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**КЫРГЫЗСТАНДАГЫ КӨП ТИЛДҮҮЛҮК ЖАНА  
АНЫН АРТЫКЧЫЛЫКТАРЫ**

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**МНОГОЯЗЫЧНОСТЬ И ЕЕ ПОЛЬЗА В КЫРГЫЗСТАНЕ**

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**MULTILINGUALISM AND ITS BENEFITS IN KYRGYZSTAN**

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Бул макалада көп тилдүүлүктүн аныктамасы, анын маңызы, анын көп улуттуу өлкө катары Кыргызстан үчүн пайдалуу жактары баяндалат. Бүгүнкү күндөгү көп тилдүүлүктүн Кыргыз Республикасынын билим берүү системасындагы зарылчылыгын, ага карата кыргыз Өкмөтүнүн атайын программа кабыл алып, анын үстүндө иштеп жаткандыгы жана 3 тилди кыргыз, орус, англис тилдерин тандап алгандыгы жөнүндө айтылат. Бул макалада ал программанын бүгүнкү күндө иштеши үчүн Өкмөт жана Билим берүү Министрлиги тарабынан аткарылып жаткан иштер, көрүлүп жаткан иш-чаралар жөнүндө баяндалат. Ошондой эле бул программанын толук кандуу иштеп кетиши үчүн кандай чаралар көрүлүшү керек, Өкмөт тарабынан дагы кандай жардам көрсөтүлүшү керек, мектептерди жана жогорку окуу жайларды кандай окуу жабдыктар менен камсыз кылышы керек жөнүндө маалымат берилет. Бул макалада көп тилдүүлүк программасы Кыргызстандын келечегине кандай чоң салым кошо тургандыгы жөнүндө жазылды. Ошондой эле кыргыз, орус жана англис тилдерди билүү жаш муундарга улуттардын, бири-бири менен түшүнүүсүнө, башка улуттардын маданиятын таанып билүүгө, эс акылын кеңейтүүгө жана дүйнө адамы болуп чыгууга түрткү берери каралган. Көп тилдүүлүктүн артынан келечекте бизди үмүттөндүргөн көп тилдүү, компетенттүү кадрлардын өсүп чыгышы, алардын Кыргызстандын өнүгүшү үчүн зор салым кошору жөнүндө баяндалды.

**Негизги сөздөр:** көп тилдүүлүк, программа, кыргыз

тили, орус тили, англис тили, улуттун маданияты, көп улуттуу, дүйнө адамы, компетенттүү, ишке ашыруу.

В данной статье излагается определение многоязычия, его сущность, его полезные стороны для Кыргызстана как многонациональной страны. В этой статье рассказывается о работе, проделанной правительством и Министерством образования для работы над программой на сегодняшний день. Также будет представлена информация о том, какие меры должны быть приняты для полноценного функционирования данной программы, какая еще должна быть помощь со стороны правительства, какие учебные пособия должны быть предоставлены школам и вузам. В этой статье рассказывается о том, какой большой вклад программа многоязычия вносит в будущее Кыргызстана. Также предусмотрено, что знание кыргызского, русского и английского языков позволит молодым поколениям лучше понимать друг друга, знать культуру других наций, расширить свой ум и стать людьми мира. Было рассказано о росте многоязычных, компетентных кадров, которые, как мы надеемся, внесут большой вклад в развитие Кыргызстана.

**Ключевые слова:** многоязычность, программа, кыргызский язык, русский язык, английский язык, культура нации, многонациональная, мировой человек, компетентный, осуществлять.

This article states about multilingualism, its definition, concept and its benefits to Kyrgyzstan as a multilingual country. And Kyrgyzstan has chosen three languages: Kyrgyz, Russian, and English. Further there is given some information about how

*Kyrgyz government, Ministry of Education and Science are working to realize the programme of Multilingualism in Kyrgyzstan; holding seminars, trainings for secondary school teachers and teachers of Higher Education System (in pilot groups). And also at present what Kyrgyz government must hold any other activities, help with the equipment of new subject books, manuals, technical aids so that the program will be realized and improved further. How much they do their best, how much they improve the conditions, so much it will be fruitful. At last the article states some imaginary information that if the Program of Multilingualism is carried out in Kyrgyzstan, new multilingual competent specialists will come out and enter the new world and become world man, as there is no language barrier and get as much education as possible to make contribution to the development of the economy of Kyrgyzstan.*

**Key words:** *multilingualism, program, Kyrgyz, Russian, English, multinational, nations culture, world man, competitive, realize.*

Multilingualism has become very powerful fact of life all over the world, arising different conditions to communicate among different nations.

