

**S. B. Amrenov<sup>1,a</sup>, R. A. Samsakova<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Kazakh academy of Transport and Communications named after M. Tynysypaev, Almaty, Kazakhstan,  
<sup>a</sup>samatamrenov@gmail.com

### TRINITY OF LANGUAGES IN KAZAKHSTAN

**Abstract.** This article is devoted to the Trintiny of languages in Kazakhstan.

**Аңдатпа.** Бұл мақала Қазақстандағы үштілділікке арналған.

**Аннотация.** Эта статья посвящена трехязычию в Казахстане.

**Keywords:** trintiny, linguistic, terminology, nationality

**Түйінді сөздер:** үштілділік, лингвистикалық, терминология, ұлт

**Ключевые слова:** трехязычие, лингвистический, терминология, национальность.

Kazakhstan, remaining ethnic and confessional state is experiencing today a complex and contradictory period of its cultural and linguistic development. It is demonstrated by the language situation, the characteristic of which is given in the Concept of the language policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The main idea is the necessity of mastering several languages.

The main aim is the development of a personality capable of speaking several languages, to achieve communicative activity - operation in three languages in all situations, striving for self-development and self-improvement in modern situation.

The population of Kazakhstan has reached the number of 17,948,000 people, according to the data for 01 July 2014. The indigenous population of Kazakhstan are Kazakhs, they make the largest part of the population which draw up 63.1% of the general population of the country.

The Republic of Kazakhstan is a typical multiethnic country, where, besides Kazakhs, represented other ethnic groups, which preserve their linguistic, historical and cultural values. Among them are: Russians 23.7%, 2.8% Uzbek, 2.1% Ukrainian, 1.1% German, and 7.2% Korean, Turkish, Azerbaijani, Belarusian, Dungan, Kurd, Tajik, Pole, Chechen. Large communities can also be found in Mongolia, Ukraine, and Russia. Representatives of 130 nationalities and more than 100 ethnic groups live in peace in Kazakhstan.

Legal guarantees and respectful treatment of all the languages used in the republic defend the integral right of citizens of any nationality to develop their language and culture. About 40% of secondary schools use Russian language in teaching. The higher education for 70% is available in Russian language. In areas of residence of compact ethnic groups schools function with Uyghur, Tajik, Ukrainian, German, Polish and other languages of teaching.

Today 30 languages of ethnic groups of Kazakhstan are taught in about 200 Sunday schools and 3 schools of national revival. Magazines and newspapers are published, TV and radio programs are broadcast in 11 national language in Kazakhstan. Books in the languages of ethnic minorities of Kazakhstan are published annually.

Two powerful communicative languages are used predominantly in Kazakhstan: Kazakh and Russian. Officially, the Kazakh language is the state language. Russian language holds a strong position in Kazakhstan and it is the language of international communication which continues to perform important social and humanitarian functions. Russian language is the main source of information on various fields of science and technology. In practice, the Russian language dominates in Kazakhstan. After gaining the independence the sphere of the use of Kazakh language became widened.

Now the state language proficiency is demanded both from the government employees and workers in the sphere of science, culture, education, health and public service. Moreover, a system of financial incentives is provided for those workers in government institutions with a high level of state language proficiency.

The Russian language is restricted in its use in the sphere of mass media. According to the law “programs on TV and radio broadcasters, regardless of their forms of ownership should be more in the state language than in other languages.” (Law on TV and radio broadcasting in the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2012, p. 3). However, it was difficult for electronic mass media to meet the requirements due to the lack of Kazakh “content”. Programs in the Kazakh language are broadcast more often in the evening and at night when the audience is minimal. On the contrary, programs in the Russian language broadcast in “prime time”, when the number of viewers and listeners reaches the peak. Besides, the residents of the country have free access to satellite television and can watch Russian channels ignoring the Kazakh speaking TV channels. As for the printed mass media and online content, we can state that the Russian language still dominates.

Bilingualism and multilingualism are integral to the normal functioning of any multinational state. Today the Kazakhstani educational system provides a study of Kazakh as the state language, Russian as the language of interethnic communication.

A new project called “Trinity of Languages” was proposed by the President of Kazakhstan, N. Nazarbayev. Kazakh and Russian languages are “the languages of inter-ethnic communication”, and “English is the language of successful integration into the global economy” was marked by the President.

Knowledge of English, in fact, opens a window to a large global world with the huge flow of information and innovation. Mastering a foreign language makes it possible to study abroad in the best universities of the world and creates the opportunity for practical experience in the leading countries of the world. Knowledge of English is a requirement for networking and doing business.

To develop our specialists’ English we should take into consideration that it is necessary to improve the quality of textbooks and teaching materials in English for primary schools, secondary general education and higher education. It is necessary for teachers to use up-to-date methods of teaching the languages and attract foreign scholars who are successful in this sphere. And also it’s important to ensure equitable access to a full education in English to different categories of students and thus contribute to the preparation of highly qualified individuals who are ready to actively participate in social, economic and political life.

The growing awareness of the world community of the contradiction between increased levels of multi-ethnicity of the social environment in which people live and work, has led to the fact that a multicultural and multilingual education is increasingly becoming an integral characteristic of modern trends of social and political development in the world. This problem is inherent in the educational practices of different states. It shows its significance and urgency.

Trinity of languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan is a concept aimed at further strengthening of our country. A polylingual person will always be in demand in any society. This indicates its competitiveness in today's society. Formation of a polylingual person is one of the priorities aimed at internal policy of our multinational state. In order to ensure the competitiveness of the country and its citizens national education should become competitive and high-quality, so that graduates of Kazakh schools could easily continue their studies in foreign universities.

**CONCLUSION.** Terms of multilingualism should form the native language that reinforces the awareness of belonging to their ethnic group, the Kazakh language as the state ownership of which contributes to the successful integration of civil, Russian language as a source of scientific and technical information, and other non-native foreign language to develop the human capacity for self-identity in the world Community. Therefore, the study of language as one of the main indicators of human adaptation to the new socio-political and socio-cultural realities is now an actual scientific and theoretical, scientific and practical task.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] The state program of development of languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2011-2020.

[2] Nazarbayev, N. A. New Kazakhstan in the new world // Kazakhstanskaya Pravda. - № 33(25278). - 2007.

[3] Assem Aksholakova and Nurgul Ismailova / Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences 93 (2013) 1580 – 1586

[4] Кушаева Жанат Тураровна / Английский язык, Рассылка Азбука.kz – международный образовательный портал

[5] The concept of multilingual education in the Republic of Kazakhstan. – Karaganda, 2008.-

21 p.