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PECULIARITIES OF TEACHING LANGUAGE FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS

***Андатпа.** Мақалада шетелдік студенттерге қазақ және орыс тілдерін оқытудың өзіндік ерекшеліктерімен олардың өзге тілдік ортада бейімделу мәселелері қарастырылады.*

***Резюме.** В статье рассматриваются проблемы преподавания казахского и русского языков для иностранных студентов. Проблемы адаптации в иноязычной среде.*

***Summary.** The article touches upon specifics and characteristics of teaching Kazakh and Russian languages for foreign students. Adaptation problems in the foreign-language environment.*

***Кілт сөздер:** тілдік бейімделу, өзге тілді орта, тілдік құзырет*

***Ключевые слова:** языковая адаптация, иноязычная среда, языковая компетенция*

***Key words:** language adaptation, language competence, foreign-language environment*

Al-Farabi Kazakh National University as the leading university of our country contributes to the implementation of the integration program.

Nowadays Department of general education and foreign language training, Department of training foreign students for undergraduate schools for Kazakh diaspora and Department of Kazakh and Russian languages work separately in the faculty. Nowadays the work in the department follows the Constitution of RK, Law on education of 2005-2010 years, «National program of developing education system in the Republic of Kazakhstan, University New Strategy which was considered at the President's message for 2009-2011 years», Ministry of Education and Science of RK, orders of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University Soviet.

The Department is going to implement preparation system for foreign students for one academic year according to these subjects: Kazakh language, the history of Kazakhstan, Mathematics, Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Geography and Literature. Pedagogues of the Department will train all the students following the higher education system to pass the complex testing. The level of students knowledge is checked every month by tests that are prepared by the staff of the testing center.

Students can be prepared for the Unified National Testing, collecting all the knowledge obtained in the preparation courses to enter any higher institution in Kazakhstan.

Undergraduate schools preparation Department works in different ways for foreign citizens:

- a) teaching Russian language as foreign language;
- b) teaching Kazakh language as foreign language;
- c) teaching Kazakh and Russian languages and training to the Complex National Testing (CNT).
- d) having considered methods of studying Kazakh and Russian languages, reparation of foreign language and gaining higher results in the educational process;
- e) to develop the students' communication competences and skills in Kazakh and Russian languages with the help of professional training, social living, cultural and socio-political spheres.

In connection with the appearance of foreign students among students, there was a need to prepare new methods and textbooks for the study of the Russian language. Teachers of the preparation faculty confess that for such students the study of the Kazakh and Russian languages has its own peculiarities [1, 13], especially teachers noted that during the study of the Kazakh and Russian languages, individual subjects and general courses, it is necessary to pay attention to the content of the subject, methods, teaching techniques, types and methods of teaching, personal abilities of the student and the degree of language development. Zh. A. Azimbayeva has shown three methods for such kind of teaching process:

1. *Improving the development opportunities of the students' first main abilities* a) the first language ability,

b) improving language ability,

c) improving intonation and pronunciation peculiarities,

d) improving vocabulary skills,

e) sound exercises based on speaking.

2. *During classes to form a socio-psychological environment*

a) adaptation to the spoken environment,

b) feeling himself/herself as a social and a person with linguistic skills.

3. *Breaking social, cultural, ethnic stereotypes according to the students integration in intercultural process and improving speaking skills.*

Teachers believe that teaching methods designed for such individuals are very effective and they rationally use it. This helps students to get involved in the communication sphere of environment easily, learn the language, share their thoughts and show their feelings, feel like a person with high linguistic skills. «Our goal is to help foreign students to get adapted in the social sphere of Kazakhstan, to teach Kazakh and Russian languages so that they can communicate with people of different nationalities and create conditions for their comfortable life. We must introduce them with the real life of the new world, and explain cultural identities and prevent intercultural conflicts» [2, 38].

The process of intensity of language adaptation in society depends on the period of adaptation of each student. The achievements that they have reached can be different, because it depends on the time span spent in Kazakhstan and on external internal factors.