But what is Multilingualism. First of all we must define it. What it means. Multilingualism means a process where more than one language is used among individuals or societies. It refers to individuals, who speaks one language with his family and another language with others with the neighbors, with his colleges at work, it means that there are people who are able to speak two or more languages. The same about societies and nation-states who use more than one language in different circumstances with different degrees. So Multilingualism is the co-existence of more than one language in any given situation. So it is the norm for most people, and not the exception.

The major part of the world populations are bilingual, multilingual, the minor part of the world's populations are monolingual. Five to eight thousand different ethnic groups live in 160 nation states. According to some schools there are over 5000 distinct languages spoken in small nation states, from this it is show that few nations are monolingual and mono-ethnic. And there are the worlds nations who have groups of individuals, living on the boundary and use other languages, besides this mother tongue to function in every day lives.

On the other hand how exactly multilingualism works in fact. Do they use more than one language in societies, in

any institutions, groups and individuals. In the given territory not everybody can speak more than language, multilingualism doesn't give any influence to everybody in spite of existing 2 languages in the given territory, not everybody can use both of them, majority or minority may be bilingual.

During the Soviet Period Russian became redundant an official language. The majority of the population of the Soviet Union, including Kyrgyzstan, became bilingual. They communicated in Russian and mother tongue as well. But not everybody used both Russian and Kyrgyz, in the centres they use Russians and forgot their native language. So, it is difficult to co-exist two or more languages equally. One of them will became to dominate. This is the problem to use for more languages at the same time, at the given territory equally. It is not accessible to everybody in the given territory.

Therefore multilingualism can often be seen to societies and states rather than individuals. When speaking about individuals abilities, the term plurilinguism might be more appropriate. It depends on his proficiency of varying degrees, in several languages and experience of several cultres, on. The levels of ability of the same individual may be: a person may speak one language more easily than another, but he remains plurilingual. Any languages can be granted a high status level, if they are recognized by governments as official in the given country, but not able to be communicated in each other's language.

There is no clear law of language of how these three languages will operate in the country. Resent amendments to the law of language do not speak about the punishment for not knowing the particular language. In order not to create interethnic conflict the law requirement is valid as long as any documents: appeals to authorities, legal agreements, and other documents can be written either in Kyrgyz or Russian. As a result, we still have many documents in Russian without being translated into Kyrgyz or English. Foreign citizens of our country get many difficulties dealing with documentations as they are mainly in Russian. Students cannot use English apart from schools. There is no need to use English in every day social basis. The road signs,

instructions in the street, public transports and public places are mostly in Russian or Kyrgyz. The training centers do not cover the requirements. According to the program the government is establishing training centers to study Kyrgyz. There are many learning centers being opened recently in Kyrgyzstan. The problem is that they do not have good programs and text books for teaching Kyrgyz and methods are used still from Soviet Union which is grammar-translational; many grammar exercises, translating the next but no communication or interaction within the real life needs. One more disadvantage of the multilingualism is that all three languages cannot be at the same level or cannot be used without impairing one another. Children in Kyrgyzstan are getting really good opportunity of having foreign education without even leaving the country.

There should be some changes in language policy using all three languages on the same level. If students will be focusing on studying English there is a danger of losing Kyrgyz. Asia Post-Soviet country we all understand the roots of Russification among our students. So we should mainly focus on improvement Kyrgyz language with English.

The idea of mastering English is beneficial for the country. However, the government should first help its nation to get ready for that. Opening language centers for parents, students and teachers could be a great idea in developing the language acquisition. Moreover, these centers should be free giving chance for equity in the opportunity to study language. These language centers could teach English and Kyrgyz language courses, help students with their homework, train teachers of other subjects (Math, Physics, etc.) the terminology in English. These language institutions could also be translation centers where they translate official documents into Kyrgyz or English. So, all the documentation terminology will be the same. As a research group students of higher education could help in translations or collecting resources in English and Kyrgyz. Students could help specialist in marking textbooks, dictionaries, or encyclopedias.

The English Language is one of the most commonly-spoken languages and is often considered the most influential language in the world. Whether you want to learn

English to further your students, your career, or your personal horizons, there are many benefits you can gain from attending a qualified English school. Learning a second language is one of the very best ways to keep your brain active and challenged. Studies have shown that the brain undergoes changes in electrical activity and even structure and size while learning another language that do not occur when learning any other type of task or skill. Learning another language offers important cognitive.

Kyrgyz Government adapted the programme of multilingual education. And this programme has being carried by the government. There is special commission who makes effort to realize this programme. Special trainers are working with holding seminars. They teach school teachers and teachers of Universities. The goal of this program is that Kyrgyz government has close trilingualism. It means that to speak 3 languages, your native one plus two foreign languages as second languages, Russian and English. The trainers are teaching in 2 stages. They teach school teachers and higher education teachers. They teach linguists (Russian, Kyrgyz, English teachers) and the subject teachers (mathematics, biology, chemistry etc. teachers) separately. Step by step they are teaching linguists how to teach Russian or English as a second foreign language. They are trying to give very effective methods of teaching second foreign language quite different present day teaching methods and the subject teachers are being taught step by step, not everything at once. At the second stage of the programme they have chosen pilot groups, specially from primary classes. But it is difficult to realize in a short time. The Kyrgyz government must take care of the development of the programme of multilingualism.

