazakh but national minorities living in the country as well. It is very important to say that in Kazakhstan an enormous number of different national and cultural events, holidays and festivals like Korean Music Holiday in Almaty and Tatar Sabantui event in Astana are held, national and cultural centers like Jewish Centre in Astana and Kalmyk Centre in Uralsk exist and work efficiently, and the government, especially the Assembly of Nations of Kazakhstan, takes a great role in organizing them. Similarly, the government supports mass media i.e. newspapers, internet-portals, radio and TV channels of those national diasporas by subsidizing, investing financial resources, etc. A various number of political programs like 'Mangilik El' and 'Kazakhstan 2050' are to create all of the necessary conditions for well-being of the whole Kazakhstani multicultural society, and supporting media is a very significant part in them. The governmental care motivates people not to forget about media products published in their native language, and this is also very important point that protects lingual democracy and media freedom.

The basis of these processes is a liberal and democratic state information policy, the main mechanisms of which are:

- legislative guarantees and making the principles of freedom of expression, freedom to receive and impart information, the prohibition of censorship;
- constant improvement of the legislative basis of the mass media;
- the annual state budget support, to be eligible for which is any mass media, by the results of competition among the media, regardless of their form of ownership. It makes possible to create equal conditions for state financial support for both state and non-state press, thus stimulating their creativity and business initiative;
- constant and constructive impact on the development of media by public associations, international organizations and institutions;

In the country fruitfully work such social organizations for the protection of journalists' rights, like the Congress of journalists of Kazakhstan, the Union of journalists of Kazakhstan, Association of radio broadcasters of Kazakhstan, representatives of international organizations: OSCE, International Bureau for human rights, Internews network, Adil and others;

-high priority to the training of journalists, for which the state allocates grants and loans for training in this specialty;

-significant phenomenon in the media sphere is the creation in the end of 2002 of the social media Council under the President of RK, the members of which are Chairman of the Board of the journalists' Union of Kazakhstan, President of the Association of radio broadcasters of Kazakhstan, editors and journalists from leading mass media of the country;

-a new law on mass media is being worked out, which is aimed at protecting the rights of journalists and the country's media law compliance to international standards and international practice.

Of high importance is the Eurasian Media Forum. Since 2001, it has become a tradition in Almaty to conduct annual Eurasian Media Forum. It is an independent public organization established in our country and has no analogues in the world. It serves to reinforce the mutual understanding, trust and cooperation between the East and the West. At the heart of its activities is the constructive dialogue with the international media, international political and business community, academics and experts.

I 've interviewed some specialists in the sphere of Journalism, whom I want to cite here.

Esdauletov A.O., candidate of Philological Studies, associate professor of Faculty of Journalism and Political Sciences of the ENU says:

'Today multilingual journalism of Kazakhstan takes a great part of mass media life. It is strongly supported by the Assembly of the Republic of Kazakhstan that shows the attitude of the state which is actually very positive. This is to be a great area of national activity of ethnic groups living in our country. We see an enormous number of great mass media like Korean newspaper 'Kore Ilbo' or Uigur 'Uigur Avazi' and long-term lasting work is the result of social and governmental tolerance and stability'.

Matayeva A.T., candidate of Philological Studies, senior teacher of the Faculty of Journalism and Political Sciences of ENU, a practicing journalist, says:

'It is great to see how journalism has been developing through the years alongside with our nation, living in prosperity and peace, not only in its dominating lingual areas i.e. Kazakh and Russian, but in many other languages. Particularly, the experience that Kazakhstani nation has achieved shows how strong mass media and national harmony are interconnected'.

In conclusion, it is necessary to say that the position of multilingual journalism in Kazakhstan is high. Kazakhstani citizens whatever their national identity or attitude to national mass media is, are able to witness that all the languages, whose native speakers inhabit Kazakhstan, are preserved and respected greatly. As a result, it affects mass media as the greatest tool of the development and conservation of languages. Democracy and social liberty are kept in Kazakhstan and are to be a warrant for its freedom of speech and lingual usage. Since mass media are to be a mirror of the situation in the country, the government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, its fair and legitimate law-projects and tolerant nation are the main factors in forming of free multilingual society as well as its free multilingual journalism.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE POLICY IN CHINA AND IN KAZAKHSTAN

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