

Сөздерінде жалын бар

Жаннан қымбат оларға ар,

Мен жастарға сенемін! – деп, Мағжан Жұмабаев жазғандай, елінің болашағы үшін ұшан теңізге тамшыдай болса да, өз еңбегі мен білім-жігерін аямай жұмсап, адал қызмет ететін жастар барына мен де сенемін [4]. «Тәуелсіздікті нығайту үшін күрес – елге тиген үлес» демекші, енді Қазақстанның болашағы үшін жауапкершілік біздердің иығымызға жүктелді.

Ел ертеңі – жастардың қолында. Бәрі бізге байланысты. Еліміздің арыстандай айбатты болуына, қырандай өзін биік ұстап, ешкімнің аяғына тапталмайтын ел болуына, Қазақстан Республикасының одан әрі дамуына атсалысамыз. Рухымыз биік, қанымыз таза болғандықтан ғана бүгінгі күні тарих төрінде, биік тұғырда отырмыз.

Қазақтың қайсар рухты жастары ұлы мемлекетке ие болып, әр атқан таңында тындырған ісін еліне арнайды деп ойлаймын. Ол үшін – білімді, білікті, адал, еңбекқор, ұлтжанды, рухы, өресі биік ұрпақ тәрбиеленуі тиіс. Сондықтан да білім алуда, жұмыс істеуде мемлекет жастарға барлық игі жағдайларды жасауда.

Егемендігіміздің лайықты иесі болу – әркімнің парызы. Егер әр азамат өзінің өмірге босқа келмегенін көрсете алмаса, азаматтық борышын орындамаса, елін қорғамаса, оған жер басып керегі не?

Азамат, ел алдындағы борышыңды ұмытпа! Қазақстанның аспан түстес Көк байрағы әрқашан желбіреп тұруы тиіс! Қазір Қазақстан Республикасын бүкіл әлем таниды. Елімнің ертеңі еңселі, болашағы баянды болатынына кәміл сенемін.

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#### **РЕЗЮМЕ**

В статье говорится, что родовая мечта стать суверенным государством сбылась, благодаря нашей независимости наша история обрела свободу слова, а благодаря единству нашего народа наша страна вышла на уровень других стран. Также отмечается, что верность наследию предков, его сохранение – общая честь, общая задача каждого гражданина Казахстана.

#### **RESUME**

The article says that the ancestral dream of becoming a sovereign state has come true, thanks to our independence, our history has gained freedom of speech, and thanks to the unity of our people, our country has reached the level of other countries. It is also noted that loyalty to the heritage of our ancestors, its preservation is a common honor, a common task of every citizen of Kazakhstan.

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#### **INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION: YOUTH AND SCIENCE**

##### **Abstract**

This article examines the innovative development of education in Kazakhstan and the science itself in the same education system. It also describes science in independent years and the role of science in Kazakhstan. Directly, we will talk about young people. More precisely, about young people in science. It speaks about the importance of young people and young professionals in the environment of scientists and science in general. And the development of information technologies also belongs to the scientific development of the younger generation, because science is partly involved in this.

**Keywords:** *youth, science, independency, education, development.*

Kazakhstan is on the verge of a breakthrough, innovations are gradually being introduced in every sector of the economy, various strategies and programs for the development and application of innovations are being adopted, and education is no exception. Innovations in education – the use of new methods, methods to achieve high results in the field of various applied and fundamental sciences, in obtaining as a result qualified specialists in their field. Innovation-the product of the application, the use of the methodology of introducing a new technology on the practice. For any product to become innovative, it is not enough to have one idea, the main thing is its implementation. Innovations in education are purely personal character, because each country applies those methods of implementation, teaching, which will be useful, which will go to the benefit of society.

This problem will always be relevant today. The main goal of educational reforms in Kazakhstan is to adapt the education system to the new socio-economic environment. Innovation is the source of progress of modern society in any sector of the economy, where one of the spectra is the education system as a whole.

Education and science are the main factors of the economy. The World Declaration on Higher Education of the Twenty-first Century emphasizes that without appropriate higher education and modern research institutions with qualified and educated people, no country can achieve real sustainable economic development. Education and science as social sectors are based on the development of scientific and technical potential, which should to be considered not as an accompanying factor, but as one of the sectors of the economy that has the same characteristics, rules and regulated methods.

