



Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың
«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ - 2018»
XIII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясы

СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ

XIII Международная научная конференция
студентов и молодых ученых
«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ - 2018»

The XIII International Scientific Conference
for Students and Young Scientists
«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION - 2018»



12th April 2018, Astana

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БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ**

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The proceedings are the papers of students, undergraduates, doctoral students and young researchers on topical issues of natural and technical sciences and humanities.

В сборник вошли доклады студентов, магистрантов, докторантов и молодых ученых по актуальным вопросам естественно-технических и гуманитарных наук.

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TRILINGUALISM IN DIGITAL KAZAKHSTAN

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Today Kazakhstan is passing to a turn of severe tests of modern age trying to keep pace with rapidly developing world. Since 1991, Kazakhstan moved beyond important stages of system renovation, westernization, dealing with global challenges to become a successful state. Under these circumstances, any qualitative step in the development of digital technologies is a great investment in the future, as President said. Many speeches he spoke reflect the unique importance of new technologies and interaction with innovations for developing nation. Targets of this program are different and wide, but world society and citizens of Kazakhstan are more interested in the fourth program aspect – a quantum leap of human capital in Kazakhstan, a transition toward the “knowledge economy”. It means information and communication development, improving the computer use abilities.

Digital technologies (e.g. e-payments, e-markets; online government structures in USA, EU, China; interaction with society by network) play an important role in the development of the economies of states and citizen life. More than 50% of the world's population has access to the Internet, and almost every 7 out of 10 households has an access to mobile communication. Since 2000, access to Internet and IT-spread level has grown up to 1,052% in 2018. [1] Internet and digital technologies provide access to information services, accelerate the exchange of information, help to create new innovative products, etc. and statistics show the ultimate necessity of that because of huge impact which can be gained: in 2015 digital economy of Australia was worth \$79 billion or 5.1% of GDP, what had made it larger than any traditional industry sectors and more effective in future (total worth in \$139 billion by 2020 is projected); [2] Malaysia hopes to do digital economy the main sector of economy (now the contribution to Malaysia GDP from digital economy is 17.4%); [2] Vietnam and ASEAN countries also develop digital sector to increase summary GDP of organization by \$1 trillion dollars until 2028. [4] Kazakhstan also supports the digital development: the main projected targets of "Digital Kazakhstan" program:

1. amount of Internet users in 2021 will be 81%;
2. the level of digital literacy of the population in 2021 - 81.5%;
3. growth in labor productivity in ICT in 2021 - 5.9%;
4. growth in labor productivity in the section "Mining and quarrying" in 2021 - 6.3%;
5. growth of labor productivity in logistics sector in 2021 – 4.8%;
6. the number of employed in the ICT industry in 2021 will be 110,000;
7. amount of people using online-services to interact with government will increase to 80% in 2021. [5]

NB: It is persistent reality of modern times that no country in any part of the world can deal with others without English language, especially in technology sphere. Government of Kazakhstan also accepted it by vigorous implementation of language in the education, government, economic sectors.

Any program aims to address problems, and this one tries to prevent a lack of computer literacy amidst Kazakhstan citizens, because the main conditions of efficient growth of human

capital are accumulation of knowledge, integrative and adaptive abilities, creativity. The special strategy of applying digital technologies, online interaction of state agencies are necessary elements of virtual economy. Furthermore, it requires high level of information culture, which is wanted to be formed in society. Information culture is the integrative ability of an individual, manifested in mastering, owning, applying, transforming information using information technologies and applying these skills in training and in further professional activities. For that purpose, English studies are necessary: adapted results of foreign cognition and experience are insufficient to make people more informative and tailored to rapidly changing political and social environment, so people should to speak English fluently to gain access to the huge mass of native information. English also allows people the use new technologies without preconditioning (e.g. today computer literacy level in Kazakhstan is about 77%). [6]

Language trinity is supposed to be most efficient lingual policy in the whole Asia In regard to English studies. There were some problems: in the early years of independence there were few good teachers of English in Kazakhstan as everywhere in Central Asia; adult people's majority learned German in school; there hadn't been much call for English. Few had been able to get the best education, but situation improved over time because of international cooperation and fostering new generations of teachers. In 2011, Kazakhstan took part in Education First English Proficiency Index (EF EPI) test, and took the last place, and that is not surprising because of the aforementioned reasons. The most important indicator of the growth of English speakers' language level is moving from the last over 13 steps to the 67th place in 2018. [7]

Measures to train English speakers in Kazakhstan are different and intensive: English studies begins from the 1st grade in schools, universities' majority has the really working system of multilingual education; collaboration between British and American councils and Kazakhstan educational system also becomes stronger. Some experts also think that the most effective way to develop English studies in Kazakhstan is to make English an official language in Republic as Singapore made.

