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## The modern requirements to the teacher bilingual

In article bilingualism problems, cross-cultural competence, consequences of bilingual education, a language situation of Kazakhstan are considered. And also to consider applied relevance of a bilingualism and its role in a teaching technique. Bilingualism – the waste product of community designed to satisfy the needs of the multilingual population for communication with each other. Regarding the true compliance of languages which has developed in the territory of the country in the 20 th century it is possible to claim that a preferable form of bilingual communication is the Kazakh-Russian bilingualism.

*Key words:* bilingual, bilingualism, polyazychiya, competence, cultural linguistics.

One of more intensively developing directions of modern linguistics is the sociolinguistics. In its limits the whole complex of scientific questions what display versatile nature of communications between the person, society and language is researched:

- the understanding of methodological and ontologic fundamentals of sociolinguistics is performed;
- questions of language policy and planning are considered, nuances of a status and structural construction in criteria of the latest language situation are described;
- difficulties of interaction and storage of languages in modern criteria of bilingualism are analyzed;
- the speech behavior and identity of forming of communicative competence of bilingv of various age groups is characterized;
- forming of public functions of the native language in criteria of the national-Russian bilingualism, etc. is described [1; 74].

As it was fixed, one of matters of principle of sociolinguistics is two-and multilingualism. The bilingualism and multilingualism are a presence and functioning within the 1st community (it is traditional – the countries) 2 or several languages. Bilingualism (bilingualism) – a harmonious artful design of function of own state language and language of international, international communication.

As writes in own work «Ethnocultural education» of Zh. Nauryzbay, «A bilingualism – the impartial necessity in multilingual community caused by needs of an individual in knowledge native and municipal (for Kazakhs officially of Russian applied in bodies of authority and management)».

Chasanoff B. H. considers: "For the personality her bilingualism is medicine of expression of the idea, knowledge of reality and the communication medium in multilingual society: at the same time main its constituting (native language) other is the corresponding component state, a component (the 2nd language) – means of knowledge of the persons representing multilingual nationalities and assimilation of cultural values of other people [2; 52]."

About 70% of the population of Earth possess, in that or other degree, 2 or more languages, at the same time, it is more urgent for regions on which area people of various nationalities live. For Kazakhstan where there is the state Kazakh and official Russian languages, also multilingualism is still typical. As show statistical data, on the number of bilingv and even polilingv Kazakhstan advances other CIS countries. Despite it, at us it wasn't noticed and tension on the state and international soil and on a factor of imbalance of bilingualism isn't noted. The context of dynamic configurations of the last 2 decades in the former Soviet Union caused updating of the questions connected with change of a role of Russian. Its types of development are unreal to be explained without the basic characteristics determining viability of language as types and nature of a bilingualism, degree of a kodifitsirovannost of language, a ratio of languages in speech culture of bilingv.

Bilingualism – the waste product of community designed to satisfy the needs of the multilingual population for communication with each other. In case of determination of content of ethnolanguage actions during which the bilingualism was created, developed and worked, in particular, presence at any language of independent structure, secondly - execution by language of different social functions, thirdly – implementation (use) of language in speech behavior was considered, first.

The essence of a bilingualism consists of such components:

1) language, including all forms and methods of multipurpose development and interaction of demanded languages;

2) the personal, provided by sotsiogenny, biogenous, psychogenic and kulturogenny qualities (parameters) carriers of bilingualism;

3) the speech, including knowledge and use of 2 languages of different spheres and situations of activity [3; 71]. Distinction of the specified components of bilingualism brings closer to comprehension of 2 types of interrelations: in bilingualism, between him the components, and outside bilingualism, i.e. communication of bilingualism with the reasons of the extra language environment. Here it is about more filled detection of dependence of bilingualism on social and professional level of the contacting ethnic communities and native speakers. The dominating role in successful formation and functioning of bilingualism play, before only, bilinguals and their «speech products». Though the abstract definitions offered more demand the forthcoming development, all of them allow to approach comprehension of functioning of bilingualism as complete public phenomenon.

At ethnosociological approach to disclosure of problems of bilingualism and multilingualism the attempt to define more precisely not only only their components, however, and multipurpose thoroughness of approach becomes. The matter is that the desire observed in certain works to explain bilingualism in the main way as "a form of communication of the people" actually didn't promote elaboration of exact comprehension of essence, contents and multilateral public relevancy of bilingualism as spheres of his real functioning and the social importance were freely or involuntarily narrowed.

Language nuances of public actions of the present make only basic sense and sharpness and to be guided in them, it is correct to understand welfare and political sense it is impossible, without having a general idea of in what place when as well as at what criteria and situations, under the influence of what concrete reasons the bilingualism as an important component of ethnic and ethnosocial actions appeared and developed.