In Kazakhstan, an important part of the modern scientific and technical sphere is the formation of a network of national and intersectoral research centers. The main goal of educational reforms in Kazakhstan is to adapt the education system to the new socio-economic environment. Education is recognized as one of the most important priorities of the long-term strategy "Kazakhstan-2050". On its basis, several short-term projects have been developed state programs for the development of education: first, the State Program for the Development of Education in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2005-2010, then its continuation – the State Program for the Development of Education until 2015., State program for the development of vocational and Technical education in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2008-2012, The Concept of 12-year secondary general education [1].

In the Strategy "Key directions of development of Kazakhstan until 2020", the following were named as priorities in the state's activities: "investing in the future-increasing the competitiveness of human capital to achieve sustainable economic growth, prosperity and social well-being of Kazakhstanis. By 2020, a radical modernization of all levels of education will be carried out-from preschool to higher education, "we must take all necessary measures to ensure that by 2020, 12 schools in secondary education will successfully function- summer model of training", was noted in the Message of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the people Kazakhstan [2].

The Republic of Kazakhstan has a powerful scientific and technical potential, formed as a result of the fusion of the scientific heritage of the Soviet era and the development of domestic scientific research in the era of independence. During the Soviet period, scientific schools were established in many fields of science: metallurgy of non-ferrous metals, catalysis, physics, mathematics, space research, mining, chemistry, biologically active substances, high-molecular compounds, biochemistry and physiology of humans, animals and plants, geography and botany. Social sciences developed successfully. Many works of Kazakhstani scientists have received international recognition, including in geology, non-ferrous metallurgy, chemistry and other branches of science. With the independence of the republic in 1991, Kazakhstan faced the task of forming its own scientific base. The first steps on this path were the creation of a legislative and organizational foundation for the activities of Kazakhstan's science. In 1992, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Science and Scientific and Technical Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan" was adopted and the Ministry of Science and New Technologies of the Republic of Kazakhstan was established. In 1992-1993. structures were formed that determine the scientific and technical policy of sovereign Kazakhstan: standardization, certification of scientific personnel, state registration of research and development works, deposited manuscripts and dissertations, and the issuance of patents. In 1993, the Republican target scientific and technical program "Development of the state system of scientific and technical information of the Republic of Kazakhstan"was adopted. In the same years, a number of national research centers were organized: radio electronics and communications, complex processing of mineral raw materials, biotechnology, and the National Nuclear Center. And so on, Kazakhstan kept on gathering it's scientific achievements [3].

The motivating factor in this case is the close proximity of such a social stratum as youth to the products of science. More and more often the emphasis is placed on the industrial youth: it is a different time when scientific discoveries are made almost in the womb. But these are nothing more than epochal

prejudices.

Who in our time stands at the origins of science? It would seem that the question is not one of a series of difficult ones, but it makes you think. It is difficult to answer it immediately. We are used to the clichéd image of a scientist "with a beard", a man who spent his whole life going to science, searching for the truth in it, fighting against time. Now access to the "exact art", thank God, is open to everyone, as long as there are certain abilities.

The whole life of a person, without exaggeration, is subject to science: starting from the very process of conception, childbirth, development and formation of personality, character education, growing up, ending with death. Always and everywhere we are surrounded by technology. What once seemed incomprehensible is accessible and understandable even to a child. For example, at the beginning of the century, our grandmothers studied the phone as if by a primer: from the difference in signals, to the communication process itself; now they also do not understand cellular communication, while children are already becoming its users.

Every day using "exclusive developments", we do not pay due tribute to this fact, just as we do not appreciate the air. Sometimes our primitive passivity is explained by the fact that everything has already been invented, and any innovation is nothing more than a well-forgotten old one, or its next modification.

In fact, humanity still has a lot of work to do. After all, at the beginning of the last century, the work of great scientists made humanity believe in science—a panacea, but already the first consequences of world wars force us to change the title to "science-placebo", in philosophy there is such a phenomenon as anti-scientism. And by the end of the century, humanity realizes that only science and technology will solve the problems they create. So it turns out that by inventing the wheel, man launched the flywheel of science.

For many centuries, gifted people have tried to discover, invent something new. It is to them that we owe the improvement of our everyday life and not only. On the other hand, it was their painstaking work that "discouraged" the desire to go into science (which we could observe for several decades). This largely depends on the social environment surrounding the person. If earlier many components and components were in short supply, now it is possible to purchase almost everything you need.

The availability of higher education also contributes to the resuscitation of science: there are several hundred universities in the country, plus their branches and representative offices.