Teachers need subject books, audio-visual aids, methodological manuals of new technologies for the realization of this programme.

The tasks of state program on the development and use of languages in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018-2030 are the following:

1. Improvement and standardization of the teaching methodology of the state language;
2. Development of infrastructure for teaching the state languages;

3. Stimulation of the process of learning the state languages;
4. Strengthening the status for the state languages;
5. Increasing the demand for the state languages;
6. Improvement and systematization of lexical resources of the Kyrgyz language
7. Enhancement of the language culture;
8. Functioning of the Russian language in the communicative language space;
9. Preservation of the linguistic diversity;
10. Learning English and other foreign languages;

The government is trying to find a balance between the two processes necessary for the country: the development of the state language and the preservation of multilingualism. Ideally, it is trying to combine the seemingly incompatible: vigorous measures to strengthen the role of the Kyrgyz as a state language, and using Russian and English as means of communication to broaden the ways to the world's knowledge. The pre-school education has three languages in the curriculum. Also, school subjects as Mathematics, Science, ICT, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, World Geography, World History, Music, Fine Art are taught in English while Kyrgyz language and literature, Russian language and Literature, History of Kyrgyzstan, Geography of Kyrgyzstan and Physical Education courses fulfill Kyrgyz National Curriculum standards and taught in Kyrgyz and Russian. Ideally, vocational education and higher education have also moved to multilingualism.

Teachers had been taught in seminars by trainers. From seminars it was seen that teachers of education system play a great role in specializing multilingual graduaty.

In conclusion, we claim that multilingualism is the need of the globalizing world. We appreciate the trinity of languages as the phenomenon strategically for our independent country. To meet the needs of the society, we find important the knowledge of the Kyrgyz, Russian and English languages. It should also be emphasized that in the language policy, the role of the state language – the Kyrgyz language – is especially significant.

In the past two decades, new research on multilingualism has changed our understanding of the consequences of learning and using two or more languages for cognition, for

the brain, and for success and well-being across the entire lifespan. Far from the stereotype that exposure to multiple languages in infancy complicates language and cognitive development, the new finding suggest that individuals benefit from that exposure, with greater openness to other languages and to new learning itself. At the other end of the lifespan, in old age, the active use of two or more languages appears to provide protection against cognitive decline. That protection is seen in healthy again and most dramatically in compensating for the symptoms of pathology in those who develop dementia or are recovering from stroke. In this article we briefly review the most exiting of these new research developments and consider their implications.

The research cited above suggests that multilingualism provides exceptional consequences across the lifespan that reach for beyond the benefits of having two languages available for communicative purposes. Having two languages will of course enhance opportunities for social interaction, for economic advancement, and for increasing intercultural understanding. However, being bilingual or multilingual also changes the mind and the brain in ways that create resilience under conditions of stress and that counter some of the deleterious effects of poverty and disease. This new body of work on multilingualism has a number of implications to language learning.

The government provides the material and technical conditions for free for the expansion of use and learning of the Kyrgyz language by the citizens. Every year, the funds for the state language policy are also increasing. In every city of Kyrgyzstan, there are centers of “Developing the languages”

In these centers, the teaching Kyrgyz adults is provided on free basis, and the students are supplied all required textbooks and technical resources. But it is not enough for regions. If the president called the new year the year of Multilingualism in Kyrgyzstan, then it would work well and be realized into life. But there are other more important problems.

Multilingualism is the best way of learning languages. As they say: “Who knows a language he is twice man”. There is a question: “Why don't pupils learn Russian or English as a second language perfectly?” They study

Russian and English for 11 years, but it shows that hour sare not enough given in the school study plan, and the methods of learning second language must be changed. All University teachers and school teachers must be, by the trainers who have special qualification in teaching second foreign languages.

Universities must graduate specialist with two or more languages. In the centers, specially in Bishkek there is no problem of learning second language. They know Russian well and they have more chancy, clubs, special courses, centers for learning English. The problem is that major pupils can't speak Kyrgyz. Our government must pay attention to multilingualism and must support and to make conditions to realize it in the country. Multilingualism has much benefits to the strengthen of the relations of different nations and to get more understanding each other's culture, and we are sure that if the program of Multilingualism is realized, of course a new generation will have wide opportunities to get universal education and became competent,

multilingual specialist.

If the Program is realized, then our new generation will enter the new worlds, where they can get the latest techniques and use them to develop the economy of Kyrgyzstan, for the light progress of our country.

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