

бонусов до эффективного переманивания – это то, за что нанимают рекрутинговое агентство. Подбор персонала давно стал востребованной услугой. В реалиях рынка труда самостоятельно привлечь квалифицированных руководителей и специалистов, путем размещения рекламных объявлений и вакансий на рабочих сайтах, стало практически невозможно. Стоит идти в ногу со временем, чтобы быть успешными в бизнесе, доверяя поиск и подбор персонала профессионалам-рекрутерам.

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ЭКСТРАЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ФАКТОРЫ, ВЛИЯЮЩИЕ НА ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ЯЗЫКОВОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ КАЗАХСТАНА

Резюме. В статье рассматриваются экстралингвистические факторы, влияющие на формирование языковой политики Республики Казахстан. Вопросы анализа языковой ситуации, развития полилингвизма в стране с точки зрения лингвистических и экстралингвистических подходов актуальны. В центре исследования документы, связанные с языковой политикой Казахстана.

Ключевые слова: языковая политика, лингвистика, экстралингвистика, полиязычие, английский язык.

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EXTRA-LINGUISTIC FACTORS INFLUENCING KAZAKHSTAN LANGUAGE POLICY FORMATION

Abstract. The relevance of this thesis is determined by the importance of the development of language policy in modern Kazakhstan. The aim of the study is to identify the discursive features of Kazakhstan language policy at the present stage. Material of the research is the data obtained during the analysis of documents related to Kazakhstan language policy.

Key words: language policy, linguistics, extra-linguistics, multilingualism, English language.

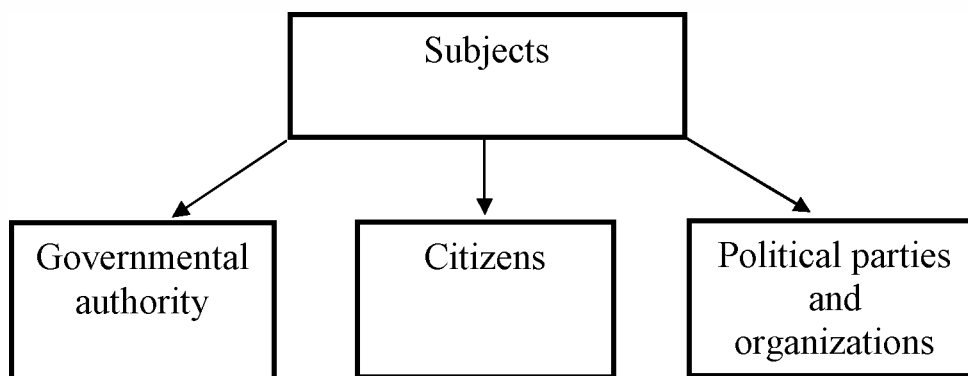
Modern socio-political realities of sovereign Kazakhstan require such a language policy that meets the needs of the multi-ethnic population of the country. Kazakhstan is a multinational, dynamically developing state with its historical and cultural heritage, successfully solving problems in any field. To date, one of the priorities in the Republic of Kazakhstan is the development of language policy. This is the most important part of state policy at the moment. Studying languages, we will be able to achieve a lot: national unity, preservation of linguistic diversity, rising to a new level, integration of Kazakhstan into the world community, as well as strengthening competitiveness, which is so necessary for our country in the period of economic and social modernization (Zhangazy, 2011).

Language is one of the main features of the nation, the most important element of its culture, an invaluable guardian of the nation's tradition, a powerful means of formation and education of man. Nation could not be a sovereign without a language sovereignty. The state language is the main sign of language independence of the sovereign people, performing socially significant functions within the state.

The entire multi-faceted social economic and political life of Kazakhstan plays particularly the important role of language policy in our state. The language issue is a complex, multidimensional phenomenon, connected with all spheres of society.

In terms of these investigations the specifics and main features to characterize the extra-linguistic factors of language policy were defined: subjects of language policy, objects of language policy, language policy space, aims and goals of language policy, time frame, value of language policy.

Consider each characteristic in detail for the classification and analysis of linguistic features.



Scheme 1 – Subjects of language policy

1. Participants of the Kazakhstan language policy are the following: governmental authority, citizens, political parties and organizations. This is confirmed by the examples below:

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 11 July 1997 No. 151 on languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan. This Law establishes legal principles of functioning of languages in the Kazakhstan, the obligations of the government in creation of conditions for their training and development, shall provide equally respect treatment to all, without exception, languages used in the Republic of Kazakhstan (Zakon, 2018).