At the same time there is a problem of multilateral comparison of criteria of formation and development of bilingualism in the Russian society and in the CIS countries with the diverse facts of familiarizing of the population with other language during all eras: from primitiveness up to now. In the final account, all taken trial actions for representation of the place and a role of bilingualism in the history of people of the world represent only initial attempts to interrelation of bilingualism with history of society in general.

The matter is that in the definition «the external history» of language is covered basic influence in touch language (and before only speech) the facts and the phenomena with the external, extra language, extra speech phenomena [4; 72]. In a word, there is a need of preparatory definition of «language ecology» which as subsystems the following components enter:

1) an ethnodemographic basis, i.e. the population described on a sex, age, marital status and other demographic indicators;

2) the ethnosocial basis determined by public structure of ethnos and distribution of speech behavior in it depending on social and professional accessory;

3) the ethnocultural basis reflecting extent of cultural development, the human activity presented by all material and spiritual fruits;

4) network of institutions of language «service» which activity in that or other measure is connected with training of the population in language, conscious regulation of language in those basic spheres as school, publishing houses, mass media, the creative unions, universities and departments occupied with development of theoretical and practical problems of language;

5) the shots working «on language», «with language», «with assistance of language» or «for language»;

6) the national and language policy which is the state part, and through her - and a component of the public policy executed by the state [5; 51].

Though the given components don't clasp all system of ecology of language, they provide themselves basic methodological reference points.

Thanks to the offered approach, an object of an ethnosociological research of actions of bilingualism is defined as a research of folding and a variation of speech behavior of different groups of the population depending on multipurpose parameters from the components listed in ecology of language.

Among all-methodological problem aspects of bilingualism the main thing is the question of his communication with ethnic qualities of modern state actions. How the general distribution of other language corresponds to welfare development of the people? Distinction of 3 types of correlation seems basic:

1) bilingualism as one of the reasons of basic restriction of development of ethnic actions;

2) the bilingualism is means of acceleration of social progress of the Russian people as latest historical community;

3) the bilingualism is a result of historical interaction of ethnoses (ethnic communities). For the analysis of the national-Russian bilingualism it was required to study the significant, earlier not rather used material. It is possible to tell about rather new information basis by which development the central place was occupied, first, by the questions connected to election of characteristics of the most studied object, and secondly with the decision of methodical tasks on development of the system of indicators for determination and measurement of the phenomena of ethnolanguage life.

At the same time measurement of variables of speech behavior was, perhaps, more difficult both in methodological, and in the practical relation.

As well as in each other empirical sociological research, difficulty of an ethnosociological research of speech behavior concentrated in the following:

- a) in determination of qualitative composition of variables;
- b) in a polysemy of the phenomena of ethnolanguage life;
- c) in dynamic temper of manifestations of speech behavior, in particular and ethnolanguage actions in general;
- d) in probable (i.e. in aggressively not determined) the nature of speech behavior;
- e) in a multiple-factor conditionality of the phenomena of ethnolanguage life which are shown both in macro and in micro scale [6; 43].

At the present stage it is possible to call interaction of Russian and state languages – a subordinativny bilingualism – Russian-other nationalities

Certainly, non-equilibrium of 2 (and more) the sofunktsioniruyushchikh of languages is regularity. In би (weed) a lingvalny situation the way of development in subdominant language is reduced. Personal cognitive formation of language decreases in advantage of prepotent language. When saving basis ethnic components in consciousness the bilingual occurs language shift towards more prestigious language owing to superiorities (advantages) what extreme can give.

Structuring the latest societies within a Post-Soviet macrosystem, not a demand of state languages of the CIS as global explains presence of bilingv with problem language identification.

In criteria of the modern, very quickly changing world multilingualism (a multilingualism, polyglottism), quicker, a norm, than not a norm. More common form of a language situation in global scales is, naturally, the situation of bilingualism (bilingualism) caused by the fact that «it is already unreal to live «on the state apartments» – the world became very tight, migration amplified, merge of races and the people is intense, the world ecology is interdependent».

Together with that also the opposite process describing growth of ethnic consciousness is watched – desire to preserve and revive cultural and language originality was activated (as opposition of humanitarian culture with her enthusiasm to national peculiarities, the accruing world integration). Kazakhstan didn't begin an exception to be in search of a certain balance which takes place in aspiration of the people to own roots, including – to the native language. As it is clear, preservation of language – one of important criteria of existence of ethnoses.

The purposeful aspirations executed in this orientation in recent years despite of difficulties of impartial and subjective temper, report the results. That in particular essentially, at the existing morbidity of the process of realization of language policy, in Kazakhstan it is possible to apply the conciliatory option turned on prospect which promotes to avoid extremism in international policy, promotes restoration of Kazakh and return to his more than ten-million ethnoses.

