

Работа с художественным текстом как завершающий этап обучения по профилю «Русский язык как неродной: теория и методика» позволяет студентам активизировать знания уровней языка, учит выявлению эстетических возможностей каждого уровня, уточняет представления об языковой картине мира и совершенствует коммуникативную, лингвистическую и риторические компетенции обучающихся. Необходимо отметить, что в обучении русскому языку как иностранному не существует универсального метода, так как эффективность того или иного метода, современного или традиционного, всегда зависит от целей и условий обучения, от категории обучающихся, от степени мотивации и от многих других факторов.

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### CONSCIOUSNESS AND LANGUAGE IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

#### *Abstract*

*The study of various extra- and psycholinguistic processes, which influence language consciousness formation, formulates theoretical and applied significance of the given analysis.*

**Keywords:** language consciousness, culture, communication.

**Ключевые слова:** языковое сознание, культура, коммуникация.

Human beings possess the most wonderful of all gifts – reason with its keen insight into the remote past and the future, its penetration into the sphere of the unknown, its world of dreams and fantasy, creative solutions to practical and theoretical problems and the realization of the most daring plans. As the highest level of human mental activity, consciousness is one of the basic concepts of philosophy, linguistics, psychology and sociology [1]. The unique nature of this activity lies in the fact that the reflections of reality, and its constructive-creative transformation in the form of sensuous and mental images, concepts and ideas, anticipate practical action by individuals and social groups. The content of the activity of consciousness is recorded in artifacts (including language and other sign systems), thus acquiring the form of ideal existence, existence as knowledge, as historical memory.

The whole essence of the human being, including his consciousness, is communicative by its very nature. And this ability defines the essence of consciousness and also its vehicles, the individual and society. People are constantly afloat in an atmosphere of communication [1]. They are eager to say something to each other, to learn or teach, to show or prove, to agree or reject, and so on.

Nowadays one of the most complicated and controversial aspect in modern science is the study of language consciousness and its ethnic and cultural dependence in socialization. Complexity of the

problem is characterized by dimensionality, colossal chronological length, formal, structural and functional diversity of the thing that belongs to linguistic consciousness and intercultural communication.

Intercultural communication is the kind of connection and communication between people of different cultures, which involves both the personal contact and mediated forms of communication. Intercultural communication takes an important place in our modern society, as it facilitates the exchange of experience in various fields of science, economy and trade. It completes our knowledge about the diversity of surrounding world [2]. But in order to make this communication more productive, you need not only knowledge, but also understanding of national-cultural interaction processes and consideration of world conceptualizing, reflected in the verbal forms of language consciousness.

G. Guillaume in "Principles of Theoretical Linguistics" sets out that in the study of national mental-lingual complex it is necessary to consider the concept "linguistic consciousness" as "language materializes the mental condition" [3]. According to V. Karasik, language is the social phenomenon and the social fact is that it collectively and individually exists in the linguistic consciousness. The carrier of linguistic consciousness is linguistic identity, i.e. a person that exists in language space – discourse, patterns of fixed in the language behavior, semantics of language units and texts. Availability of language consciousness is one of the distinctive features of an individual. Personality is formed in the society in socialization process. Consequently, the mind cannot bear the distinctive features of the society where personality forms; it always bears the national press.

The definition of linguistic consciousness involves the distinction of the terms consciousness, thought and world picture. Each term denotes different phenomena. The term consciousness is denoted as a reflective mental activity, including perception, processing of the perceived phenomenon and the formation of a coherent picture of the world that contains the knowledge and relationships, objects, and the subject itself with regard to them. The key concept here is the notion of reflection, i.e. relation of the subject to the object: the subject is included in the world picture as an observer, fixing the spatial, temporal, and other characteristics of an object with a certain subjective position, point of view.

