

### Түйін

Қазақ тілін латын әліпбиіне көшіру президенттің рухани жаңғыру жөніндегі ауқымды бағдарламасының бір бөлігі болып табылады. Мақалада кейбір саясаткерлердің пікірлері мен Қазақстан жастарының осы мәселеге деген көзқарасы қысқаша сипатталған.

### Аннотация

Переход казахского языка на латинский алфавит является частью масштабной программы президента по модернизации сознания. В статье дается краткое описание мнений некоторых политиков и отношение молодежи Казахстана по данному вопросу.

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### MULTILINGUALISM IS A KEY FOR SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND CULTURE

#### Abstract

Knowledge of native language and state language, learning foreign language widen students' outlook, contribute polyhedral development, form tolerance and form view of the world. This definition gives us an idea of what should be a new generation. The experience of languages functioning in multinational countries proves bilingualism and multilingualism to be necessary and practically the only way of solving the problem of overcoming language barrier and ensuring easy communication of citizens of one and the same state formation speaking different languages.

**Keywords:** multilingualism, globalization, socio cultural phenomenon, opportunity, knowledge, multicultural society, scientific communication.

Language is a key notion that reflects the culture. It is a tool that explains the origin of the nation and how it has built its social structure. Multilingualism is the usage of several languages within a certain social community; the use by an individual (group of people) of several languages, each of which gets out according to a concrete communicative situation. Multilingualism is a basis of formation of the poly cultural personality. Today it is impossible to imagine that somewhere else there are countries which people would know only one language. And in reality there are no civilized states where the nation would live alone only. Formation of bilingualism and multilingualism is very essential to normal functioning of any multinational state. About 70% of population of all over the world possesses knowledge of two and more languages and this is the most peculiar to the regions in the territory inhabited by people of different nationalities. Knowledge of native language and state language, learning foreign language widen students' outlook, contribute polyhedral development, form tolerance and form view of the world. This definition gives us an idea of what should be a new generation. The experience of languages functioning in multinational countries proves bilingualism and multilingualism to be necessary and practically the only way of solving the

problem of overcoming language barrier and ensuring easy communication of citizens of one and the same state formation speaking different languages [1].

The terms "multilingualism", "polylingualism", "globalization" have become the most common in the approach to learning a foreign language. In the countries of the European Union, the principle of polylingualism became widespread. Europeans adhere to this rule: "Each of us speaks his own language, but we understand each other." As an example, the following countries can be mentioned: Finland, where 6% of the population of the whole country answers the questions; South Tyrol, here on an equal footing there are three languages: German, Italian and state French.

The processes of globalization, active integration processes taking place in the modern world, affected not only the socio-economic, socio-political, but also the socio-cultural spheres of human activity. The globalization of the world in the sphere of culture and science, at present, is characterized by an intensive rapprochement of countries and peoples, the intensification of their interaction and mutual influence. In these conditions, the problem of modernization of education, including the problem of language education, is being updated [2].

The phenomenon of multilingualism is a phenomenon of the century. It is inherent in all regions of the world in different forms and in different ways. Mastering languages, which are means of communication and information exchange with the peoples of other countries, is becoming increasingly important. Languages of interethnic communication fulfill an international mission, bringing together people of different nationalities spiritually and morally.

Multilingualism is a socio cultural phenomenon, because about 75% of the world's population owns, to varying degrees, two or more languages (multilingualism, polyglotism). About one fourth of the countries on the Earth officially recognize two languages on their territory, and only a few countries have three or more languages, although the actual number of coexisting languages in many countries is substantially larger.

Multilingualism has always been and remains to this day a phenomenon necessary for the coexistence of various ethnic groups and cultures, however, carrying a multitude of contradictions and provoking sometimes quite polar opinions: from alarmist greetings to furious resistance and prejudice. It seems to undermine the very possibility of a monolingual culture, and in this sense raises fear for its preservation, but at the same time expands the cultural range by familiarizing with the experience of foreign-speaking communities, "accumulates" the potential for mastering universal human values. In today's world, which seeks to find ways to achieve "global humanism," which creates the possibility of establishing a humanistic society with different national models, at least it seems odd to ignore the role of multilingualism in the emergence of social heterogeneity and to evaluate it as a positive factor of intercultural interaction [3].