Regarding the true compliance of languages which has developed in the territory of the country in the 20th century it is possible to claim that a preferable form of bilingual communication is the Kazakh-Russian bilingualism. The Kazakh-Russian bilingualism in Kazakhstan – almost universal phenomenon caused by the sociohistorical reasons.

This language paradox, being a consequence of global public experience, demands studying while it didn't become heritage of the past yet. For the second half of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century is the phenomenon ordinary, but a regularity such that "what the phenomenon is more widespread in modern use, that not in less chances to get into some systematizing catalog of semantics".

The bilingualism is usually studied from positions of sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, a lingvodidaktika. Numerous studying in these areas allow to allocate ways of overcoming different types of an interference, to settle problems of the lingvopedagogicheskoy, sotsiolingvisticheskoy, psycholinguistic direction (E. Haugen, U. Vaynraykh, R. Bell, R. Shternemann, L.V. Shcherba, F.P. Filin, E.M. Vereshchagin, M.M. Mikhaylov, H.K. Hanazarov, A.A. Zalevskaya, V.G. Kostomarov, A.M. Shakhnarovich, L.L. Ayupova,

A.P. Mayorov, M.M. Kopylenko, A.E. Karlinsky, B.H. Chasanoff, E.D. Suleymenova, S.T. Saina, etc.). According to the concept of cultural linguistics, «pledged in the gumboldtovsky program», language «actively participates in all important points of cultural creativity – Miro's development of representations, their fixation and the following judgment. It has the idea content expression form, the this found and stored spiritual content, and means of this judgment, as well as body of consciousness» [7; 37].

Language displays mentality, the method of vision of the world not similar to ideology of other people. Mentality in many respects remains not prorefleksirovanny and logically not revealed. These are not philosophical, scientific, esthetic systems, but that degree of public consciousness on which the thought isn't separated feelings, behavior, consciousness acceptances.

Mentality of the Kazakh-Russian bilingv, in the main thing, was created within the Soviet country and in many respects caused by regulations and stereotypes of the Soviet society. The general bilingualism in these criteria was characterized by the subsequent specifics. Russian, being state, began to fill actually all spheres of public life.

Kazakh (in the status of language of the radical population) received multipurpose qualification, serving the household sphere, fiction, publicistic and cultural life in the uzkonatsionalnykh a framework.

Present Kazakhstan which appeared as the fates decree in the Euroasian space endures global configurations what concerned practically each member of society. Of two cultures (The West and the East) led Skreshcheniye to emergence of specific cultural type, in communication with what experts speak about the birth of essentially new phenomenon - a bikultura which "in the widest plan is a substantial and semantic and structural and typological form of interaction of ethnic cultures of the East and ethnic culture of the West". In a bikultura, with characteristic of it a dvumirye, "the problem of unity, the center, an esthetic dominant", and ethnic self-identification emerges.

The innovative Kazakh civilization differs in domination of two trends – recovery of humanistic ethics, the spirituality crystallized in a subsoil of traditional culture and rapprochement with civilized countries of the world, entry into area of one information field. In this context those configurations what concern ethical assessment of the ethnocultural situation created in Post-Soviet Kazakhstan are very indicative.

Bee (weed) a lingvizm is on a global scale the ordinary phenomenon as process of assimilation of other (third) language not strongly differs from assimilation of the main language and is a component долею general human knowledge. A certain lack of basic distinctions between a bilingual and monolingvalny reche-proizvodstvo is explained to these. We can speak about existence of bilingualism after in what place people possess the second language in the level sufficient for communication and exchange of thoughts.

In case of a subordinativny bilingualism talking perceive the second language through a prism of native: judgements correspond to lexical units of the native language, and extreme – to units of other language.

In case of a koordinativny (pure) bilingualism 2 languages are absolutely independent, any suits own set of judgements, grammatical categories of 2 languages are still autonomous. The hybrid bilingualism in perfection assumes the single device of the analysis and synthesis of the speech, and the coexisting languages differ only at the level of surface structures.

The bilingualism quickly is traditional, i.e. bilinguals it is capable to apply the 2 nd language actively. The special option of bilingualism represents an inert (receptive) bilingualism – such knowledge of the second language when the individual understands it, however itself on it actually doesn't generate texts. For a «double-sided» passive bilingualism when any of communicants not only uses own language, however and language of other thinks, the term «dualingvizm» is used from time to time. Such phenomenon faces on boundaries of distribution different more often (as a rule, similar) languages [8; 54].

Normal bilinguals possess at least one language in the filled volume. But cases when communication of an individual with carriers of his native language is restricted are probable, and a level of the communicative interaction with native speakers prevailing in language society it is low. In a similar situation adequate knowledge of the native language is lost, and the 2 nd language is mastered in limited limits. This phenomenon received the name a poluyazychiya. Lexical composition of both languages as it appeared it is represented limited, and the grammatical construction is simplified. Special forms a poluyazychiya are formed in criteria when the contacting languages – closely related.