The primary and main factor in the content of the attitude in learning is personal interest and other needs of the person. Due to the fact that the Russian language is considered the language of communication, the language of instruction for students coming to Kazakhstan for training language from distant countries, their quality of vocational training depends on the development of the Russian language. Here is a list of courses studied in the educational program in Kazakh and Russian languages (Table 1.)

Table 1 – List of the courses of the Department of undergraduate school preparation (courses of Russian languages - 630 hours, courses of Kazakh language – 630 hours)¹

Educational program	For beginners who are studying Russian language	For beginners who are studying Kazakh language	For students who continue studying Russian language and will not enter the higher educational institution	For students who continue studying Kazakh language and will not enter the higher education	For students who continue studying Russian language and will enter the higher educational institution	For students who continue studying Kazakh language and will enter the higher educational institution
The list of the courses	Russian language Intensive course of Kazakh language The history and culture of Kazakhstan Russian literature Language adaptation	Kazakh language Intensive course of Russian language The history and culture of Kazakhstan Kazakhstan literature Language adaptation	Russian language Intensive course of Kazakh language The history and culture of Kazakhstan Mass Media language (Media language) The language of business relationship	Kazakh language Intensive course of Russian language The history and culture of Kazakhstan Mass Media language (Media language) The language of business relationship	Russian language (CNT) Intensive course of Kazakh language The history and culture of Kazakhstan Mathematics (CNT) The language of business relationship	Kazakh language (CNT) Intensive course of Russian language The history and culture of Kazakhstan Mathematics (CNT) The language of business relationship

Peculiaritiess of teaching Kazakh language. Among these courses, the role of the Kazakh language and its function are important. The spelling system of the Cyrillic alphabet attracts the interest in foreign students learning. It happened that the goal to teach them Kazakh language who were taught by another alphabet.

The most important goal of studying the Kazakh language is to form the spelling norms, grammatical literacy, to teach the ability to speak correctly and think correctly. Because cultural speech is an indicator of human literacy and an indicator of the mind. Terms of cultural speech – correctly pronounce the studied materials or ideas.

¹ For more information see www.kaznu.kz.

The program of studying the Kazakh language is prepared on the basis of voluntary speaking in one's native language, writing accurately. Teachers of the Kazakh language prepare students every year for the Complex National Testing (CNT), teaching Kazakh graphics, spelling and punctuation, developing vocabulary. It is necessary to practice with listeners the use of Chinese, Mongolian, Uzbek, Turkish words, the speed of a rhythmic voice expressed in pronunciation, the elimination of difficulties in spelling, found in the vocabulary.

Textbooks in the Kazakh language «Intensive teaching the Kazakh», «Do you want to speak in Kazakh», «First steps» (L.V. Ekshembeyeva, G.A. Musayeva, Zh.Sh. Akhmedova, A.A. Kuryszhanova), «Beginning», (Zh.A. Nurshaiykoval, G.A. Musayeva), a compilation of the self-study exercises «Let's train speaking Kazakh» and audio cassettes for understanding-perception are often used in teaching.

Peculiarities of teaching Russian language. Learning the Russian language from listeners can be developed with the help of short courses of intercultural communication. Although for this you need to first determine the level of knowledge among listeners. (Table 2)

Table 2– Do you agree with the statement that everybody must know language?

	Agree	Do not agree	Difficult to answer
Kazakh language	23%	55%	5%
Russian language	33%	33%	17%
English language	55%	24%	4%
Chinese language	16%	64%	3%
Arabic language	1%	78%	4%
Turkish language	5%	76%	2%

As shown in the Table 2, the need for knowledge of the Kazakh language is 23% and knowledge of the Russian language of 33% is shown by foreign students.

This means that the main and important factor in studying the content of communication is the person's interest and needs, or rather that the respondent considers that learning Russian is more effective than the Kazakh language.

Due to the fact that students who came from distant countries (China, Turkey, Uzbekistan and etc.) for training think that for them Russian is the working language and the language of knowledge, their vocational training depends on the development of the Russian language.

