

THE ROLE OF LANGUAGE POLICY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAM “RUHANI ZHANGYRU”

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From early childhood the individual identifies himself with his historical culture, primarily with regard to language. It should be noted that language is considered an important component in the development of interaction and the structure of public communication; a certain repository that collects information and preserves the accumulated knowledge, which, in turn, is able to transmit it to the future generation. Language is considered as the main factor in determining the identity of the individual to the nation, the people because language is a cultural key that opens the main gate to a particular nation.

Basically, language reform is characterized by a set of certain measures that necessarily carry certain ideological views of the authorities and various practical tasks aimed at solving language problems in the state. Carrying out certain linguistic changes is actually a very important process, because if there is no clearly formed linguistic picture, the state will suffer serious social problems, because language, in the first place, is a means of communication, a means of determining the cultural, historical and traditional similarities of the people. It is important to note that when carrying out language reform it is necessary to take into account the opinion of society, that is, how society will perceive this process, since in the modern world language policy is often correlated with a political tool with which you can easily manage society. But, on the other hand, in the context of the rapid development of globalization, outdated views on the construction of one nation with the corresponding one national language, equally creates a big problem, because the language is considered as a certain border that separates one nation from another.

It should be mentioned that the language reform of Kazakhstan was formulated in such a way as to meet the interests of Kazakhstan and Russia, as Russian and Russian-speaking population to this day remain a major ethnic affiliation in the country. Currently, only the highest state officials are required to demonstrate knowledge of the Kazakh language, while the remaining people are granted a grace period for the study of the Kazakh language. The Kazakh language has long remained the language of the poor and those on the outskirts of society, despite the support of the government.

However, the government of Kazakhstan began to look for a way to promote the Kazakh language without trying to create hostility among its large Russian minority. In addition, Kazakhstan is considered the closest neighbor of Russia, so it can not afford to oppose the Russian inside or outside. With the creation of the Soviet Union, there was noise, both at the grassroots level and among politicians, which for the Muslim population meant the creation of a new state to discard Arabic writing, which was considered a representative of retrograde and superstitious culture and, in any case, poorly suited to the needs of the Turkic languages. Anatoly Lunacharsky, the first Soviet people's Commissar for education, even dabbled in the article that the Russian language uses the Latin alphabet. The result of Soviet reforms was a single Turkic alphabet, which gradually expanded through the Union. However, progress has been hampered by the technical difficulty in implementing the necessary printing facilities. According to official estimates, by the time the romanization was fully implemented, most of the representatives of different nationalities, who accounted for almost a little less of the total population were already familiar with the new letter. However, in the stated interest of promoting greater communication and harmony among the peoples of the Union, the Cyrillic movement and this is what the former Soviet countries of Central Asia inherited. It should also be mentioned after the fall of the Soviet Union, Turkmenistan made

the most successful appeal to Latin, although the progress in the latter is difficult to assess due to the closed nature of the country. Uzbekistan has long adopted legislation, one of the first countries to oblige the country to move, but this process was fraught with practice. Latinization was an important topic for the Kazakh intelligentsia, although in the early days it was decided that such a step would harm the interests of the wider population, in fact, de facto illiteracy in the hand. Such a complaint was regularly made in Turkmenistan, where the change of the alphabet was carried out with the broadest public consultation.

Of course, the process of reforming the national language, the gradual change of writing, in this case, the transition to the Latin script is determined by a certain key to strengthening and development of the state language. If the language does not develop, is not improved, the language will be forgotten. That is why the importance of the transition to the Latinized scenario of reforming the national language is considered an important process in the process of forming a single people. In turn, Latin writing is by right a certain key of modern society, capable of opening the gates to the new best technologies of the world.

Language is not only a means of communication, it is also the soul of the people, the Keeper of traditions and culture. The linguistic diversity of Kazakhstan has always been a priority. But we must recognize our world begins a new, largely obscure, historical cycle. To take a place in this advanced group and at the same time keeping the old model of thinking, consciousness is really very difficult. Therefore, it is important to concentrate, change yourself and through adaptation to changing conditions to take the best of what carries a new era.

Program article "Rouhani gear" the head of State in 2017 N. Nazarbayev has become a timely and landmark address to the Kazakh people. A look into the future, where it is supposed to: change the "public consciousness of citizens." After all, beauty and strength are temporary States, and the Elbasy calls to take into the future our national traditions and customs, language and music, literature, respect – in a word, the national spirit, should remain with us forever. Rouhani ganguro – Ruh translated spirit, Ruhani – spiritual, that is, our task is to reproduce, to expand the spiritual state of development of each citizen. This program is an ideological platform designed to become the basis for the qualitative transformation of the whole country. Its originality lies in the fact that the process of modernization, voiced by N. Nazarbayev, implemented in several directions: modernization of the economy, constitutional reform, which laid the foundations for large-scale political modernization and modernization of public consciousness.

