

5. Р.П. Мильруд., И.Р. Максимова – Современные концептуальные принципы коммуникативного обучения иностранным языкам //Иностранные языки в школе. – 2000. №4. –С.9-16.
6. И.И. Халеева – О гендерных подходах к теории обучения языкам и культурам // Известия Российской академии образования. - 2000. - № 1. – С. 11-18.
7. Н.Д. Гальскова, Н.И. Гез – Теория обучения иностранным языкам. Лиингводидактика и методика. – Москва «Академия», 2009. – 336с.
8. К. Кнапп – Intercultural Communication in EESE [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: //http://www.cs.uu.nl/docs/vakken/bci/programma/intercull.html.
9. Н.Н.Васильева – Межкультурная компетенция. Стратегии и техники её достижения. – Москва, 1996. – 411с.

**Makhmetova A.T.**

Master of philological sciences, senior lecturer  
Foreign philology and Translation studies department  
Buketov Karaganda State University

## **IMPLEMENTATION OF MULTILINGUALISM IN KAZAKHSTAN**

### ***Abstract***

*This article is about the development and implementation of trinity of languages in Kazakhstan. Today trilingualism policy aimed at the development of Kazakh, Russian and English languages in society, and language policy is an essential part of it.*

**Key words:** Language policy, trilingualism, bilingualism, culture, modernization, democratization

**Ключевые слова:** языковая политика, трилингвизм, билингвизм, культура, модернизация, демократизация

Language policy in Kazakhstan – is a way of integration of Kazakhstan into the world community.

Today trilingualism policy aimed at the development of here languages: Kazakh, Russian and English in Kazakhstan society. Stating work priorities in the field of education, the President in his Message to people of Kazakhstan “Strategy” Kazakhstan-2050”: a new political coarse of established state” noted that, as in the world, Kazakhstan needs to adopt new methods of education [1]. At the heart of the trinity of languages policy there is a requirement of knowledge of the Kazakh language by citizens of the country. Particular importance in the language policy of Kazakhstan is given to the Russian language, which is one of the world’s languages, and is widespread in the modern world. The third element is the English language, which has a dominant position in the modern world. English opens to Kazakhstan people window to the world, a window into globalization. Kazakhstan is wider and more deeply involved in the international processes and contacts. Today nobody should be persuaded that knowledge of English is an essential resource professional human growth in society

Trilingualism does not require forgetting our mother tongue; on the contrary, it raises Kazakh language in the first place. Twenty years of independent development of Kazakhstan, it is possible to draw some conclusions, to assess progress. One of the undoubted successes of the country - developed a unique model of peaceful coexistence of many different ethnicities and cultures. Kazakhstan has developed a unique experience of interaction and mutual enrichment of national cultures. A unique institution of cultural and religious interaction - the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan, having received, as you know, the opportunity to participate directly in the legislative activity of the Kazakh Parliament. The Republic of Kazakhstan is always with great care and attention to the development of language treated the Wealth of Nations states, to understand its role in the development of modern society.

The fact that Kazakhstan has become a leader in the CIS in the socio-economic, market and political modernization played major role in development of bilingualism.

Thus, three languages are highly demanded in order to raise the qualification level of Kazakhstan specialists. After all, the knowledge of technical terminology in Russian and English languages cannot be run on modern production. However, three languages must be entered on the basis of existing subjects. For example, history and literature and other humanities it is better to teach in all educational groups on Kazakh language.

It is worth noting that in 2013 it is implemented a development plan of trilingual education, teaching aids for teachers on the use of CLIL approaches (integration of content and language), team teaching and language immersion. The main landmark of this strategy: the development of the Kazakh language, Russian support and the introduction of English. Implementing the system of trilingual education - a complex process, it is so important not only educational programs, but also the process of educational work. The reality of time, globalization requires the ability not only to live in the present, but look to the future, is rapidly changing, to prepare students for the realities of life in the long term. The program is designed in three languages education implemented through direct teaching of Kazakh, Russian and English languages, as well as through training in specific subjects in three languages and extracurricular activities. Basic and language subjects focused on the development of functional literacy, communication skills and ability to think critically.

The basic principles of management of educational process in the conditions of three languages are the following:

- democratization and humanization of education;
- consistency and integrity in the management;
- rational combination of centralization and decentralization;
- scientific validity of management;
- objectivity, completeness and regularity of information.

The process of learning a foreign language was based on the following fundamental principles:

- creative nature of learning;
- the nature of the activity of learning;
- the development of learner autonomy in learning activities;
- communicative character of learning;
- Learning the culture of native speakers;
- reliance on speech, learning and cultural experience.