In Kazakhstan, the Russian language is recognized as the official language and is used equally as the Kazakh language, which is the state language, and is the language of communication for different ethnic groups and moreover for some of them is the main language. Therefore, it is important to master this language for foreign students in the Russian-speaking environment. Following the words of foreign scholars, the coverage of the use of the Russian language will remain the same for a while, so foreign students should master Kazakh and Russian language fluently.

If the student does not have any motivation, need, interest in studying the language, then there will be no means for implementing the program for studying the motivational language. For this, a person must accept the obligations of training and find ways to implement. Therefore, promoting the development of the student's creative activity is one of the ways of motivation in learning the language.

The place of problematic conversational situations, whose goal is to learn about unknown information, is special. Such thoughts and conclusions can arise only from the demand for solutions to some problematic tasks.

And students who are versatile motivated set themselves not one, but several goals that require an effort.

Learning a language is the key to learning the country, people and culture.

Sometimes the language that the student learns can be as important as his native language. Multi-motivated students' seeing and knowing the world change, they compare common and different things of two languages and start to apprise them.

Table 3 – How and which languages are learning now?

Languages	In the place of learning	Special courses	Tutor	In the adaptive center	Independently	Do not learn	Difficult to answer

Kazakh	48%	3%	-	-	7%	25%	-
Russian	35%	10%	18%	-	7%	10%	3%
English	23%	37%	17%	0	1%	3%	2%
Chinese	-	13%	-	-	-	78%	-
German	8%	6%	-	-	-	69%	-
French	7%	3%	18%	1%	0	53%	0
Mongolian	-	-	-	-	-	83%	-
Turkish	1%	3%	1%	-	5%	73%	-
Uzbek	-	-	-	-	-	83%	-

Interest in studying the Kazakh language is an indicator of the student's desire to learn the language, that is called motivation. One of the signs of motivation is the presence of an incentive. The factor of external influence is a well-organized language situation. If the language situation affects the personal interest in conversation, the stimulus affects on the construction of language action.

Success in mastering the Kazakh language in cognitive activity contributes to the formation of a linguistic concept; satisfaction of cognitive motivation in mastering the Kazakh language, continuous stable work with it forms motivation; the use of the Kazakh language to obtain certain information (journals, newspapers, educational and other explanatory dictionaries) increases the cognitive activity of the learner, at the same time, the language itself enhances the cognitive activity of the students, and also increases the motivation for learning the language. Researchers of motivation in learning a foreign language, taking into account the development of individual needs of students, distinguish the following types of motivation:

- 1) communicative motivation required for a relationship;
- 2) lingua-cognitive motivation, based on the recognition of the linguistic phenomenon;

3) country-specific motivation associated with the student's emotional interests. The initial form of speech activity is oral speech; country-specific character is important in the study of Kazakh as a foreign language. All this gives a complete communicatively motivational character to the study of the language. The connection between the real possibilities and interests of the learner contributes to the formation of positive motivation. One type of such language motivation is the economic benefit. Thus, 39% of students agree, 23% find it difficult to answer, 21% say that there is no economic benefit. This means that there is an impact on the development of not Russian, but Kazakh language in recent years in our republic. U. Fierman gives the following reviews as a proof of the promotion of the language: the growing role of the Kazakh language, transference of public signs into Kazakh and Russian languages, a large amount of pronunciation of the Kazakh language in public events, an expansion of the scope of application of the Kazakh language in the Mass Media. «The great power that moves the language process forward is the democratic pace in Kazakhstan». Finally, there is an important question: «Nursultan Nazarbayev's stated that a close attention to the fact that Kazakhstan should remain in a country with a unified political structure» [3, 64].

E.D. Suleimenova presents the following factors that influenced the language movement: the availability of state support aimed at the systematic dissemination of the language in various fields, use of financial economic instruments in education (textbooks, dictionaries, electronic teaching aids, interesting teaching materials, the expansion of Kazakh schools and Kazakh courses), passage of civil servants of testing and monitoring of Kazakh language, conscious effort in the study of the Kazakh language [4, 241].

