



ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ТҰҢҒЫШ ПРЕЗИДЕНТІ - ЕЛБАСЫНЫҢ ҚОРЫ

«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ – 2017»

студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың
XII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының
БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ

СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ
XII Международной научной конференции
студентов и молодых ученых
«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ – 2017»

PROCEEDINGS
of the XII International Scientific Conference
for students and young scholars
«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION - 2017»



14th April 2017, Astana



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

**«Ғылым және білім - 2017»
студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың
XII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының
БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ**

**СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ
XII Международной научной конференции
студентов и молодых ученых
«Наука и образование - 2017»**

**PROCEEDINGS
of the XII International Scientific Conference
for students and young scholars
«Science and education - 2017»**

2017 жыл 14 сәуір

Астана

УДК 378

ББК 74.58

Ғ 96

Ғ 96

«Ғылым және білім – 2017» студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың XII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясы = The XII International Scientific Conference for students and young scholars «Science and education - 2017» = XII Международная научная конференция студентов и молодых ученых «Наука и образование - 2017». – Астана: <http://www.enu.kz/ru/nauka/nauka-i-obrazovanie/>, 2017. – 7466 стр. (қазақша, орысша, ағылшынша).

ISBN 978-9965-31-827-6

Жинаққа студенттердің, магистранттардың, докторанттардың және жас ғалымдардың жаратылыстану-техникалық және гуманитарлық ғылымдардың өзекті мәселелері бойынша баяндамалары енгізілген.

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.

УДК 378

ББК 74.58

ISBN 978-9965-31-827-6

©Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия
ұлттық университеті, 2017

UDC 81'243

FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN A POLYLINGUAL SOCIETY.

Tleubayev Daurenbek Nurlanovich

dntleubayev@mail.ru

3-rd year student of the L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University,

Law faculty,

Astana, Kazakhstan.

Research supervisor – Smailbekova Sh.D.

The most common foreign languages in the world. Our world is rich in many different languages. Each language represents a beautiful sound, beautiful pronunciation and a story of creation. Each language is important in its own way. All languages developed from time immemorial.

We are increasingly confronted with the fact that the knowledge of a foreign language becomes a vital necessity. Foreign language promotes the development of communicative abilities, as well as the removal of psychological barriers. It has a many reasons:

1. When the baby appears in the light, he literally "from the cradle" begins to strive for communication. At this stage, the exchange of information with the outside world is carried out through emotions and touches. The child perceives and cognizes the world around him, while along with the development of speech-thinking abilities, the so-called "picture of the world" (outlook) is formed. In the process of growing up, it is expanding and changing. This is facilitated by a number of factors, such as the place of birth, the conditions of upbringing, etc. Undoubtedly, the national factor (the culture of the native country, the society where the person lives and is brought up, the native language, etc.) exerts a huge influence on the development of the outlook. Knowledge, in addition to the native language, also allows several foreign languages to expand the horizon (thus contributing to a more harmonious development of the individual). A person has an integrated image of the world, and as a consequence, he begins to feel himself a full (and full) member (representative, citizen) of the world community.

2. Foreign language contributes to the development of mental processes (This is due to the fact that when learning a foreign language a person has to operate with a different system of signs). Syntactic constructions and grammar develop abilities for analysis and synthesis, memorizing lexical units - operational memory, studying not only individual words, but also the context as a whole - linguistic conjecture, intelligence and attention. The language teaches the child to think logically, and also to choose the right variant from the set of values of each individual word.

Society can not live without using language, this most important means of human communication. There is not a single activity of people in which language is not used to express their thoughts, feelings and will, to achieve, mutual understanding between them.

Language is part of the social experience of mankind, develops with humanity, develops with human society and is assimilated by each individual only through communication with other people.

And there is nothing surprising in that people over time became interested in their constant companion - language and created the science about it. This science is now called linguistics, or linguistics. Knowledge of the basic information given by this science is useful to every person, it is simply necessary for those whose profession is associated with teaching or researching the language; It is also necessary for those people who have to use the language as a professional tool (teachers, propagandists, lecturers, journalists, writers, etc.). From this we can conclude that language is the property of all, but no one thinks about the role that foreign languages play. At present, when contacts with other countries are getting closer, knowledge of foreign languages

plays an important role. A modern person should know well at least one foreign language, because mutual understanding between peoples is of great importance for peaceful cooperation. Without the knowledge of foreign languages, this cooperation is almost impossible. Now various forms of international communication are developing: international meetings, exhibitions, sports events, joint business. Exchange of students and students also belongs here. These are good prerequisites for studying foreign languages.

It is not easy to master the foreign language perfectly, you need to work hard. But who wants, he will achieve. People study languages for various reasons. They need one in work, others for traveling abroad, others do it out of interest. But in any case, knowledge of languages enriches our lives. They make it possible to read foreign Literature:, communicate with representatives of other countries, get acquainted with their culture, economics, science and technology.