If we want to know more about communication between people, epochs and cultures, we must investigate the nature of the means of communication - language. Language is the highest form of thought expression, the basic means of controlling behavior, of knowing reality and knowing oneself and the existence of culture. Without the gift of speech man could never acquire cultural values. Consciousness presupposes speech as its material reality in the form of gesture, sound, symbol, and so on. Speech may convey thoughts, feelings and volition in the process of mutual communication, because words are material and can therefore be sensuously perceived. Speech is language functioning in a specific situation of communication. It is the activity of communication and its recorded results [1].

Thought is associated with consciousness, but it is not equal to it. Thought is one of the higher mental functions, providing the ability to process information in order to solve various problems, connected with the formulation of questions and search for answers to them in the implementation of simple or complex activity. Thought is a necessary condition for the formation of consciousness. According to the cultural and historical concept of L.S. Vygotsky [4], thought and language ability are considered as conjugate results of socially conditioned activity (Vygotsky, 1934). A word is an instrument of mental activity - thought. Speech along with attention, memory and thought, according to L. Vekker, becomes a through mental process, permeating all aspects of an individual: intellectual (cognitive), a strong-willed, emotional.

One or another ethnic group forms its own image of the world depending on the geographic, ethnic, socio-cultural peculiarities of life. The well-known researcher of the "national images of the world," G.Gachev distinguishes such characterizing one or another ethnos elements, such as Space and Time, Vertical and Horizontal, Why and Who. For example, Time is more significant for the Germans, Space – for Russians and Kazakh people.

It is interesting to note that the world perception of the ethnic group is largely determined by which of the major issues is essential to it: What? Why? How? The question of being 'What is that?' is typical for the Greeks, 'Why' is the most important one for the Germans, because their interest is directed toward the elucidation of things' causes. For the French, the key question sounds 'For what?': goal is more important than reason, the essence of all is assumed somewhere ahead, in the future. The result is French theories of progress (Rousseau, Condorcet), evolution (Lamarck, Teilhard de Chardin) and social utopia [5].

Thought is always mental activity in any language. Every national language possesses its own structural and semantic specifics. It is sometimes alleged that people speaking different languages perceive things in different ways: that language determines the character of perception. People classify things, their properties and relations according to existing linguistic categories. Different peoples analyze the world in different ways, the structure of the language entirely determines forms of thought and behavior and every language possesses its own philosophy [1].

Actually, language has only a relative independence, its own internal logic. Whereas the categories of consciousness as a whole have a universal character, the basic means of expressing these categories are extremely varied. At present there are more than 3,000 languages on the globe. This shows the complexity and contradictory nature of the connections between consciousness and speech. In its structure, speech is not simply a mirror reflection of the structure of the world of things, their properties and relations; it is also a reflection of the individual's intellectual world. Language influences consciousness in the sense that its historically evolved forms, the specific nature of its semantic structures and syntactical peculiarities endow thought with different shades. We know that the style of thinking in German philosophical culture differs from that of the French, for example. Each style took shape under the influence of the peculiar features, including language, of the two respective peoples and their national cultures.

Language phenomenon is considered in the context of a person's activity – the bearer of a definite culture, a representative of a particular ethnic group that possesses specific ethnic consciousness and mentality, interacting with representatives of other lingual-cultural communities. Not only a characteristic of the people in general, but also the arguments about the nature of man, his world view and thinking, about being and the conditions surrounding it are included in an anthropological context of language consideration.

The relationship between consciousness and language is not simply coexistence and mutual influence, but a unity in which consciousness plays the decisive role. As the reflection of reality, consciousness "molds" the forms and dictates the laws of its existence in the form of speech. Consciousness is a verbally expressed reflection: if there is no language there can be no consciousness.

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### **КАЗАХСТАНСКОЕ ТРЕХЪЯЗЫЧИЕ – УНИКАЛЬНАЯ ФОРМУЛА ЯЗЫКОВОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ**

#### *Аннотация*

*В статье рассматривается языковая политика, учитывающая интересы всего народа Казахстана, которая обеспечивает соблюдение языковых прав всех этносов страны, свободный выбор языка общения, воспитания, обучения и творчества.*

**Ключевые слова:** языки, образование, учение, государственный язык

**Keywords:** languages, education, learning, state language