From this example, it follows that in this case the state is represented as the performer and creator of the Laws on Languages. The state takes a central dominant place in the language system, as it:

- acts as the sole official representative of the entire people, united within its regional borders on the base of citizenship;

- has a special apparatus (public authority) designed to manage the society and influence the language situation of the whole country;

- defines the main directions of language policy development. The state acts not only as an independent subject of language policy, but also aims to regulate the behavior of other subjects, having in this area very broad powers.

The people of Kazakhstan are the participants of the ongoing language policy, both in the official and non-official space. On the contrary, the political parties and organizations regard to language policy only in official space.

2. The objects of the language policy are:

- specific languages (Kazakh, Russian, English);
- set of languages which are allocated different characteristics (their origin, interaction);

- language situation (in which languages interact);

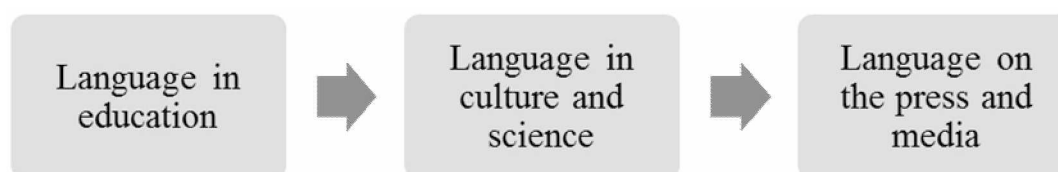
- communicative situation (possibility to use or not to use certain language means).

The idea of introducing trilingualism, i.e. the formation of Kazakh, Russian and English by the citizens of Kazakhstan, was declared in October 2006 at the XII session of the Assembly of people of Kazakhstan:

Kazakhstan should be recognized through the world as a well-educated country whose population is proficient in several languages. These are: Kazakh – the state language, Russian – the language of world communication and English – the language of the world science, innovation, the Internet (Nazarbayev, 2007).

It follows that trilingualism is simply necessity for our country. Kazakhstan's trilingualism is a unique formula of language policy. It does not require to forget the native language, on the contrary, it raises the Kazakh language in the first stage. Nowadays each citizen of Kazakhstan understands how important language skills are. The modern young man, not knowing languages, will lag behind in obtaining the information that is necessary for professional growth.

3. The space for the realization of language policy is Kazakhstan. It is also divided into different spheres:



Scheme 2 – Spheres of language

Secondary, secondary special and higher education is implemented in the state, Russian, and if necessary in other languages. The embodiment of the language policy takes place through the introduction of trilingualism in the field of school education. This is the preparation of Kazakh children for the future. The example is presented below:

The program is aimed at providing conditions for effective (optimal) development of trilingual education at all levels in educational institutions of the city. The program provides a number of measures necessary for the successful implementation of the key directions of the roadmap of trilingual education in Kazakhstan (Программа развития трехязычного образования на 2015–2020 годы).

In the area of science, consisting the design and defense of theses, the functioning of the state and Russian languages is provided in the Republic of Kazakhstan. For example, in higher educational institutions of the Nur-Sultan city the design of theses and dissertations is carried out in Kazakh, Russian and English.

Cultural events are spent in the state and if necessary in other languages. The operating of the state and other languages in the press and the media is ensured. Thus, the example below is given:

Republican information and advertising newspaper “ZakupInfo” is issued in Russian and Kazakh. A weekly newspaper “Central Asia Monitor” is published in Russian and English.

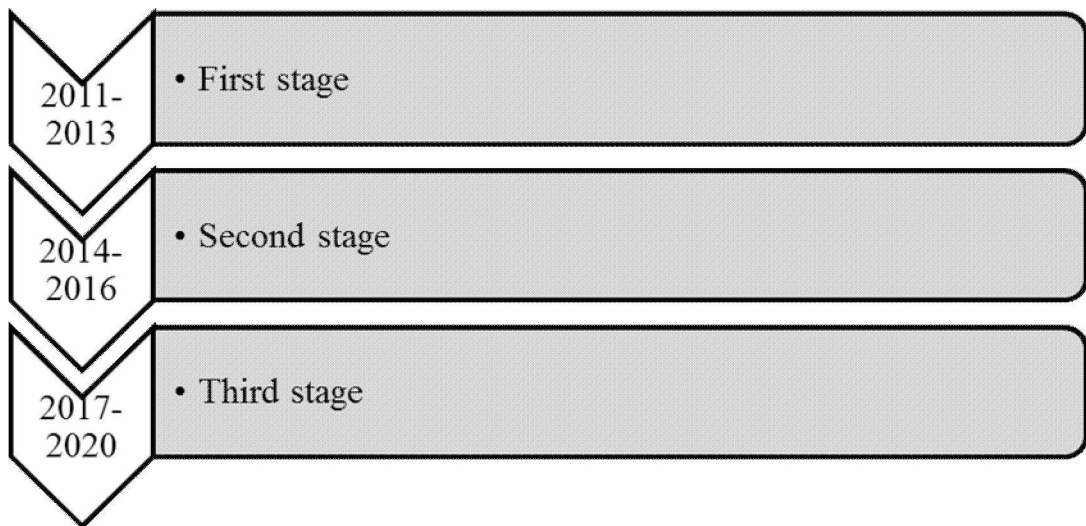
4. Language policy has its purposes and objectives, which are presented below:

