



## Influence of state language development programs on the formation of language identity

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### Abstract

The main indicator of the priority directions of the state language policy is state language development programs. State language development programs directly affect the identification and formation of linguistic identity, especially the linguistic identity of youth. This article discusses the impact of state programs on the development of the state language on the formation of the linguistic identity. All major important programs for the development of the state language for the period of independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan are analyzed. The features of programs in the main areas, as well as their impact on linguistic identity, are noted. Also, to determine the factors influencing language identity, the authors consider the president's appeal in the prism of language problems and their solutions, which determines the direction of state programs for the development of the state language. The conclusions were made about the main direction of language development in the society of Kazakhstan. New points of view are needed in accordance with modern requirements for higher education, science and the implementation of the educational process. A new approach to the problem should conduct analysis from the point of view of today, enrich its content, makes new judgments.

*Keywords:* state language; state language development program; language identity; youth; language policy

## 1. Introduction

State language development programs are the main indicator of the priority directions of the state language policy. State language development programs directly affect the identification and formation of linguistic identity, especially the linguistic identity of youth. State language programs are primarily aimed at developing the state language. The state language is a phenomenon necessary for any multinational state. That is, it is undeniable that any state has a main language that serves for it (Suleimenova et al., 2007; Issakova et al., 2020; Kartushina, 2020).

In world practice, a language is given state status in two cases: the first – in the case of the limited public function of the language, to solve its problems and development, the second – in order to preserve the advantages of the dominant language. As for the Kazakh language, it was given state

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status to overcome the crisis. However, more than 30 years have passed since the adoption of the Law “On Languages in the Kazakh SSR” 1989 (Baishev, 1997), and more than 22 years have passed since the law “On Languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan” (Law on Languages..., 1997.) was issued, but its condition is not improving, and on the contrary, although many issues were resolved on paper, they were not resolved in life. Therefore, now concern for the fate of the language is the most important socio-political phenomenon (Aubakirova, 2015; Mazhitayeva et al., 2014).

Any country in the world, whether it consists of one nationality or many, does not exist without language problems. Measures to solve these problems are carried out with a conscious approach to the development of languages in this country (Weinreich, 1972). And work on a clear planning and regulation of language development begins, first of all, with the identification and scientific characteristics of the current language situation in this state. Modern linguistic problems in our republic have worsened with the situation of multilingualism. The language situation in Kazakhstan, consisting of laboratories of more than one hundred national, folk languages: the state language is Kazakh; the Russian language, which had an official status during the USSR, is by far the most frequently used language in all important areas of life than the state language, which prevails in the number of speakers the language of some ethnic groups densely populated around separate regions, regions, etc. with a narrow social function and languages of a poorly developed social function, which are used only in domestic, family relations (Issakova et al., 2021; Kolesnikova et al., 2020).

The development of the state language concerns not only Kazakhstan; it is an international problem. The problem of the state language is a model studied in more than 200 countries of the world. Therefore, the development of the language, including the implementation of the state language, should be carried out in accordance with international standards. In world language practice, these problems can be explained by answering the following questions: is it possible under the conditions of multilingualism the equal preservation or the same development of all languages?

The equality of languages in accordance with the law and in the field of functioning are two separate concepts. The constitution may declare equality of languages, but they will never be equal in scale of functioning. In conditions of multilingualism, one language is always distinguished as an instrument of interethnic communication. Therefore, the language policy in the country in such a multilingual situation requires the maintenance of bilateral goals: a) ensuring the existence and development of each individual language; b) approve the official status of a language as a means of interethnic communication throughout the country (Altay et al., 2015; Beisenova et al., 2020; Atabekova, 2009).