This, of course, translators, teachers, foreign languages, diplomats, journalists, scientists, guides, but also stewardesses, taxi drivers, truck drivers, customs officers. A saleswoman in a department store or a waiter in a restaurant must necessarily know a foreign language in order to understand a foreigner. A cutter who knows a foreign language well can use overseas fashion magazines in her work. Also at enterprises where overseas equipment is used to be able to read the operating instructions and maintain this equipment. Businessmen, athletes, artists who often travel abroad can not do without a foreign language. Foreign languages expand our world, make us richer. Johann Wolfgang Goethe once said: "Man is so many times a person, how many foreign languages he knows."

In the new XXI century, proclaimed by UNESCO a century of polyglots, the whole civilized world seeks openness and mutual understanding. In this regard, the role and significance of the study of foreign languages is growing. It becomes important to educate a person who will be able, and will be willing to participate in intercultural communication in a foreign language. The basis for the life and thinking of the new XXI century is the dialogue of different cultures. A foreign language, as an academic subject, has very effective means in educating a person of culture. It is important to use the entire educational potential of a foreign language as an interdisciplinary discipline that encourages students to learn about world culture and, thereby, to a better awareness of their own culture.

In total there are more than 7000 languages in the world, but 10 of them are the most popular.

There are:

1. Chinese language - about 1.3 milliards of native speakers: it is official language of Taiwan, China and Singapore, and also of UN. It is a heavy language in the world.
2. English - about 600 million of native speakers. The most common language in the world: it is spoken in 106 countries. The official and main language is English in the UK. In India, Ireland, New Zealand, Canada and the Philippines, in addition to it, they have their own official languages.
3. Hindi - 490 million carriers. In Hindi they speak in India, Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan. Many predict that in a short time Hindi will become the language with the largest number of speakers in the world, and will outstrip China.
4. Spanish - 427 million carriers. Spanish is spoken in 31 countries of the world. Spanish is the official language of international organizations such as the United Nations, the European Union and the Union of South American Nations.
5. Arabic - 267 million speakers. In Arabic, spoken in 58 countries. The largest number of carriers of Arabic is concentrated in Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt. The spread of the language is facilitated by the fact that the Qur'an is written on it.
6. Russian - 260 million speakers. They speak Russian in 17 countries. Russian is the official language of Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. This is one of the six official languages of the UN, the most common language in Europe and the most common Slavic language in the world.
7. Bengal - 250 million carriers. Bengali is spoken in Bangladesh and some states of India. For Bangladesh, Bengali is the official language, and for India the second most popular

language.

8. Portuguese - 240 million speakers. Portuguese is spoken in 12 countries. Having founded colonies in Brazil, Angola, Macau, Mozambique and Venezuela, the Portuguese have made their language one of the most common languages in the world.

9. Indonesian - 200 million speakers. In Indonesian, spoken in 16 countries, including Indonesia, has the status of a working language in East Timor. Indonesian is the most common dialect of the Malay language.

10. French - 150 million speakers. French is spoken in 53 countries, the main of which is France. French is the official language of many international organizations: the European Union, the International Olympic Committee and the United Nations.

Foreign languages in the countries: the Russian Federation, the Republic of Kazakhstan, Belarus. Nowadays, knowing a few or many foreign languages can become a very courteous person. Knowledge of foreign languages is widely welcomed in all countries, in society, and so on. I chose the main countries that were part of the former CIS countries. This is the Russian Federation, the Republic of Kazakhstan, and Belarus. In these countries it is widely accepted to know several foreign languages, or one might say it is welcome. The reason why these countries welcome citizens who know a few foreign languages: holding meetings with foreign countries.

For example, guests from different countries come to Kazakhstan to look at the opening and holding ceremony of EXPO-2017. And therefore to provide them with due attention, citizens who know foreign languages are invited. Knowledge of foreign languages is a pride and honor for the people of Kazakhstan.

We can cite another example, in Kazakhstan a summit was held on the issue of military capacity, humanitarian assistance and the settlement of the conflict in Syria. Our President Nursultan Nazarbayev also participated in this summit as a third party interested in this issue. Together with the President, the specialists-translators who translated the summit process took part.

Also these processes of the conference with the participation of foreign persons, meetings with foreign persons, the introduction of negotiations with foreigners are often found in the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus. Although there are more such events in the Russian Federation than the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Conclusion. In the light of all above said, knowing several languages in modern society is rather a necessity, than a privilege. In his address to the people of Kazakhstan President Nazarbayev argued to speak at least three languages, - Kazakh, Russian and English, and I personally know many teachers who come to the ENU University with knowledge of four or five languages. So the process has already been launched around the world. We should do everything possible at the level of educational institutions to further promote such knowledge.

Literature:

1. <http://novainfo.ru/article/5>
2. <https://infourok.ru/rol-inostrannogo-yazika-v-sovremennom-mire-373299.html>
3. <http://www.rusnauka.com/NIO/Philologia/ognjova%20k.v..doc.htm>
4. http://kazakh-tv.kz/ru/view/blog/page_180679_10-samykh-populyarnykh-yazykov-mira-angliiskim-uzhe-ne-udiv