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MULTILINGUALISM AS A BASIS OF FORMATION OF A MULTICULTURAL PERSONALITY

Abstract: this article, considered such phenomenon as a multilingualism in the modern world, and specifically in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Here an idea of the measures of development of language education applied by the state is given. And attention to the present language situation and its consequences is paid.

Key words: multilingualism, education, foreign languages.

Multilingualism is a widespread phenomenon that has become a consequence of the modern multilinguistic world. This requires the current generation to accelerate the pace of learning, openness to the acquisition of diverse knowledge and the adoption of previously irrelevant ways of absorbing information.

Michael Clyne wrote, «Because of the movement of populations all over the world and in particular the flood of immigrants to Western nations, it is foolhardy to ignore bilingualism as a phenomenon that surrounds you even if you yourself are basically a monolingual».

He claimed, «Speaking only one language, typically the language you acquired as first language or mother tongue (generally the language of your home), is called monolingualism. Bilingualism is the term for speaking one or more languages. Usually the speakers' mother tongue or first language is one of the two languages that make them bilinguals. Bilingualism is used as a cover term for multilingualism, too - speaking more than two languages».

Multilingualism provides an opportunity to be communicative adapted in any environment, as proficiency in several languages becomes an integral component of personal and professional activity of a person in modern society. Knowledge of several languages gives real chances to

occupy a more prestigious position in society both socially and professionally.

Multicultural education has become the main goal, achieving of which will contribute to the modern education system adaptation. As we have known for a long time, education is a necessary stage of the formation and further development of a multicultural personality, a stage during which principles and foundations are formed, and certain life values are formed. In turn, multilingualism provides modern youth with the opportunity of comprehensive development in the course of mastering not only the languages of other countries, but also understanding the essence of their cultural characteristics, which were formed under the influence of factors that did not manifest themselves in the formation of their own country.

Today, multilingualism is viewed as an effective tool for preparing the younger generation in an interconnected and interdependent world. In this regard, understanding the role of languages in the modern world presupposes an urgent need for language training and improving the level of language training.

Multilingualism is inherent to the language situation in modern Kazakhstan. The main aspects and plans for further development of this phenomenon are clearly reflected in the Message of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev titled «New Kazakhstan in the New World», where in order to ensure the competitiveness of the country and its citizens, a phased implementation of the cultural project «Trinity of Languages» is proposed according to which the development of three languages: Kazakh as the official state language, Russian as the language of interethnic communication, as well as the second state language, and English as a language of successful integration into the global economy is necessary.

The peoples of Kazakhstan were characterized by long-standing historical contacts in administrative, economic, cultural and other spheres of communication between the numerous ethnic groups mainly in Russian [1].

In this connection, a stable tolerant attitude towards multilingualism in the Republic of the Kazakhstan is a basis of social stability. Knowledge of Kazakh and Russian languages serves as a link between generations, as well as demonstrates to us a fully developed, multicultural personality, formed due to their timely acquisition.

The associative experiment results showed that the division into nationality is not dominant in the linguistic consciousness of Kazakhstanis. Images of the respondents consciousness demonstrate that as a result of prolonged residence of different ethnic groups in one territory, mutual influence and interpenetration of their cultures take place, and this helps to form a community of values and self-consciousness, affects the language consciousness, promotes the emergence of good-neighborly, tolerant ethnic relations among themselves and the manifestation of self-identification as part of one large family - the people of Kazakhstan [1].

In turn, English as a means of international communication takes the leading position in the world. This is due primarily to the rapid development of high technologies (space, information, laser technology, bio - and nanotechnology), and the economy. Anyone who wants to get higher chances for successful employment and professional career should have at least a sufficient master of at least one foreign language.

In contrast, realizing that the world is learning their language, many native speakers of English are less willing to put effort into learning a second language [2].

Language contact is a multidimensional, multidisciplinary field with interrelationships hold the key to the understanding of how and why people use language [2].

Bilingualism is an opportunity to understand and accept the culture and values of another people, and consequently, a pledge of social stability and political loyalty of representatives of different nationalities in relation to each other.

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ПОЛИАЗЫЧИЕ КАК СПОСОБ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ПОЛИКУЛЬТУРНОЙ ЛИЧНОСТИ

Аннотация: в данной статье рассматривается такое явление как полиязычие в современном мире, конкретно в Республике Казахстан. Дается представление о мерах развития языкового образования, применяемых государством. Уделяется внимание сложившейся языковой ситуации и ее последствиям.

Ключевые слова: полиязычие, образование, иностранные языки.

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