Thus, work on the development of languages should be carried out in a clearly planned manner. This is a standard world situation. And this, first of all, depends on management. What will be the management, and development will be at the same level. Qualified management begins with the correct and accurate determination of the status of a language in society. The development of a language through legal status is common throughout the world. Status is a sociolinguistic and legal category that reflects the legal, social status of languages in society. Since 1991, the first president of the state N. Nazarbayev has addressed the problems of language at various meetings and official meetings. Speaking at the fifth session of the Assembly of Peoples of Kazakhstan, he emphasized the principle of language policy: “...We are opposed to destroying the original culture of peoples, so that one culture is absorbed by another culture. Yes, we have returned the status of the state language to the Kazakh language. But our stubborn critics do not notice or do not want to notice that in this respect the rights and interests of other peoples and their languages are not infringed (Atabekova & Radic, 2020; Markova et al., 2019).

Now the Russian language is fully used in Kazakhstan. We can regard the horizons of the accusers, who say that we are conducting a direct or hidden policy of infringing on the interests of other nations, except for Kazakhs, in the words of the Prophet's son-in-law, Imam Ali: "To move away from the stupid is the same as moving to the smart." Representatives of other nations can always reserve the right to speak their own language and be understood by others. But the Kazakh language should be studied by all national groups in Kazakhstan. But this is only possible after he continues to avoid the policy of violent language teaching" (Nazarbayev, 1999).

## **2. Materials and Methods**

After the adoption of the Law on Language, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Council of the Kazakh SSR, the "State Program for the Development of the Kazakh Language and Other National Languages in the Kazakh SSR for the Period Until 2000" was born. Since this was a key program for the development of Kazakh and other languages until 2000, it was a document that guaranteed the real implementation of the Law on Language. The program provided for the expansion of the use of the Kazakh language and other national languages in institutions, enterprises and organizations. Determined their role in the field of public education, culture, the media. It was intended to determine the main directions of scientific research of national languages. Based on the results of special studies of the language situation and public opinion, the development of a new law "On Language" has begun.

On November 4, 1996, by the decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the "Concept of the Language Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan" appeared (About the Concept..., 1996). The purpose of the concept is to develop a Strategy for state policy in the field of preservation and functioning of languages during the transition period, to determine the tasks of the state to create conditions for the development of the Kazakh language as a state language. In this concept, the language situation is described, a favorable model of the functional development of languages is developed, the tasks of language construction are defined.

The concept of "Til Sayasaty" revealed the problems that have so far been accumulated around the language. The Concept clearly stated that the state status of the Kazakh language is not realized, it remains in the shadow of the Russian language. It was also noted that the main reason is the improper teaching of the Kazakh language, inaction to expand the scope. The concept also shows the presence of unresolved nodes in the use of languages of other national groups. Despite the fact that in places where representatives of other nationalities live, 14 native languages are studied by students of schools, 6 native languages are children of preschool age, it was noted that the lack of textbooks, the lack of specialists, and premises prevented the development of this business. The concept clarified the tasks of language construction, it was said that the state would create all the conditions for realizing the status of the state language, for this it would realize financial, material, organizational resources.

July 11, 1997 came the long-awaited, made the necessary additions and amendments to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Languages". The new law gives priority to the state language, separate articles are aimed at its economic and legal protection. The 4th article of the Law legislatively specified the constitutional law of the Kazakh language: "The state language of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the Kazakh language. The state language is the language of state administration, legislation, court proceedings and records management, operating in all spheres of public relations throughout the state. The duty of every citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan is to master the state language, which is the most important factor in the consolidation of the people of Kazakhstan. The government, other state, local representative and executive bodies are obliged to: fully develop the state language in the Republic of Kazakhstan, strengthen its international authority; to create all the

necessary organizational, material and technical conditions for free and free mastery of the state language by all citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan; to assist the Kazakh diaspora in the preservation and development of their native language” (Law on Languages..., 1997).

On August 14, 1998, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan adopted a special resolution “On expanding the scope of the use of the state language in state bodies” (On expanding the scope..., 2005), where eight instructions were given to the central executive bodies, akims of all levels: in accordance with Article 23 of the Law “On Languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan”, given the need to create priority conditions for the active use of the state language in all areas of public affairs, to develop and implement an action plan related to the phased translation of office work” (Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the language, 2001).

