



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 proceedings are the papers of students, undergraduates, doctoral students and young researchers on topical issues of natural and technical sciences and humanities.

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

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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.

It is proposed to introduce a trilingual education system in the schools of Kazakhstan. Some of the disciplines will be taught in the state language, some in Russian and some in English. A purposeful study of the Kazakh language is planned to allocate more hours of study.

The goal of language policy in Kazakhstan is the integration of the Republic into the world community and, as a consequence, the increase of science, economics and the socio-cultural component of the country. [2] The introduction of a trilingual education should make the Kazakh people competitive on the world stage. This reform is a part of the "Kazakhstan-2030" program. It is planned that by 2020 about 20% of the population will be able to communicate freely in English.

Why study English? Because it communicates the whole progressive world. It is the language of science and technology. It conducts most of the research in the economy and business. Knowledge of English opens up great prospects for people.

According to Nursultan Nazarbayev, "the Russian language needs to be trained, because our big neighbor is speaking on it". [4] Many of the Kazakhs know how to speak and understand each other. There is an opinion that the policy of Kazakhstan regarding languages infringes on the native speech. However, it is not true. The concept of trilingualism in the Republic of Kazakhstan provides for the creation of conditions for the study of the Kazakh language by other peoples who live in the territory of the country.

For this purpose, it is planned to provide pedagogical and methodological assistance. Qualified teachers will be attracted, perfectly mastering their native speech. In addition, technologies are being developed that will allow students to learn the basics of Kazakh in the shortest possible time.

Improvement of the education system will begin with the management of the educational process. Training should be creative, active and communicative. The emphasis will be on a systematic approach to teaching. As a result, receiving a trilingual education, the student should take more active part in the process, and the teacher should become a mentor for them. This form of cooperation will increase the student's responsibility and self-learning ability. In the Kazakh society, a policy of trilingualism aimed at mastering Kazakh, Russian and English languages by Kazakhs. Language is a key cultural phenomenon, probably the main mechanism of national unity, an instrument for the emergence and reproduction of the nation as a social structure and the maintenance of the linguistic diversity in Kazakhstan. In the framework of this task it is supposed, first of all, to create conditions for teaching the native language of representatives of ethnic groups living in Kazakhstan. Language policy in Kazakhstan is the path of Kazakhstan's integration into the world community. [7] The policy of trilingualism does not require forgetting the native language, on the contrary, it elevates the Kazakh language to the first place. Twenty years of independent development of Kazakhstan has passed, and it is possible to sum up some results and evaluate what has been achieved. One of the unconditional successes of the country is a unique model of peaceful coexistence of many different ethnic groups and cultures. Kazakhstan has developed a unique experience of interaction and mutual enrichment of national cultures. [5] A unique institution of cultural and religious cooperation is the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan, which received an opportunity to participate directly in the legislative activities of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In the Republic of Kazakhstan the development of the language and wealth of the people were of special care and attention by the state.

This can be understood by studying one of the first laws adopted in sovereign Kazakhstan – "On languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan" (1997), which declares all languages of the peoples of Kazakhstan as a national treasure, historical and cultural heritage of the country. The issues of the language development in Kazakhstan were constantly under the control and trusteeship of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev, who in his annual Addresses to the people of Kazakhstan has always tried to focus on the development of education, culture, and knowledge of languages. The President's Address directly states: "The people will be wise in raising their descendants, taking care of their health, education and worldview... They will equally well master Kazakh, Russian and English languages... They will be patriots of their country, known and respected throughout the world." One of the most important priorities of the long-term Strategy

"Kazakhstan – 2030" is education. President of Kazakhstan NursultanNazarbayev set the task to provide a new level of development of university education and science. [1] The modernization of education should become the basis upon which the future economic, political and socio-cultural prosperity of the country will be based. For effective modernization, first of all, competent management of education and, first and foremost, the educational process is necessary, which requires clarification of the concept of "management of the educational process." The educational process is a specially organized, purposeful interaction of teachers and students, aimed at solving developmental and educational problems, characterized by a continuous, consistent movement from goals to results, which is being built up and developing with regard to certain principles, forms and methods.

Under the management of the educational process, it is necessary to understand a purposeful, systematically organized process of influencing its structural components and connections between them, ensuring their integrity, effective implementation of functions and optimal development. Currently, foreign languages become one of the main factors of both socio-economic and general cultural progress of society. To maintain multilingualism in the modern world, various measures are being taken, including the availability of a foreign language in the educational process of the university. In the framework of the task of maintaining linguistic diversity in Kazakhstan, it is supposed, first of all, to create conditions for teaching the native language for representatives of ethnic groups living in Kazakhstan. To this end, it is planned to provide educational and methodological assistance, as well as to attract experienced language teachers, use international experience and modern technologies for teaching native languages.

Furthermore, an important task is to learn English and other foreign languages. One of the key components of the lexical capital of the Kazakhstani people is the knowledge of foreign languages as a means of business and international communication. In Kazakhstan, the Concept for the Development of Foreign Language Education was developed which, from the standpoint of a new methodological approach, defines the goals and content of foreign language education in accordance with international standards-the general European competencies for owning a foreign language: the system of levels of language proficiency and a system for describing these levels using a unified system of concepts.Presidential Decree No. 110 form June 29, 2011 approved the State Program for the Development and Functioning of Languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2011-2020, which outlines the main goals, objectives and directions of the language policy of the state. [3] Subjects of the educational process in the study of a foreign language are primarily students and teachers. Relations between the student and the teacher are built on the basis of cooperation, respect for the personality of the learner and grant him freedom of development in accordance with individual characteristics. Moreover, students play an increasingly active role in the educational process, the ability to learn, increase personal responsibility and activity in acquiring and transferring knowledge is the most in demand, and the teacher acts more as a manager of the learning process and as a mentor, so he requires qualification characteristics such as presence of a high level of information-technological, organizational, communicative, pedagogical and professional competencies; presence of innovative culture and mobility, high pedagogical and professional skills, as well as a fairly high level of English proficiency. An important role in the organization and support of the educational process is played by the educational and methodological services of the university. The goal of managing the educational process in terms of trilingualism can be formulated as improving management effectiveness, which, in turn, leads to more effective learning of knowledge, skills and abilities, and makes it possible to intensify the process of teaching a foreign language and achieve for a relatively small amount of hours of high results both in the language plan and in terms of management and self-management of the learning process.