Receive special relevance of difficulty of interaction of languages and cultures, language construction and a language policy, both at the level of the individual, and at the level of society which mnogoyazychnost by all means implies bilingualism and multilingualism.

In criteria - and multilingualism from time to time quite uncommon as it turned out two-, there was a question of the native language and in more general plan about ethnic consciousness. Not accidental this

problem is actively discussed now. It is necessary to mark that the problem of language and ethnic self-identification has not only the abstract, however and more applied relevance, for example, by preparation of questionnaires for carrying out transcription of the population.

Now great interest is given to a study of the general trends of the modern language life of Kazakhstan. Among them the following is main:

- a) revival of interest in state languages and to the state cultures;
- b) the aspiration to increase public functions of a state language in various spheres of communication.

Kazakh is researched in educational, local government offices, at the entities etc. Recently arise different (the Russian-Kazakh, Kazakh-Russian dictionaries: architectural and construction terminology, astronomical terminology, the dictionary for employees of economic bodies, forestry and landscape terminology, the dictionary of political, economic, legal definitions, agricultural determinations, the Russian-Kazakh-English subject and thematic dictionary and etc.).

But Russian in Kazakhstan keeps the information importance and communicative predistination and in the latest criteria when, in coordination with the legislation «About languages» the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kazakh acts as a state language.

At present there is a process of functional application of 3 languages. If earlier one language in all CIS worked, then now there is an implementation Kazakh as state, Russian as official, English – explained with globalization of economies and universal informatization, it also is dictated to us by modern reality.

Now we already speak about an initial step of development a *trekhyazychiya*.

In 3 languages we observe around:

a) outdoor visual advertizing; it should be noted that here the English options actively enter not only on the Russian, however also in the Kazakh lexicon - *boutique*, a shop, a bachelor degree etc.;

b) obligatory attributes: on labels, packagings in case of registration of products;

c) use of 3 languages directly in education, medicine, culture, sports entertainments, transport, seal etc [9; 84]. The *Akkulturatsionny* type – extends on natural multilingual environment when political, economic and sociocultural prerequisites for «growing» of ethnic minorities into the dominating culture appear. Are registered as kinds of this type the forcing-out bilingualism which implies a research of all objects in other language (in language of the ethnic majority) with serial replacement of the native language and culture, and the kept bilingualism assuming studying by the second (official) language when preserving the native language and culture.

The isolating type - training of children from ethnic minorities, in the main thing, in the native language for the purpose of non-admission of their acculturation and this integration into society. According to a concept of modern linguistic experts, in case of the provided type of education it is about a segregation which has as physical (residential ghettos, special schools), psychological, and political (discrimination, racism) components.

Open type – better known type of bilingual education in modern European society. Its purposes - integration into the all-European and world place, cross-cultural communication and polycultural education.

Important element of polycultural education is bilingual training. The concept bilingual language education implies the interconnected and equivalent ownership of pupils of 2 languages (native and nonnative), assimilation native and nonnative, or foreign-language culture, forming of the pupil as bilingual and *bikulturny* (polycultural) personality and understanding to them own bilingual and *bikulturny* accessory.

The community which stepped in the third millennium "is doomed" to indispensable bilingualism and a multilingualism – life – in – the world as they act as the compensating system opening access to the following level of cultural and civilization development. The innovative linguistics faces inevitability of deeper and bigger research of a paradox of an art bilingualism. Its studying and a research covers in themselves that understanding which is necessary for the solution of linguistic and *linguo-didactic* tasks of the present and the near future.

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### Қос тілді меңгерген мұғалімге қойылатын қазіргі заманғы талаптар

Мақалада Қазақстандағы қос тілділік жағдай, қос тілділік білім беру салдары, Қазақстандағы тіл ахуалы, мәдениаралық құзыреттілік мәселелері қарастырылды. Сонымен қатар оқыту әдістеріндегі оның рөлі және қос тілділіктің қолданбалы мәні зерттелді. Билингвизм (қос тілділік) — қоғамдастықтың өмір сүру өнімі, яғни адамдар өзара бір-бірімен тілдесудегі әр түрлі тілді халықтың мұқтажыдығын қанағаттандыруға бағытталған.

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### Современные требования к преподавателю-билингву

В статье рассмотрены проблемы билингвизма как продукта жизнедеятельности сообщества, призванного удовлетворять потребности разноязычного народонаселения в общении друг с другом, межкультурная компетенция, последствия билингвального образования, языковая ситуация Казахстана. Показаны прикладное значение билингвизма и его роль в методике преподавания.

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