By decree of the Government, in order to develop the state language, several resolutions appeared. The following were published: January 8, 1999, “The Regulation on the Procedure for Monitoring Compliance with the Legislation on Languages”, February 7, 2001 (On approval..., 1999), “The State Program for the Functioning and Development of Languages for 2001-2010” (The state program..., 1999). The program was intended for 10 years. The program defines strategic goals and objectives for the long-term perspective of language construction in Kazakhstan, as well as defines the main directions and mechanisms for their implementation.

The state program for the development and functioning of languages for 2011-2020 is developed in accordance with Articles 7 and 93 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan; The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 11, 1997 “On the language in the Republic of Kazakhstan”; the concept of expanding the scope of the functioning of the state language, increasing its competitiveness for 2007-2010 (The state program... 2010).

The main goal of the program is a harmonious language policy, ensuring the full-scale functioning and application of the state language as the most important factor in strengthening national unity while maintaining the languages of all ethnic groups living in Kazakhstan. The program has set the following tasks on the path to realizing these goals. In particular:

- Improving and standardizing the methodology of teaching the state language;
- Development of the infrastructure for teaching the state language;
- Motivation of the process of teaching the state language;
- Raising the status of the use of the state language;
- Increased demand for the state language;
- Improving and systematizing the lexical fund of the Kazakh language;
- Improving language culture;
- Preservation of the functioning of the Russian language in the communicative language space;
- Preservation of linguistic diversity in Kazakhstan;
- Teaching and learning of English and other foreign languages (The state program of the functioning and development of languages for 2011-2020).

### **3. Results and Discussion**

#### *3.1. The idea of the “Trinity of languages”*

Now, we will focus on the Russian language used in our republic along with the state language. For a long time, Kazakhstan was part of the Russian Empire, and then the USSR. At that time, the Russian

language was approved as the language of interethnic communication. The peculiarity of Russian-speaking in Kazakhstan is that the majority of people speaking this language are not ethnic Russians. In addition, article 2 of the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan states that Russian is used in state organizations and self-government bodies along with the Kazakh language. The Russian language was widely spoken on the new Kazakh land in the early twentieth century as a result of the establishment of Soviet power, the resettlement of various ethnic groups, the establishment of a Russian-speaking policy and became the language of interethnic communication.

Everyone knows that the decline of the Russian language is a historical advantage of our nation. It should not be ruled out that it is through the Russian language that Kazakhstanis receive additional education for several centuries, expand their worldview and social circle both domestically and abroad. Today in our country, representatives of 136 nationalities and nationalities live under a single flag. Peace and harmony of the multinational people of Kazakhstan is the most important wealth of our country.

In Kazakhstan, the issue of the role of the state language, the official status of the Russian language and the equal development of all ethnic groups and their cultures has been resolved. In the future, the knowledge of the state language by all citizens will be even more balanced and will strengthen unity. For a quarter of a century we have been following a clear direction in language policy – we are gradually developing the state language and creating conditions for the development of languages of all ethnic groups. Today, Kazakhstan is one of the countries where the majority of the population speak at least two languages. The systematic development of the state language should not prejudice the degree of the Russian language. We must be friendly with our neighbors – the most basic foreign policy of the state for future development. Without this, the future of the state will be blurred” (Nazarbayev, 2007), the Head of State emphasized. The Russian language is the basis of interethnic relations and integration functions. No one can argue that the Russian language still plays an important role in the information space. You can also agree with the opinion of the domestic scientist N. Kekilbekova (2014) that any representative of a competitive nation should strive to master the Russian language, which is one of the six official world languages.