The main principles of the management of the educational process in conditions of trilingualism are the following:

- Democratization and humanization of education;
- System and integrity in management;

- Rational combination of centralization and decentralization;
- The relationship of unity of command and collegiality;
- Scientific justification of management;
- Objectivity, completeness and regularity of information provision.

The process of teaching a foreign language was based on the following fundamental principles:

- The creative nature of learning;
- The activity character of instruction;
- Development of student autonomy in educational activities;
- Communicative nature of education;
- Learning the culture of native speakers;
- Reliance on speech, educational and cultural experience.

The content of the educational process in terms of trilingualism contains first of all, the normative documents describing the competences that the student must master, as well as the specific linguistic material to be learned at certain times, such as the state educational standard, the curriculum, the standard curriculum, methodical complex and educational work program.

Language is a key cultural phenomenon, probably the main mechanism of national unity, an instrument for the emergence and reproduction of a nation as a social structure. In the framework of the maintenance of linguistic diversity in Kazakhstan, it is supposed, first of all, to create conditions for teaching the native language of representatives of ethnic groups living in Kazakhstan. For this purpose, it is planned to provide educational process participants with educational and methodological assistance, as well as to attract experienced language teachers, use international experience and modern technologies for teaching native languages. Ultimately, language is the pivot of a nation-state. And so the question of language is not only cultural, but also political. At the beginning of this year, speaking with the Address to the people of Kazakhstan, the President again reminded that for a modern Kazakhstan the possession of three languages is an indispensable condition for one's own well-being and that knowing English is a necessity. The head of state spoke about this even at the beginning of the difficult 90-ies. Without the knowledge of English, it is difficult to integrate into the world community, since this language is a global language of information transmission both in the business environment and in everyday communication. [6]

Trilingualism in Kazakhstan: Pros and Cons

Any idea has supporters and opponents, and this one is no exception. How do people react to the initiative of trilingualism? The opinion of the people was divided.

Some consider the introduction of trilingualism as a threat to the cultural integrity of Kazakhstan. People are afraid that in real circumstances teaching foreign languages will negate the meaning of native speech. As a result, the loss of national identity. Perhaps the students, studying several languages at once, cannot express their thoughts clearly on any of them.

Another part of the population consider a new language policy as a good idea, which promises prospects for the future of Kazakhstan. If Kazakhs are fluent in English, Russian and their native languages, this will make them more competitive in the world labor market. At the same time, this will maintain and strengthen the centuries-old cultural traditions of the people.

Besides, others support the idea of multilingualism, but with some reservations. People do not understand exactly how they plan to implement the project.

It is not clear whether the teacher will be pulled such a load, especially given the acute problem with qualified personnel. Can the teacher explain to the child a complex topic in mathematics or chemistry in English? According to the plan, teachers must master foreign speech in two years. For this, online seminars will be introduced. Is it enough two years to freely speak in scientific English, when specialized teachers in institutions are trained for at least four years? But even among them, not everyone can clearly express themselves in English.

Few people doubt that the students will cope with the increased educational volume. However, there are fears that a child who has studied geography or physics in English cannot correctly explain the subject in Kazakh. Another part of people agree that English is important, but

do not think that it is necessary to raise the level of his knowledge in this way. They hold the opinion that at first all need to tighten the Kazakh and Russian languages, and afterwards to take up the speech of the Misty Albion. Who is right and who is not – will judge the time with which experience will come.

However, one can say with confidence that the education of Kazakhstan needs changes. Perhaps the truth is somewhere in the middle. Trilingualism is a promising idea, but in order not to be disappointed in it, you need to think carefully about the implementation plan. In words, everything is simple, but in practice ... Well, we will live and see. We hope that everything will turn out well, and the Kazakh language will not suffer, but will strengthen its importance.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF TRILINGUAL SYSTEM IN KAZAKHSTAN

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As smart machines continue to get smarter people must follow commodity... Lifelong learning is no longer a luxury, it is a necessity. These words have been told by the head of Northeastern University Joseph E. Aoun. He described the main issue of twenty first century – worldwide technologies improvement presenting a threat. And the threat can be withdraw only with knowledge.

“Knowledge is a power” said once Francis Bacon and he was right. The meaning of these words are really important, because knowledge made up the contemporary world since and it truly contained a lot of characteristics, as capability to make a huge effort, hard work and desire to learn something new in order to keep developing. The usual places of getting knowledge are universities and schools, so nowadays there are a lot of problems in the educational system. In study the world needs no evolution but revolution. Because methods those were taught earlier are not suitable for now. Criteria, priorities have been changed and there is amount of researches of politicians, scientists, students and other employees in a sphere of educational progress that had not been identified yet. In past people needed to write and to count for industry purposes now world needs magnificent, indispensable ideas to make life better and comfortable. Because humanity’s main aim is the economical survival exchange for scientific survival. That is why an old program for study is not suitable because of the suppression and limitation of mindset that does not allow to think broadly, to create unbelievable things. [1]