Investigating the phenomenon of multilingualism, one can not ignore the system of modern education, because foreign languages are in many countries in the school minimum, and there may even be several. Without knowledge of another or other languages, one can not do now to some extent.

Multilingualism as a socio cultural phenomenon puts before the formation the complex tasks of preparing young people for life in a multinational and multicultural environment, the formation of skills to communicate and cooperate with people of different nationalities, races, faiths. Integration of the world community, development of the planetary worldview presupposes the incorporation of national traditions in the education of students; creation of conditions for the formation of cultural identity of children; the formation of a diverse and complex cultural environment for the development of the individual. Thus, the social essence of modern multilingual education consists in the formation not just of linguistic, but of broad

socio-cultural competence and authenticity of the contextual interpretation of the meanings of inter subject communication of representatives of different cultures. It solves the tasks of de-archarization of ethnic statuses, a critical awareness of the world with the development of communicative opportunities and a deeply reflective attitude to one's own culture and language - which makes the process of socio-cultural transmission of ethnic values more stable, protected and manageable, contributes to the conscious preservation of the national culture by native speakers and socio cultural experience of a particular society.

The phenomenon of multilingualism in its social essence does not cause loss, but the expansion of cultural identity, an increase in the reflective and value attitude to the achievements of one's own culture, the increase of cultural wealth and the possibilities of the individual to enter into intercultural dialogue.

Speaking about this topic, I just want to say that English itself is already a science as such. With it are associated linguistics, language culture, history of the language and many others. Science in itself is very important for all people who live in the modern world for several reasons. In particular, science is of fundamental importance for the understanding of harmonious life, technologies, and the study of man by himself and the world around him. Science, of course, is necessary for the creation of peace on earth. Science is the source of progress. It develops the world in which we live. Our century is an era of great discoveries, both scientific and technical. This is the era of the technological revolution, when new ideas are realized, and the stages of this process grow and increase in a geometric progression. English plays an important role in this process.

Currently, the study of English is accompanied by global information and innovations. And if you know English, you have the opportunity to study in the best and most prestigious universities in the world. Even after graduation, this is a great opportunity for some time to stay abroad. The main thing to know English is business relations and a compulsory requirement for doing business anywhere in the world [3].

Also, knowledge of the English language makes it possible to study abroad, under the Bolashak program. The purpose of the program is to train specialists and specialists for the priority sectors of the country's economy. The program includes both the receipt of a scientific degree of higher education institutions, and scientific and derivative internships in leading companies and universities in the world. For the first time in the history of the post-Soviet state, talented young people were given the opportunity to study abroad.

Some students of Bolashak returned to work in Kazakhstan. For example, here is a list of known graduates of Bolashak students. Among the graduates of the international scholarship "Bolashak", implemented since 1993, today there are well-known government officials. So far, under this program, 11 126 young Kazakhstanis have received education in the top 200 higher education institutions in 33 countries. Most of them today successfully work for the benefit of their motherland in various sectors of the country's economy. They are Bauyrzhan Baybek, Altay Kulginov, Serik Sapiev, Magzhan Auezov, Aslanbek Amrin and others [4].

In Zhangir Khan West Kazakhstan agrarian-technical university polylinguism introduced a program under which students of all faculties have the opportunity to receive higher education, not only in the state and Russian languages, and in English. The university has created all the necessary conditions for learning a foreign language, and therefore created as multilingual groups in all faculties, who study special disciplines in the English language. Also, our university students have the opportunity to study for academic mobility program at university not only of our country but also in prestigious foreign universities. For example in the universities of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Serbia, the Czechs, Russia, Croatia. Thus, they have a great opportunity to the practical application of language skills that will help them to

overcome the psychological barrier and significantly improve your skills. After receipt of such experience they can very well be employed in foreign firms.