The main direction of the country's language policy is the study of English, the third component of the idea of the “Trinity of Languages”. Today, learning English is an entry into the flow of global information and innovative technologies. With the expansion of integration processes in the global educational space, the teaching of the English language is becoming relevant. Staying among the 30 most developed countries of the world requires a new stage in the development of our sovereign country, its entry into the world arena, the formation of political, economic, cultural relations with other countries, the participation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the United Nations, and the increasing role of the English language. Geopolitical, communication, technological changes in society and communication via the Internet significantly increase the number of people of different professions, of different ages. In this regard, the need to use foreign languages is increasing. Language is not only a means of communication, but also plays a large role in the study of the spiritual wealth of the country, the language being studied.

In order to create a breakthrough in the study of English, in the country from September 1, 2013, English language education was introduced from the 1st grade. Today, since independence, we have been striving for socio-political, economic and cultural ties with many countries of the world. Every day the importance of the effectiveness of these relations, the language to the prosperity of mutual cooperation of countries and peoples is increasing. There are several public opinions in our country. For example, there is an opinion about the status of the English language: “Multilingual education is the most important necessity in the modern world, allowing the young generation to move freely in the

educational space, plunge into the secrets of world science and show their abilities” (Kekilbekova, 2014).

In our country, in addition to the policy of the “Trinity of Languages”, each nationality is free to speak its own languages and speak its own languages. But it cannot be the fourth or fifth in the Trinity. Free expression of each nation in their native languages is a vivid manifestation of Kazakhstani democracy. Only through such a democracy can we be recognized by the world and create the superiority of peace on earth. The authorities are pursuing a policy of studying, using three languages not along one line, but on three lines, reflecting each place, monitor the development of the state language as a priority. There should be no doubt about that. Only through the Trinity of Language can Kazakhstan see a positive result of language policy.

Given all of the above, it is safe to say that the fate of the language is the fate of the country. The field of a civilized country will always be expanded by a skilled and intelligent generation. At a time when civilization is booming and globalization is growing, it is becoming clear that no one can challenge multilingualism. The main goal of the people, aimed at entering the category of the strongest countries in the world, is to educate the literate generation. This is the upbringing of the younger generation, owning deep knowledge of their native language, able to speak this language fluently, and also owning the language of several peoples. The idea of the “Trinity of Language” is the key to a bright future. As shown in the cultural project The Trinity of Languages “Kazakh language is the state language, Russian language is the language of interethnic communication and English is the language of successful entry into the global economy” (Message from the President..., 2012). We must be not only caring, but also executors of this business.

### *3.2. The development of the Kazakh language in different regions*

In any case, from 1991 to 2000 the events were verbal in nature, and from 2000 they began to give practical results. We must not hide it. Because articles on the development of the state language in periodical media until 2000 became the problem of choosing the right approach to learning the Kazakh language, starting with the grammatical structure, or starting with the national identity of the Kazakh people. Subsequently, public debate, compensation of social needs, the methodological system of textbooks of the Kazakh language changed, and textbooks were published that have various teaching methods that show national identity. After they began to give their results, new queries appeared. This is a quick, affordable translation business (Russian-Kazakh, Kazakh-Russian). Thanks to such requests, electronic training portals and dictionaries were launched. This means that the work carried out in Kazakhstan in connection with the development of the state language serves the timely satisfaction of the needs of society, and although slow, its achievements were especially noticeable during the indicated years. Thus, the definition of the role of the state language in society, the recognition of factors that need or do not need the state language, is mainly reflected in the media system.

From the sources it is clear that the linguistic situation in Kazakhstan, living in the era of independence, has become more complicated, despite the aforementioned achievements. Along with successes in the development of the state language, quite ill-conceived work in this direction is enough. It is true that the language situation in the country changes every year. Along with the above achievements, the disadvantages of the programs adopted in the development of the state language are:

Firstly, the consequences of inadequate implementation of the Law on Languages and the state program for the development of languages; secondly, secondly, the reason is not the difference in the interval between the existing Russian language and the state language. Honestly, local sociolinguistic situations were not taken into account when developing the state language development program.