The development of the World Wide Web has made it possible to expand the concept of "free access to information". Computerization is moving around the world and is a vivid example of the "friendship" of science and youth. It is here that the lowest age barrier of discoveries, for example, the world-famous Bill Gates (already in his twenties, he creates the world-famous company Microsoft). Not to mention teenagers all over the world, when the Internet, cell phone and so on are included in the daily diet, being an integral part of all existence.

It would seem that the entrance to science is open by itself—surrounded by mountains of technology, thousands of years of ancestral experience, imagination and a certain idea, a teenager is really capable of much. But even in the case of successful work, it will be difficult for a young talent to find a place in the niche of scientists. After all, as in any social class, it has its own hierarchy, its own rules. People have been knocking down the door to science for years and are unlikely to let in a "youngster" who just pressed a key a couple of times. So it turns out that innovative ideas simply do not have the right to be implemented.

The problem of financing this industry takes on a negative connotation that scares young people away from science. In a world where everything is decided by money, on one enthusiasm, whether you are seven strands in the forehead, you will not do anything without having a certain number of rustling bills. The lack of demand by the state lowers the rating of scientific and practical activities. And the scientific professions themselves have gone out of fashion for the same reason. No one would risk their life for a chimera.

According to their psychophysical characteristics, young people, as the most flexible part of humanity, are susceptible to the achievements of science. In this context, we can say that youth and science are parallel phenomena (although this is not entirely correct). It is in the youth environment that science has a practical implementation, after all, all these serious adults were once teenagers. Only it turns out that the relationship between science and youth is influenced by two groups of factors: subjective and objective. Science itself kindly and hospitably opens its doors to everyone (objective factors). On the other hand - the remnants of time (age limit), economic barriers, hopelessness—subjective factors [4].

Thus, there is nothing left but simply not to interfere with science, but rather to promote itself-growth. It's possible. The development of various state programs will help to raise the economic level; investments, various grants and incentive actions—to attract young professionals.

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## ТҮЙІН

Бұл мақалада Қазақстандағы білім берудің инновациялық дамуы және осы білім беру жүйесіндегі ғылымның өзі қарастырылады. Сондай-ақ Тәуелсіз жылдардағы ғылым және Қазақстандағы ғылымның рөлі сипатталады. Тікелей, бұл жастар туралы болады. Дәлірек айтқанда, Ғылымдағы жастар туралы. Жалпы, ғалымдар мен ғылым арасында жастар мен жас мамандардың маңыздылығы туралы айтылады. Ақпараттық технологиялардың дамуы жас ұрпақтың ғылыми дамуына да қатысты, өйткені ғылым бұған ішінара қатысады.

## РЕЗЮМЕ

В данной статье рассматривается инновационное развитие образования в Казахстане и сама наука в этой же системе образования. Также описывается наука в независимых годах и роль науки в Казахстане. Непосредственно, речь пойдет о молодежи. Точнее, о молодежи в науке. Говорится о важности молодежи и молодых специалистов в среде ученых и науки в общем. А также к научному развитию молодого поколения относится и развитие информационных технологий, ведь наука отчасти причастна к этому.

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## ИННОВАЦИОННОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ: ВЛИЯНИЕ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ СРЕДЫ НА ЯЗЫК СОВРЕМЕННОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ

### Аннотация

В статье рассматривается развитие информационно-коммуникативных технологии и влияние информационных технологий, интернета, социальных сетей на речь молодежи. а также распространение интернет-сленгов и жаргонов на просторах коммуникативной виртуальной среды молодежи. Данные аббревиатуры оказывают влияние в повседневном диалекте юного поколения.

*Ключевые слова:* язык, культура, речь, современная молодежь, развитие, деградация, интернет, социальные сети, сленги, жаргоны.

На сегодняшний день, всем известно, что информационно-коммуникативные технологии становятся составной частью жизни человека. Непрерывность потока информации зависит от многообразия технологий и ее распространения. Благодаря информационным технологиям для молодежи открылись возможности общения. В связи с этим, одним из важных вопросов является обоснование роли информационно-коммуникативных технологий в обществе.

В указе Президента Республики Казахстан в государственной программе «Информационный Казахстан-2020» указывается, что «главным ресурсом в информационном обществе является информация, на основе которой можно эффективно и оптимально строить любую деятельность о различных процессах и явлениях» [1].

Несомненно, ориентация на эффективное и оптимальное использование информации необходима в любом русле жизни. Основными задачами данной программы являются обеспечение эффективности системы государственного управления, доступности инновационной и информационно-коммуникационной инфраструктуры, создание информационной среды для