Of course, there are two more language which are very important for Kazakhstan – official Kazakh language and the language of international communication – Russian.

Actually human cannot just begin speak foreign language, someone can't learn language because of age, etc. Also government can't make all people speak one language, moreover it cannot focus on specific group of population only like students or scholars, because digital technologies are effective only if a lot of people can use it.

Russian language is spoken by 95% of people in Kazakhstan. It's really widespread in CIS, its official language of Russia, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan (the same status as in Kazakhstan), and no one can deal without Russian language. Therefore, Russian language is the most comfortable way to make a solid foundation for integration of old and new generations to digital environment by media, social networks etc.

Kazakh, as a state language, must be learned according to law. It is a language of native people, which is spoken by 76% of citizens. [8] It is great that even other nationalities speak Kazakh: many study centers work in cities, citizens wish to know it, because speaking Kazakh is one of the main criteria to find a good job in country. Change is coming: Kazakh will have to go through a hardship of Latin alphabet, which is created to simplify integrative processes where Kazakhstan takes part, but even if the efficiency of new alphabet is proved many times, it will be actually hard to change a writing system because of habit and associated administrative costs. Anyway, in the future, new alphabet will be able to help foreigners read, write and learn Kazakh language, which will be eventually adapted for network use.

Educational system has an example of multilingual education in Nazarbayev Intellectual schools, which uses the model of trilingual education based on the level system of language learning according to analysis of contemporary international experience. This model is based on students' using Kazakh, Russian and English languages equally during the courses. In this case, it is necessary to understand that the learning process of the second and third languages is not effective without possibilities of interactive immersion in a foreign environment, what is implemented in

NIS.

An important aspect of this policy, which was recently projected – learning language in context of technology studies. The best example – ICT subject in universities, which has bright prospects for personal student development. So, there is the main concept of report: trilingualism must be implemented not for the blind desire and abstraction, but for the purpose – to use knowledge and gained experience in practice dealing with new technologies to be dynamic and adapt to evolving conditions. Truth to tell, there is no matter how many language you know indeed, if you put no one to good use. Even if people know English like native speakers, it will be absolutely useless without knowing innovations. This is the cause why we speak about language policy in Kazakhstan describing the digital development of socium and economy.

The President spoke many times about the “Trinity of languages” in Kazakhstan in context of spiritual renewal of the people of Kazakhstan. World experience shows that success is achieved more quickly by those countries whose population is fluent in several languages. The President noted that "the main advantage of our country is multinationality and multilingualism". Knowledge of the three languages today is the key to success in modern society, and, as the President said, "an indispensable condition for one's own well-being". The problem of careful attitude to language is more relevant for our independent state than ever. Teenagers understand that the main advantage of the program of multilingual education is significant expansion of their abilities in socialization. The trilingual policy is being successfully implemented in the university. Students use all their possibilities to communicate and to gain new knowledge, actively replenish their vocabulary in three languages expanding their horizons by acquaintance with culture of people, whose language they learn. This approach ensures the formation of a multilingual, multicultural personality, and also helps people be tolerant in the context of international partnership and interaction. There are successful solutions to the above-mentioned problems in the implementation of a multilingual education: language development occurs in conditions of qualitative strengthening of the process of linguistic and cultural interaction. For example, language studies introduce the cultural heritage of the peoples of the languages, and a rethinking of one's own identity based on common human values. The introduction of such model of education and upbringing in the Kazakh school allows us to form a comprehensively harmoniously developed personality, which is able to navigate in the international space freely, owning Kazakh, English and Russian languages fluently, at the fairly good level.

Trilingualism will successfully promote the employment of alumni – they will be good personnel because of their knowledge and willingness to change and dynamic world. Trilingualism is a policy that is receiving much attention now, both from the state and from society. Adults are responsible to grow a competitive and educated youth, which uses the maximum of opportunities. And education reforms and trilingual policy are good opportunities to make a “digital” breakthrough in the life of Kazakhstan. After all, new generation, which on close terms with computer and Internet, is the builder of Kazakhstan's future and their digital path to The First World.

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