Therefore, it should be reorganized in accordance with the linguistic needs of the Kazakh and other peoples. The correct adoption of the state program means the financial, material and organizational support of the language policy, the implementation of the Law on Languages. Only with such real financial support will the state language develop.

In fact, our government should put on the right track the management of the social and communication system of the republic. In this case, economic deficit is more commonly mentioned. Therefore, the development of the language, including the gradual introduction and development of the Kazakh language in accordance with its status, should be carried out by region. The language situation in each region should be studied in detail, objective, subjective factors influencing it should be taken as the main principle, and regional programs for the development of the language should be developed. Regional development of the state language is an effective way for Kazakhstan. This is a strategic need for language development. A regional way to solve the problems of the state language can be useful, firstly, for the region, secondly, for Kazakhstan as a whole and, thirdly, for the countries of the world. All these processes will determine the state status of the Kazakh language in the state, are the basis for the development and dissemination of the Kazakh language.

There are many problems in the development of the state language. Let's look at the use of the state language in 2017-2019. So, 97% of Kazakhs speak their native language at a free, intermediate level, and 3% indicate that they cannot speak the Kazakh language (they cannot write, they cannot read). But this indicator does not show its result in society. Exchange of information in the Kazakh language among young people in the official environment (in government bodies, schools, work, banks, military affairs), that is, in government places, amounted to only 32.8%; and in unofficial uncontrolled environments (newspaper-magazines, fiction, Internet, radio, television, non-fiction) the exchange of information was 36.1%; in places where they communicate simply (friends, markets, transport, shops, etc.) – 36.1%. So, according to these statistics, the following question justifiably arises: why do 97% of Kazakhs shown at the beginning who are fluent in the Kazakh language do not perfectly use their native language literacy? The problem is not in learning, language proficiency, but in its use. From this point of view, the Kazakh language is not used in all areas of the country due to the fact that the country adheres to an equal language policy. In contrast to the post-Soviet countries, the linguistic situation in Kazakhstan is very complicated. We need a democratic language policy. It is necessary to pursue a policy of Kazakhization, satisfying the situation of other nationalities.

Firstly, in comparison with historical, indigenous, main nationalities in other states, in our country, Kazakh nationality is much smaller (only more than half of the total population; for example, in Azerbaijan, Azerbaijanis make up 90.6% of the population, Belarusians 81.2 %, in Uzbekistan, Uzbeks 75.8%, Ukrainians 75% in Ukraine, Kyrgyz 64.9% in Kyrgyzstan.). Secondly, the Russian population in large numbers and fully speak their native language, most of the Kazakh people (only 0.4% of respondents do not speak Russian) speak Russian perfectly and most Kazakhs speak Russian because of the wide application in the right environment. Thirdly, other diasporas (Uzbek, Uigur, Ukrainian, Belarusian, Korean, etc.) speak Russian than Kazakh. Fourthly, if we pursue a language policy by force, then panic and resistance will arise within the country, this will not benefit the state.

Fifthly, the authorities “speak better” in Russian than in Kazakh. Sixth, the people of Kazakhstan are committed to learning English in order to improve their professional level. It seems that this happens outside of state policy, it is known that all world information in English and English is the most widespread in the world and there is a growing interest of the population in learning this language (as at some time Americans were interested in Japanese culture and thus increased interest in the study of the Japanese language, it also seems to have such a tendency in Kazakhstan). Seventh, the process of Kazakhization is conducted anonymously and at its own level, depending on the situation,

mainly the Kazakh language is the core of the linguistic ideology of the state, and the linguistic policy of the state must be implemented depending on the internal situation (Ualiuly, 2010).

