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LANGUAGE PROBLEMS IN KAZAKHSTAN

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Language is the foundation of a nation. Language is spiritual wealth, past and future of our people. Language is a powerful instrument of our independence, a symbol of noble thought and wisdom, the flag of our country and our unity. It is the duty of every person to glorify their native language. All our national appearance and identity, customs and religion are contained in this national culture and language. The role of the state language in the formation of the young generation of an independent country as smart, educated, business and patriotic people is enormous.

Even if we understand that the role of the state language is very important, for many years we have not been able to solve some, but very urgent problems regarding the language in Kazakhstan.

We know that the main people of Kazakhstan are Kazakhs, and our native language is Kazakh. But it is known from our rich history that Kazakhstan, against the will of its indigenous inhabitants, turned into a Stalinist prison of peoples of different nationalities. During the war, from 900 thousand to 1 million 209 thousand people were in special settlement in Kazakhstan, and according to the NKVD of the Kazakh SSR, as of January 1, 1945, 815,319 people (232593 families) were registered [1].

Also before that, in 1937-1938, Stalin's repression was carried out, it was part of the Russification in the Kazakh SSR. Russification in Kazakhstan led to a massive spread of Kazakh-Russian bilingualism, but there was practically no reverse Russian-Kazakh bilingualism. The "prestigious" Russian language during the Soviet era became a guarantee of social mobility and professional career. In the 1920s-1930s, the number of Kazakhs speaking Russian was insignificant. By 1970, 42% of Kazakhs were fluent in Russian, while among the Kyrgyz this figure was 19%, and among Uzbeks, Tajiks and Turkmen it was even lower - 15%. By 1989, 63% of Kazakhs spoke Russian. 30% of urban Kazakhs did not know their native language and spoke only Russian [2].

In this regard, we can say that there are few people left on the Kazakh land who could promote and propagate the Kazakh language. There were such sons of the Kazakh people as Akhmet Baitursynov, Magzhan Zhumabaev, Beyimbet Mailin, Moldagali Zholdybaev, Saken Seifullin, Ilyas Zhansugirov, Alikhan Bukeikhanov, Mirzhagyp Dulatov, who, with their editions «Kazakh», and with

their books «Oyan kazakh» could very well influence the literacy and education of their people, and help not to forget their Kazakh essence. I believe that these are one of the many factors that greatly influenced the future of the Kazakh people and their language.

Exactly 30 years ago, on September 22, 1989, the Kazakh language gained the state status and the Law "On Language" was adopted. Later, after gaining independence, in accordance with Article 7 of the Constitution of 1995, it was defined as "Kazakh language - the state language." Further - in 1997, the Law "On Languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan" was adopted, which provided the legal basis for the use of languages in the country, equal respect for all languages and established the status of the state Kazakh language.

However, today, 30 years after our independence, it is a "bitter" fact that the Kazakh language is developing in the shadow of the Russian language, which was formed in the Soviet era. It is no secret that our language is a state language that has not become a "necessity" in its own country, in its own land, does not live up to its name, and despite its state status, is not fully used in all spheres of society. Kazakh language is a very rich language! There are so many wonderful works written in the Kazakh language, so many warming and comforting songs. The inability to use such a diamond language to its full extent was due to the left-wing policy of the Soviet government.

The First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, President Nursultan Nazarbayev, said that "the unifying factor of Kazakhstan is the Kazakh language, so we must all work together to raise the status of the state language." In his message to the people of Kazakhstan, President Kassym-Zhomart Tokayev also said, "I believe that the time will come when the role of the Kazakh language as the state language will become stronger and it will become the language of interethnic communication. But in order to reach this level, we all need to work together, not to make a fuss, " – he said [3].

There are different opinions about the current situation in the language sphere in the country. Some citizens argue for the need to continue a policy of tolerance, promoting the country's multi-ethnic composition.

Another group criticizes the lack of decolonization policy in the country and says that it is absurd to take radical steps to increase the potential of the state language.

The third party supports the evolutionary language policy, taking into account the geopolitical situation.

The state programs for the development and use of languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2001-2010, 2011-2019 and 2020-2025 were adopted, and the work to be done throughout the country was identified. It is necessary to take into account the fact that the implementation of these programs, in particular, contributed to the development of the Kazakh language, despite the criticism of the development of the state language and activities.