Kazakhstan – is one of the few countries that has resolved the problems of language policy without sharp collisions and conflicts. The country is implementing the Law “On Languages”, The concept of language policy and the new State Program of functioning and development of languages for 2011-2020. [2; 3]. The government strongly supports language development process, including the continued preservation of common cultural features of the Russian language. Along with the state language in state organizations and local authorities, Russian language is officially used too. It is studied everywhere and it is a compulsory subject in public and private educational institutions. The Russian language historically and traditionally has a strong position. Undoubtedly, it paved the way for the development to communicate. Today, a large flow of information from the outside world, we get through the Russian language.

It is curious statistical data affecting the mental, the psychological bases of people being ethno linguistic classification. 62% of total population of Kazakhstan, according to the results of a nationwide census conducted in 2009 fluently speaks state Kazakh language. At the same time 74% of the population of Kazakhstan understand the spoken language in the official language; fluently speak Russian 84.8% of the population, 94.4% - understand spoken language in Russian. English fluently speak in Kazakhstan, 7.7% of the population; twice as many people understand spoken language in English. 98.4% of Kazakhs understand verbal Kazakh language; 2.3% read free; 93.2% freely write and read. Statistical agency states that a person who is able to write and read freely, understand the spoken language; and the person who is able to read freely, usually understand and spoken language.

“If the great Abai in the late 19th century saw in bilingualism future of the Kazakh people, and his has come true, our President in the 21st century thinks that the future of Kazakhstan, and it is a very important component of the competitiveness of the nation in the era of globalization – is the knowledge of three languages” - the minister said. The Kazakh society carried trilingualism policy aimed at the mastering of the people of Kazakhstan the Kazakh, Russian and English languages. Language – is a key cultural phenomenon, probably the main mechanism of national unity, an instrument of occurrence and

reproduction of the nation as a social structure and the preservation of linguistic diversity in Kazakhstan. As part of this task involves, first of all, the creation of conditions for education native language of representatives of ethnic groups, living in Kazakhstan.

- It is absolutely essential task of development of the state language, and it is necessary to solve the tasks of training Kazakh language and technical issues of association and the delineation of spheres of its use. "State language - is as much a symbol as a flag, emblem, anthem, which begins with the Motherland. And it is designed to integrate all of the country citizens" [2].

Experts believe that the implementation of the language policy should be based on a sense of patriotism and in any case not on intolerance and negative emotions. Tolerance and loyalty is a positive thing that can sustain a consolidating basis of society. For successful implementation of the ethno-linguistic policy objectives need very laborious, long-term work. There is optimism and confidence that we will achieve the tasks of linguistic construction, and there will come a time when the desire and ability to speak the Kazakh language will be natural for every citizen of Kazakhstan.

### References

1. "Strategy" Kazakhstan - 2050 "- new political course of established state". July 10, 2012 "Kazhstanskaya Pravda"
2. N.A. Nazarbayev Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 11, 1997 № 151-І // "On languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan" [Electronic resource].-Access mode: [http://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc\\_id=1008034](http://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=1008034).
3. The concept of language policy and the new state program of functioning and development of languages for 2011-2020.

**Iskakova R.<sup>1</sup>, Beisenbayeva B.A.<sup>2</sup>, Bolatbekova A.K.<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Master of Art, Senior Teacher,

<sup>2</sup>Master of Education, Senior Teacher.

<sup>3</sup>Teacher

Buketov Karaganda State University

### A SUBSTANTIAL COMPONENT OF PROFESSION – ORIENTED FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

#### *Abstract*

*This article is devoted to the methods of teaching and learning foreign languages. As an example was taken the method Case Study, according to this there are some ways of using this method. This method of teaching foreign languages is an effective and expanding information in teaching, there is an increasing interest in new educational models, pedagogical innovations, technologies and methods. Thus Case Study was used in learning foreign language for students of non-linguistic specialties.*

**Ключевые слова:** Профессиональная подготовка специалиста, профессионально-ориентированный подход, когнитивно-коммуникативные умения, аутентичные тексты.

**Keywords:** professional training, professional-oriented approach, cognitive-communication skills, authentic texts.

Expanding business and cultural contacts of our country with the world community has shown that there is a need for specialists who speak foreign languages in their professional activities. Today, an important criterion for professionalism in any field of work becomes ready for business dialogue speaking another language, since its formation is dependent on the successful outcome of business contacts with foreign partners. Today, therefore, to prepare students for the business dialogue speaking another language is of particular importance and is an integral part of professional training. Knowledge of a foreign language opens a future specialist access to foreign sources of information, without which it is