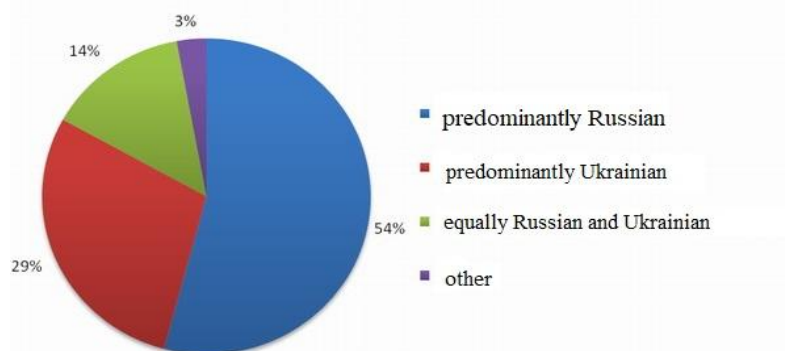
As a result of many years of research by Kazakhstani scientists, it is said that such a linguistic state of the country is observed, i.e., a state of multilingualism: Firstly, bilingualism (bilingualism) is developed in Kazakhstan, and the function of the English language is also increasing, therefore, in Kazakhstan there is also a multilingual character. Secondly, if earlier the Russian language played a key role in the professional, career and socio-communicative needs, now it is observed how the English language is optimized in this direction. The policy of the state “The Trinity of the Language” is also a sign of support for the English language. About 16 thousand young people of Kazakhstan study abroad, and about 2000 of them study under the Bolashak program (they studied!). In addition, English language training has been established in all secondary and higher educational institutions, English language exams are being conducted, a mandatory English language exam has been introduced in doctoral studies and master's programs. Most importantly, the people have an interest in the English language, and it is also known about the need for the English language to improve their qualifications, professional activities and improve social conditions (Yıldırım, 2020).

Thirdly, the Russian language is a language with a large number of speakers among different groups. Among the groups in the first place are Kazakhs, that is, 93.3% of Kazakhs (only 0.4% do not fall in) speak Russian at an average and high level. Russians fully speak their native language – 97.6% (in 1999 they owned – 100%). The competence of knowledge of the Russian language at a high level among representatives of other diasporas. Among representatives of such nationalities as: Belarusians, Uzbeks, Uyghurs, Germans, Ukrainians, Armenians, Polish, Chechens, Koreans, etc. only 13.2% speak Russian at a low level, 94.2% speak Russian at an intermediate and professional level. Fourthly, knowledge of English also prevails. Of the Kazakh respondents – 62.9%, Russian respondents – 70.3%, other nationalities – 42.3% speak English.

Fifth, the need for the Kazakh language is growing in society, and it is in demand among representatives of other diasporas and Kazakhs. The introduction of the Kazakh language of the diasporas reached 55.4%. A particularly high level of Kazakh language proficiency is observed among Uzbek, Uyghur, Tatar nationalities. This, in turn, is another support for the Kazakh language against the assimilation of Slavic nationalities. The knowledge of the Kazakh language is also growing at the expense of representatives of the Russian diaspora: 4.6% are Russian fluent in Kazakh, 30.1% are medium and low, and 1.8% of the Russian diaspora have recognized the Kazakh language as their native language. Among respondents, 62.7% recognized the need for knowledge of the Kazakh language.

Sixth, diasporas speak their ethnic language well (especially Uzbek, Uyghur, Tatar, Turkish, and other diasporas have shown that 71.7% speak their ethnic language well, 26.3% have a low degree of knowledge of the Kazakh and Russian languages. This also shows the situation of the multilingualism of the country. In Kazakhstan, representatives of Kazakh and Russian nationalities make up 16.6% of the population. All these nationalities speak both Kazakh and Russian. And here I must say that there is a process of language rapprochement between the peoples of Kazakhstan. All the above examples, all of the listed language positions show multilingualism and the convergence of the languages of the people of Kazakhstan. For example, the majority of Ukrainians speak Russian more at home (Figure 1).





**Figure 1.** What languages do Ukrainians speak in everyday life

Recently, scientists say that in Kazakhstan there is a possibility that a version of the Russian language will be created: some agree, others do not. It served as evidence that since English is an exciting (intervention) language, different options appear in the society of each country. This process will also determine the linguistic state of Kazakhstan. Then in Kazakhstan there are several optimal conditions for Kazakhization.