During the years of independence in Kazakhstan, the principle of the three pillars of language, multilingualism, came into force. These are to increase the number of Kazakh, Russian and English speakers. This principle is reflected and

implemented in government programs with specific indicators. However, it can be seen that bilingualism (Kazakh and Russian) still prevails in the language field, and English is now spreading among citizens.

In the "Social and analytical research on language policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan" conducted in 2019 by the Committee on Language Policy of the Ministry of Culture and Sports of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 40% of experts believe that the level of Kazakh and Russian will be equal, 38.3% in the next ten years. assumed priority. This is closely related to the growth of the Kazakh nation, the reduction of Russian-speaking social and ethnic groups in the context of public policy support for the Kazakh language and demographic trends in the country. The policy of resettlement of our compatriots abroad also affected the language balance in the country. Also, in the process of urbanization, the migration of rural residents to the city is increasing the number of Kazakh-speaking Kazakhs in the city. This also allows to increase the use of the state language.

Compared to the years of independence, the share of Kazakhs as a titular nation is growing every year. This will strengthen the dominance of the Kazakh language in the language field over time. Currently, the share of the Kazakh nation in the country is about 70%. This probably means the formation of a mono-ethnic state.

However, currently there is no uniformity between the regions in terms of knowledge of the state language of the population of Kazakhstan. This depends on the geographical location of the region and the ethnic composition of the population. For example, according to the "Social and Analytical Research on Language Policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan", the largest number of Kazakh-speaking respondents are residents of Kyzylorda (97.9%), Atyrau (94.7%) regions and Shymkent (91.9%). He speaks Kazakh in Kostanay region (24.9%), West Kazakhstan region (26.3%) and Akmola region (42.7%). This means the need to intensify language policy in the relevant regions.

One of the most important changes in language policy in recent years is the translation of the Kazakh language into Latin script. This is a historically important decision of modern times. Today, most languages in the world are marked in the Latin alphabet. Today, the language of science and education, as well as world communication is English, written in Latin. The Kazakh language is gradually evolving into the Latin alphabet. In general, the Latin alphabet is not new to us. The Kazakh language was marked in the Latin alphabet in 1929-1940. Many valuable things were written at that time. Therefore, it is not a transition to the Latin alphabet, but a return to the Latin alphabet.

There is a deep logic to the transition to Latin. This is due to the peculiarities of the modern technological environment, communication, as well as the scientific and educational process of the XXI century.

At school, our children are learning English and already learning the Latin alphabet. Therefore, there will be no difficulties and obstacles for the younger generation. " In this regard, the "Action Plan for the phased transfer of the Kazakh alphabet to Latin script until 2025" was approved and the relevant work is being carried out in accordance with the plan.

Some experts argue that the Kazakh language will gradually lose the influence of the Russian language in the Cyrillic alphabet through the transition to the Latin alphabet, and will gain strength as an independent language. Also, work will be done to restore the original sounds of the Kazakh language, ie to get rid of the input sounds, to rename words from foreign languages in accordance with the laws of the Kazakh language. [4]

In conclusion, language is the soul of the nation. Indeed, it is known from history that the Kazakh people had many difficult times, darkness and tragedy. In such difficult times, critical times, the only wealth that the people who left their homeland carry with them is the mother tongue, which is nourished by breast milk.

This is not only the value that our people value the language, but also a lot of words that express kindness and love for the mother tongue. There are hundreds of examples. All such ideas are not spoken, but are preserved in the memory of generations. The motto "The beginning of education is language", which has not lost its meaning to this day, refers to the name of one of the great thinkers of the XI century, Ahmet Iugineki.

We see the continuation of this unbroken tradition of wisdom in today's generation. There are many intellectuals who have recognized the indescribable qualities of our native language and turned them into words.

It is known that in any society there is a language problem. Language is also a topical issue in our nation. In Kazakhstan, the Kazakh language is the state language. However, many Kazakhs now speak Russian indoors, outdoors, and in public places, narrowing the scope of the Kazakh language and weakening its use, and even the top leaders speak Russian, even if they speak Kazakh fluently. This is our main shortcoming.

It is known from history that the people who have lost their language cannot stand on an equal footing with other countries as a separate state. Therefore, the main task of every patriot is to achieve our independence, which we have dreamed of for centuries, and to make our native language, the symbol of our state, the main interest of all our lives, in a constructive period of becoming a sovereign state.

An effective way to preserve the language of our ancestors is to speak in the native language in the family, to talk about the world around you in that language, to share your joys and sorrows in that language, to comfort yourself and others. Undoubtedly, this enhances the dignity of the mother tongue.

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