

On the meaning of language policy in a multicultural society

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Annotation. *All over the world, more and more attention is being paid to the development of such an important component of national state policy as language policy, which should be based on the originality of peoples, the uniqueness of their languages, traditions, cultures, originality of ethnic psychology. Historically, the Republic of Kazakhstan is a mosaic of ethnic groups and cultures with a numerical predominance of two large ethnic groups. Under these conditions, bilingualism has become the norm of the language policy of multi-ethnic Kazakhstan. With the entry of Kazakhstan into the world economy and educational space, the problem of multilingualism becomes more and more urgent.*

Keywords: *multilingualism, ethnoscience, uniqueness, educational space, tolerance, multicultural personality.*

О значении языковой политики в поликультурном обществе

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Аннотация. *Во всем мире все больше внимания уделяется разработке такого важного компонента национальной государственной политики, как языковая политика, которая должна основываться на самобытности народов, уникальности их языков, традиций, культур, оригинальность этнической психологии. Исторически Республика Казахстан представляет собой мозаику этнических групп и культур с численным преобладанием двух крупных этнических групп. В этих условиях билингвизм стал нормой языковой политики многоэтнического Казахстана. С вхождением Казахстана в мировое экономическое и образовательное пространство проблема многоязычия становится все более актуальной.*

Ключевые слова: *многоязычие, этнос, уникальность, образовательное пространство, толерантность, мультикультурная личность.*

Language as a unique phenomenon is of scientific interest for many sciences, the specific approaches of which reflect the diversity of its functions. Being an important element that determines national identity, it performs a consolidating function, and language issues in the context of globalization acquire a new meaning. All over the world, attention is increasingly being paid to the development of such an important component of national state policy as language policy, which should be based on the originality of peoples, the uniqueness of their languages, traditions, cultures, originality of ethnic psychology. Consider the multicultural aspects of language policy in Kazakhstan in the process of interethnic consolidation of the peoples of Kazakhstan.

Historically, the Republic of Kazakhstan It is a mosaic of ethnic groups and cultures with a numerical predominance of two large ethnic groups. Under these conditions, bilingualism has become the norm of the language policy of multi-ethnic Kazakhstan. Giving the Kazakh language the status of a state in the conditions of an already independent, sovereign state restored justice in relation to the Kazakh language as the language of the nation-forming ethnic group at the official level. The possibilities of the Kazakh language as a language of instruction in the system of general, specialized secondary and higher vocational education, including pedagogical, have expanded. The Russian language has great potential in the upbringing and development of the personality on the territory of Kazakhstan, which plays a huge role in the social and inter-ethnic communication of the population of the republic.

It should be said that the basis for the implementation of language policy through laws, concepts, programs is language legislation focused on a specific national education, taking into account the stages of development of the socio-communicative system in the country, the socio-economic situation, is one of the fundamental factors of stability of interethnic relations, contributes establishment of mutual understanding and tolerance in society. Thus, the Law on Education in the Republic of Kazakhstan states: "The priority tasks of the education system are: education of citizenship and patriotism, love for one's Motherland - the Republic of Kazakhstan, respect for state symbols, honoring national traditions, intolerance for any anti-constitutional and anti-social manifestations; introduction to the achievements of world and national culture; studying the history, customs and traditions of the Kazakh and other peoples of the Republic, mastering the state, Russian, foreign languages" [1, p. 161].

With the entry of Kazakhstan into the world economy and educational space, the problem of multilingualism becomes more and more urgent. Setting priorities of work in the field of education, the Head of the State in his Message to the people of Kazakhstan "Strategy" Kazakhstan-2050": a new political course of the established state" noted that, like the rest of the world, Kazakhstan needs to switch to new methods of education. Knowledge of languages of international importance (English, German, French, etc.) and Russian as the language of international communication in multi-ethnic Kazakhstan leads along the path of cooperation and mutual enrichment of the linguistic culture of nations. However, the knowledge of foreign

languages should not be at the expense of the native languages of subjects of ethnic groups, as evidenced by the current trend in the study of foreign languages. The thesis that a foreign language, performing the functions of a language of international communication, should be studied on the basis of the mother tongue, justified by great classics and enlighteners, should become a peculiar reference point of our time in teaching languages. On the other hand, the development of the ethnic component of the content of education in a multinational republic should be based on the principles of multilingual and multicultural education.

In connection with the strategic goals and objectives of the state for the education of a multicultural personality and the formation of a multilingual individual, teachers in their professional activities should take into account the ethno-linguistic aspect, which implies a wide familiarization with the culture of peoples who are carriers of the studied language, with particularities of life, lifestyle, traditions, geography, nature and etc. This contributes to the development of tolerance and the rapprochement of peoples.

Taking into account the idea of multiculturalism in the formation of the ethnic component in the content of higher pedagogical education, a system of principles for its structuring has been developed, including:

- The principle of development of tolerant consciousness of the individual (ethnic, cultural and confessional);
- the principle of accounting for the parameters of the educational process;
- The principle of the semantic content of ethnocultural phenomena as a system of ethno-pedagogical values;
- the principle of integration into the world community on the basis of a dialogue of cultures, awareness of the importance of the place and role of each of them in the system of universal values;
- the principle of development of ethnocultural self-identification of a person is aimed at the development of the linguistic consciousness of a multicultural personality.

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3. Сулейменова Э.Д. Языковые процессы и политика. — Алматы: Қазақ университеті, 2011. — 117 с.

Thus, trilingualism as the dominant of modern society has historical roots and at the same time represents a bridge to the future. At the present stage of development of Kazakhstan, this concept defines the specifics of the multicultural educational space and the new format of the state language policy, orients the revival of the intellectual and creative potential of the people, the integration of the individual into the international space. The main component of this trinity of languages is the state Kazakh language as a factor in the consolidation of society, its spiritual revival through the knowledge of history, culture and national identity of its creator - the Kazakh people. The important role in the triad of the Russian language, which also contributes to the unity and consolidation of various social and ethnic groups into a single whole - the people of Kazakhstan. In addition, the Russian language is identified with a breakthrough in the world of advanced science, technology and technology. Hence its role in the professional training of specialists, especially the technical profile. In addition, the Russian language serves as a means of intercultural communication and international cooperation with strategic partners in the post-Soviet space.

The role of a foreign language is determined by the integration processes taking place in the world community and determining the vector of social development as a whole. Accordingly, a foreign language, and in particular English, which is spoken by half the world, is the language of successful integration into the world economy, the international image of Kazakhstan. The most important step on this road, playing a key role, was the accession of Kazakhstan to the Bologna Agreement. Now the requirements for proficiency in a foreign language have taken concrete shape in the form of direct contact with foreign universities at different stages of university and post-graduate training. We regard the development of the Internet and its availability as a guarantee of successful implementation of the formula: we are developing the state language, we support the Russian language, we are learning English.