The process of reforming the language situation in the country regarding the transition to the Latin script was first announced at the next meeting of the Assembly of peoples of Kazakhstan, by Elbasy, in which he demanded an immediate revision of this issue, to provide certain initiatives for the implementation of language policy. The question of strengthening the position of the Kazakh language was also raised, providing material support, offering certain privileges to those who wish to study the state language. By this decision, the President showed his desire to carry out language reform, also noted the main goals for the near future in the implementation of the planned state program.

One of the largest projects is the gradual translation of the state language into Latin script. Of course, the process is considered to be very complex and in some part even contradictory process that could lead to social problems, but the people of Kazakhstan took this appeal with great enthusiasm. This decision is characterized by a sharp change of faith from a more uncertain to a decisive long-term idea set earlier. The President also mentioned that according to the plans of the government to implement the language reform, all official documents, periodicals and books, almost all educational materials will have to be published in the Kazakh language using the Latin script.

It should be mentioned that specialists in the field of education are gradually implementing the order of the President. For example, to create new textbooks for secondary school and gradually introduce into the curriculum. Earlier, Nazarbayev has repeatedly put forward the agenda of romanization, but this article refers to the new urgency, which is also used as a key point in the implementation of the new national strategy of the President against the background of

globalization and the inclusion of Kazakhstan in the world economic development. Also in his article, Elbasy argued that young people will not find problems with adaptation to the new alphabet, as today everyone knows, though not very good English. At least during the period of adaptation to the new format of the alphabet all Cyrillic will be used. Newton. Nazarbayev described the transition as impoverishment of pragmatism, and he said that it is necessary to follow the path of modernization. At the same time, he explained that any state or nation should not be like a hard metal, they should be living organisms capable of constant development. Everyone needs to be prepared to change to keep up with life and anyone who doesn't understand it will always lag behind.

Recently, the President of the country K. Tokayev said that the process of romanization will also be carried out in stages, while it will be mandatory to take into account public opinion in terms of shortcomings in the alphabet. The Head of state also noted the example of neighboring countries that have chosen the Latin script. As you know, 90% of the information in the world is published in Latin, and who owns the information, that develops science and technology. The transition of the Kazakh language to the Latin alphabet is one of the key stages of spiritual modernization".

Today it is necessary to note the importance of education for the development of the Republic. In particular, it is necessary to focus on the study of Kazakh, Russian and English languages. It is proposed to introduce a trilingual education system in schools of Kazakhstan. Some subjects will be taught in the state language, some — in Russian and some — in English. It is planned to allocate more training hours to the purposeful study of the Kazakh language.

Now, for a developing country like Kazakhstan, which occupies the main positions in the Central Asian region, the change in the language picture, the strengthening of the national language can positively affect the unity of the nation and the revival of the idea of national identification. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, neighboring Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan quickly adopted the Roman scenario. Kazakhstan is one of the last countries from the former Soviet republics to declare independence and is politically more cautious. In addition, the economic situation did not allow the luxury of alphabet reform, but the rapid growth of economic conditions of the nation meant a growing commitment to Western ideals, communication with the West, the development of the English language. The project is really intended to give a new impetus to the development of the language and integrate it into the world space, to interest and motivate citizens to master the language. This transition from the point of view of many analysts, will increase the interest of studying the state language in the foreign public, as it will be easier for them to understand the study of the Kazakh language. This will not make it difficult for the new generation to move from the usual Cyrillic to Latin, as a really new generation, is already fluent in English, German, French and other languages.

Language and the implementation of language reforms play a major role in ethnic and national differences, as they cover not only the spiritual part, but also can provide mutual complementarity and similarity with other Nations. Every nation must preserve its language, its individuality, because without it the nation will be lost. The language policy pursued by individual countries of Central Asia does not mean that the Russian language will be completely replaced, and the concern of the Russian-speaking population is completely wrong, and the more so that it can somehow affect the relationship of the titular Nations with the Russians, also bears an exaggerated character. Changing the alphabet of the Central Asian countries is considered a very important step that will allow countries to become part of the world community as in the age of Internet access, globalization, the Latin alphabet is used everywhere, which, in particular, will allow countries to integrate with other Turkic countries, will serve as a real tool for multi-vector policy.

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