The aim of the program is a coordinated language policy, which provides the all-inclusive operation of the state language as the most important basis for improving national cohesion.

The objectives of the language policy are:

- modernization and standardization of the technique of teaching several languages;
- construction of infrastructure facilities for teaching languages;
- promotion of the teaching languages process;
- improvement of the demand for languages;
- development and systematization of the lexical fund of the Kazakh language.

5. The implementation of trilingual education should make the Kazakh people competitive on the world stage. This reform is a component of the program “On the State program of growth and operating of languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2011–2020”. The program is divided into three stages:



Scheme 3 – Implementation period

The purposes of this program are to increase:

- the share of adults who speak the state language up to 95% by 2020;
- the proportion of school graduates who speak the state language at the level of B1 to 100% by 2020;
- the share of adult population that speaks Russian language to 90% by 2020 (О государственной программе развития и функционирования языков в Республике Казахстан на 2011–2020 годы).

6. The value of language policy in Kazakhstan, namely the policy of trilingualism is:

- integration of the Republic into the world community and, as a result, the rise of science, economy and socio-cultural component of the country:

The program Digital Kazakhstan, the program Trinity of languages, and the program of cultural and religious harmony are the parts of the preparing of the nation to life in the XXI century (Трехъязычие – путь к идентичности нового поколения).

- competitiveness on the world stage. This reform is a component of the program “Kazakhstan-2030”:

It is planned that about 20% of the population will be able to communicate freely in English by 2020 (Трехъязычие – путь к идентичности нового поколения).

To sum up, the specifics and main features to characterize the extra-linguistic characteristics of language policy were defined:

- subjects of language policy such as governmental authority, citizens, political parties and organizations;

- objects of language policy – specific languages (Kazakh, Russian, English), set of languages which are allocated different characteristics; language situation; communicative situation;

- the space for the realization of language policy in Kazakhstan is divided into different spheres: language in education, culture and science, press and media;

- aims and goals of language policy are coordinated language policy, which provides the all-inclusive operation of the state language and modernization and standardization of the methods of teaching several languages;

- value of language policy in Kazakhstan, namely the policy of trilingualism is integration of the Republic into the world community and, as a result, the rise of science, economy and socio-cultural component of the country and competitiveness on the world stage.

Thus, the main features of language policy were identified and described. Based on the results of our study, it can be concluded that one of the main extra-linguistic characteristics of language policy is the actualization of issues of language regulation

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МЕЖЪЯЗЫКОВАЯ ИНТЕРФЕРЕНЦИЯ: КОЛЛИЗИИ МЕТАОПИСАНИЯ

Резюме. *Статья посвящена проблематике метаописания межъязыковой интерференции в контексте взаимодействия языков. Научная рефлексия вопросов речевого функционирования в современных условиях, как правило, носит интердисциплинарный характер, что обуславливает продуктивность задействования при этом дискурсивной методологии, обладающей существенным экстралингвистическим потенциалом. Процесс межъязыковой интерференции обладает как интра-, так и экстралингвистической спецификой. Охарактеризовано влияние на функциональность коммуникационной сферы и межъязыковой интерференции факторов исторического, социального и культурного характера.*

Ключевые слова: *межъязыковая интерференция, дискурсивная методология, экстралингвистическая обусловленность.*

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CROSSLINGUAL INTERFERENCE: META-DESCRIPTION COLLISIONS

Abstract. *The article discloses the problem of crosslingual interference meta-description in the context of language interactions. The scientific reflection of the issues of speech functioning in modern conditions, as a rule, is of an interdisciplinary nature, which determines the efficiency of a discursive methodology usage that is of a significant extralinguistic potential.*