Firstly, in the Kazakh language, unlike other world languages, there is no dialectal isolation, there is a complete understanding between dialects (there are only phonetic differences between dialects). For example, in Russia there are St. Petersburg and Moscow dialects and a misunderstanding arises between them; in China there are 5 dialectic zones that do not understand each other, only one who knew the Beijing dialectic can serve in the state apparatus; Germans have Bavarian and Berlin dialectics; there are big differences between these dialectics; there are five dialectic zones in Uzbekistan that have a big difference. And the absence of a dialectical discrepancy in the Kazakh language indicates the centralization of the Kazakh language.

Secondly, an alternative terminological system based on the Kazakh language by Akhmet Baitursynuly will be a support for the development of the Kazakh language (most terms in other languages are borrowed from the Latin language). Thirdly, the oral form of the Kazakh language is well preserved and well distributed. Fourth, the Kazakh language is the basis of the language policy of the state (Ozdemir, 2021).

In his work, B. Khasanuly emphasizes the following principles of the development of the state language, voicing the current problem on the agenda – the functioning and development of the Kazakh language in accordance with the state status, the conditions for its use in the fields of public life: The first principle is to systematically, creating all conditions, gradually transform the state language into a means of official communication of all institutions, organizations, enterprises. The second principle is to systematically, creating all conditions, gradually use the state language in all institutions, organizations and enterprises in paperwork. The third principle is a radical solution to the issue of financing the state language.

The fourth principle is the full provision of teaching the state language with personnel, teaching aids. The fifth principle is the formation of a system of measures to promote the state language, not only in Kazakh, but also in Russian and other languages. The sixth principle is the implementation of the rule to report annually to higher authorities and the public on the implementation of the Law on Language and on the implementation of the state language (Khasanuly, 1976; 1992; 2006). Undoubtedly, the social significance of language programs will increase only if they comply with these principles.

#### 4. Conclusions

The use of language in a certain area of public life is its specific function, and its differentiation by place of use is a public function. Most of them do not always have a certain stability; on the contrary, they have objective variability. This can prove the reality of today's life. The emergence of various industries has led to the rapid development of appropriate types of relationships. This means that over time, the number and content of the branches of life that have been recognized as being studied today will either decrease or increase. It depends on the social, cultural, political and economic development of society. And the impact of state language development programs implemented and supported by the state can be seen in these various areas. And we can clearly define the impact of linguistic identity on employees working in these industries.

The main direction of language development in the society of Kazakhstan is to follow the path of harmonious equality of languages in the conditions of linguistic sovereignty. This is the democratic direction of language development. Therefore, even countries that consider themselves democrats will not be involved in solving its problems. The language policy of our country, which has become a world symbol of friendship and solidarity of peoples, solves this problem by the formula “one society – many idioms (languages)”.

In accordance with the pillar of sustainable development of Kazakhstan, with the national idea and strategy of rapid modernization of the Republic in the context of today's global processes, new points of view are needed in accordance with modern requirements for higher education, science and the implementation of the educational process. A new era forms a new paradigm of thinking, in accordance with which linguistic knowledge is expanding, and a new approach to the formed conclusions and views becomes necessary. It should be understood that a new approach to the problem does not deny the whole past, but rather, conducts analysis from the point of view of today, based on fidelity, enriches its content, makes new judgments.

Knowledge of the state language and other languages is a key factor in the personal competitiveness of citizens. At the state level, the principle is implemented according to which every Kazakhstani person must know at least three languages: Kazakh, Russian and English. In the process of ensuring the competitiveness of youth, they learn to freely choose a language, learn several languages at the same time and freely switch from one language identity to another. Under the conditions of sovereignty and a new language policy, a new generation has appeared in Kazakhstan aimed at creating a new language situation. The use of the state language is expanding day by day. Mastering the official language, along with other cultural values of the nation, is one of the factors for successful adaptation to social processes and social comfort.

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