And English plays an important role in the world of economics. This is a very important factor in the development of the global economy. Scientific progress in this area serves the interests of society, helps to increase the well-being of people. English in computer technology is basic. And, as you know, science would not go ahead without computer technology. After all, computers have the ability to solve a huge number of mathematical problems more efficiently and much faster than a person can do. At this junction new trends of science appear. Computer science is a new field in research and development. Most of the advanced trends without using English language simply can not exist. In recent years, scientists of the world have achieved tremendous success in physics, chemistry, biology, psychology and so on. English here also played an important role, because the development of science requires constant communication and cooperation between scientists around the world. Especially when it comes to solving global problems of society, which require the organization of international medical, environmental, economic and other conferences and round tables [5].

Throughout history, mankind has striven to acquire knowledge. As Aristotle stated in his introduction to *Metaphysics*, Man by his nature needs to know. This quest for knowledge has naturally led mankind to contact and communication with foreign cultures and the need for a *lingua franca*. At different times and places, this need was fulfilled by languages such as Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Greek, Latin and Persian. Today, that need is mostly filled by English.

Scientific knowledge is universal and therefore needs an international language of communication. In our current interconnected world, it is not possible to produce relevant original research without knowing what others have done and are doing in the same field. Communication in the current *lingua franca* of scientific research therefore becomes imperative. English has evolved to fit this role, but as ever-increasing numbers of scientists whose mother tongue is not English undertake research, the strain on the language is beginning to show. The languages of English literature and of scientific communication are diverging [6].

Multilingualism is a fact of real language existence for the overwhelming majority of the population of the whole world, due to the growing interaction of economic, scientific, cultural and political interests.

The relevance of multilingualism as a socio-cultural phenomenon is that operating in several languages is a necessary condition for the successful life of people and communities in the era of globalization, since globalization assumes as its element the interpenetration of the material and spiritual components of various social cultures. Therefore, the most important condition for mastering a foreign culture is the mastery of its forms, and, above all, languages.

The relevance of multilingualism is determined by universal world integration in the economy and in political spheres. Polylingualism is a purposeful process of becoming familiar with the world culture by means of foreign languages, where languages contribute to the acquisition of special knowledge.

Knowledge of English will give youth a key to world markets, science and new technologies, create conditions for the formation of a world outlook for constructive cooperation based on familiarization with ethnic and world cultures.

## REFERENCES

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### **ТҮЙІН**

Барлық әлемдегі тұрғындардың 70% екі немесе одан да көп тілдерді біледі, бұл әсіресе әр түрлі ұлт өкілдері өмір сүретін жерлерге тән. Ана тілі мен мемлекеттік тілді білу, шет тілді үйрену студенттердің болашағына үлкен жол ашады, жан жақты дамуға үлкен септігін тигізеді, шыдамдылық пен әлемдік көріністі қалыптастырады.

### **РЕЗЮМЕ**

Около 70% населения во всем мире обладает знаниями двух и более языков, и это наиболее характерно для регионов на территории, населенной людьми разных национальностей. Знание родного языка и государственного языка, изучение иностранного языка расширяют перспективы студентов, способствуют многогранному развитию, формируют терпимость и вид мира.

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### **KNOWLEDGE OF LANGUAGES IS THE SPIRITUAL AND CULTURAL CORE OF THE SOCIETY**

#### **Abstract**

This article is intended to improve the education system of multilingualism. Answers to the question of the importance of the state language, as well as the importance of multilingualism, must be answered.

**Keywords:** multilingualism, globalization, trilingual.

In the modern world there are more than six thousand languages. On some of them a small number of people speak, on others - many millions. But regardless of the number of speakers, each language is beautiful, because it is the soul of its people. In it, as in a mirror, history, the spiritual world, hopes and aspirations of many generations of people are reflected.

Today's technology and multilingualism in the era of globalization is the need for the younger generation to freely explore the space of education, explore the secrets of world science and demonstrate their abilities. Modern market requires that we become competitive and educated and advanced like-minded people to be among the thirty most developed countries. The main goal of the population, aimed at entering the category of the most developed countries in the world. The education of young people who are able to speak three languages. The concept of multilingualism is a concept that has long been used in the Kazakh world. The words "Know the language of seven people" and "Know the seven different types of education" correspond to our modern era. According to historical data, it is obvious that the