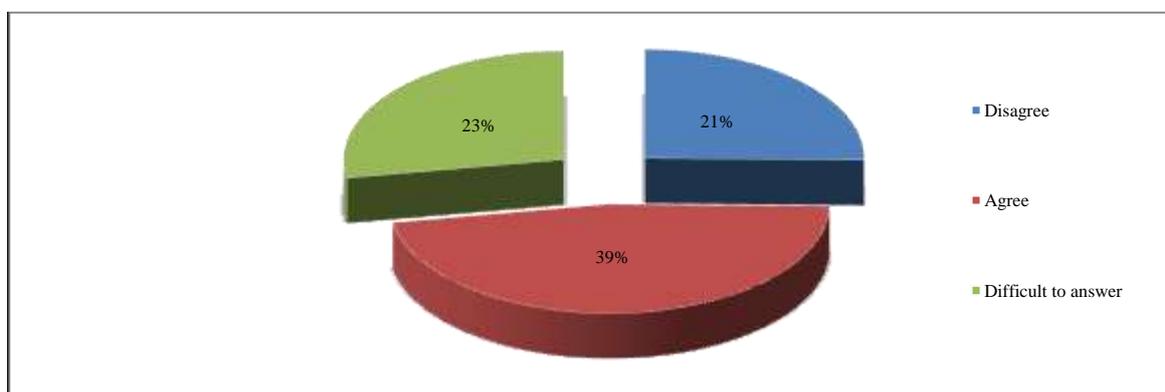


Figure 1 – Economic benefits of studying the Kazakh language

Respondents' answers to the question «Were there any embarrassing situations due to ignorance of the Kazakh language?» can be seen in the second figure.

20% of the respondents answered this question – never, 20% – sometimes, 15% – often, 13% – it is difficult to answer.

According to respondents' answers, it is clear that they had difficult moments due to ignorance of the Kazakh language. That is, in everyday life among the local population and foreign students in the course of communication in the Kazakh language there is misunderstanding.

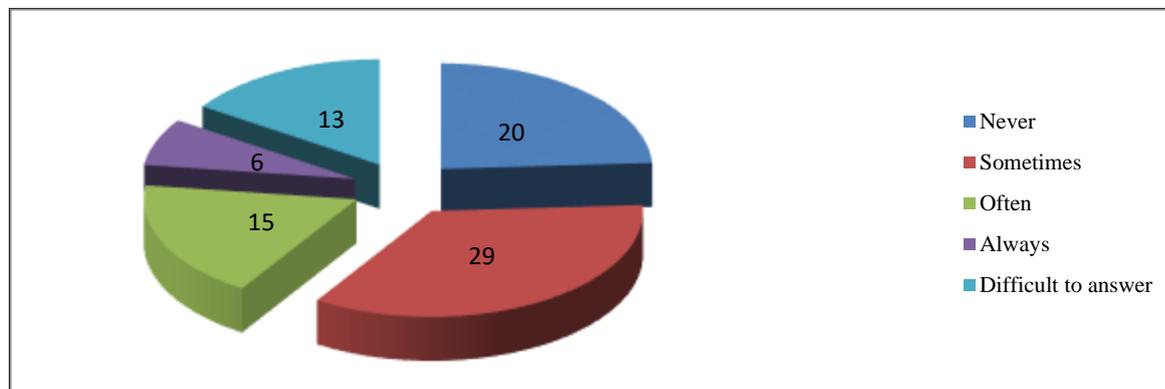


Figure 12 - Difficulties caused by ignorance of the Kazakh language

The successful integration of foreign students with the local people can be seen from the lack of shortcomings in relations between them and close ties with the local people.

The result of the study shows that the integration of foreign students into the language environment of Kazakhstan's students, the participation of microsocioal and social groups of students in student society accelerates their process of language adaptation and integration of students in Kazakhstan.

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