



Жәңгір хан атындағы Батыс Қазақстан аграрлық-техникалық университеті

Жәңгір хан атындағы Батыс Қазақстан аграрлық-техникалық университетінің магистратураның 1-ші түлектерінің 10 жылдығына және Қазақстан Республикасының Тәуелсіздік күніне арналған **«ЖОО-да шет тілін оқыту жағдайындағы көптілді тұлғаның рөлі»** тақырыбында университетішілік ғылыми-практикалық конференциясының
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внутривузовской научно-практической конференции
“Роль полиязычной личности в условиях изучения иностранного языка в вузе”,
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М 34 Материалы внутривузовской научно-практической конференции “Роль полиязычной личности в условиях изучения иностранного языка в вузе”, посвященной Дню независимости РК и 10-летию первого выпуска магистратуры Западно-Казахстанского аграрно-технического университета имени Жангир хана— Уральск: Зап-Каз. агр.-техн. ун-т им. Жангир хана, 2015.-67 с.

В сборнике материалов внутривузовской научно-практической конференции “Роль полиязычной личности в условиях изучения иностранного языка в вузе” представлены научные статьи магистрантов вуза.

Научные статьи отражают актуальные проблемы развития различных отраслей современной науки и техники на английском языке.

Сборник рассчитан на сотрудников образовательных учреждений, магистрантов и студентов.

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FOOD SECURITY ISSUE IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

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Түйін

Азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі, кез келген мемлекеттің экономикалық саясатының стратегиясының басты басымдық болып табылады, осы шешімнің тиімділігі, әлеуметтік, саяси, этникалық және әлеуметтік тұрақтылықты әсер етеді. Азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі саласындағы қолданыстағы заңнаманы талдай отырып, автор оны жетілдіру жолдарын ұсына әлсіз кемшіліктерді анықтайды.

Резюме

Проблема продовольственной безопасности является главным приоритетом в стратегии экономической политики любого государства, эффективность этого решения влияет социальный, политический, этнический и стабильности в обществе. Анализируя действующее законодательство в области продовольственной безопасности, автор выявляет недостатки и пробелы, предлагая пути для её улучшения.

Keywords: Food security, high quality, production, welfare, domestic producers.

Today, about 800 million people go without sufficient food. Food security exists when all people have access to sufficient amounts of safe, nutritious and affordable food to provide the foundation for active and healthy lives. Food security is a complex problem given interconnections and interdependencies in a global food system that is fundamentally dependent on soil, precipitation and water availability, climate and a host of services the earth provides and at the same time influenced significantly by trade, urbanization, changing demographics, and energy, water and land use policy.

Food and nutrition security affects human health and welfare, as well as economic and political stability. As the world's population grows and becomes more affluent, food production will need to increase. Around the world, the effects of weather-related supply shocks on food commodities persist, as does discussion about the future impact of climate change on agriculture [1].

Major obstacles to food security include extreme poverty, inadequate food distribution, supply disruptions, food waste, government policies that inhibit trade and negatively affect farmers, growth of biofuels, environmental impact, growing resistance to the use of some agricultural technology and price volatility.

The global food problem - perhaps the oldest of all the global problems of humanity. The hunger - as an extreme manifestation and its huge social disaster - attacked the masses of people in ancient times and the Middle Ages, and in times of modern history.

There is a growing awareness that hunger is a complex phenomenon. This issue requires a multi-faceted concept and a holistic set of indicators that reflect the multiplicity of symptoms and the effects of malnutrition [2].

Global experience shows that the problems of food security arise, in particular, because of the lack of development of local agricultural production, low level of economic development of the country: food is not available to the population at the prices at which it enters the market.

Food security - a complex global problem for the Republic of Kazakhstan is one of the central problems in the system of national security, because without a reliable supply of food, no country is able to avoid dependence on other countries.

Kazakhstan takes food security very seriously, with its significant and growing agricultural sector making it one of the world's top exporters of grain and flour.

Kazakhstan is in a select group of nations proactively providing humanitarian aid for other countries. We are establishing an international development assistance agency, KazAid, to further enhance that role.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan at the present time the main task in ensuring food security is to stabilize domestic agricultural production through increased productivity and profitability of the agricultural sector's branches, with effective government regulation.

The national interests of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the agriculture sector include: ensuring the necessary amount of own food producing, and maintaining the state food reserve at the normative level; ensuring the quality of producing and selling products to food quality and safety standards, ensuring the necessary subsistence wage, and a decent standard of high quality healthy living; expansion of competitive food products' production with a focus on exports, the state control of the food market (including accounting and control of production, internal and external supply, stocks of food).

In the agriculture sector of the country are created the basis of competitive products, developed resistance mechanisms of food security.

Food security should be considered in terms of the reliability of the food supply for the population (the stability of the formation of food supply and consumption), and also in terms of maintaining the internal and external national

interests and sovereignty of the country in the food sector (avoiding critical dependence of Kazakhstan from foreign countries or communities in the issues related to food, protection of the economic interests of domestic consumers and producers, to ensure their interests). In addition, there is another aspect of food security, it is the willingness of the state to the prevention and elimination of the system of providing the population with food, conditioned with food emergencies [3].

In general, it should be noted that food security in the Republic of Kazakhstan partially achieved:

- Physical access to food has not reached the international level, which is accepted by international food organization, which is 84%. The country's population is provided with food of domestic production by about 80%;
- Affordability of food is not provided enough by straight-line section of social groups and territories. The prices of products are available for main multitude of the working population of the country;
- Eco-friendly and healthy food made up only half of the market
- Production capacity in the country allows increase food production.

Implemented activities in the country for improving the socio-economic development are still unable to solve the problem of a complete food security. As of today, food security in Kazakhstan mainly depends on the solutions of problems in the agricultural sector.

In this regard, it is appropriate to adopt a set of concrete measures by a number of key directions:

- Improvement of regional policy in the sphere of food safety.
- Enhancement the institutional support.
- Formation of production chain agribusiness clusters.
- Enhancement the regulatory and legal support.
- Enhancement the system of economic relations.
- Improving the competitiveness of products
- Enhancement of credit access
- Rational distribution of production

Overall, these measures will help to increase the investment attractiveness of the agricultural sector, improve its efficiency, which will have a positive impact on food security and the macroeconomic situation in the country.

Thus, ensuring the food security depends on the development of own food base, the effective functioning of the agribusiness complex, level of support for domestic producers of agricultural products, the effective implementation of social policies to increase population incomes, etc.

Specification of the agribusiness complex's functioning, ensuring of food security require such agriculture policy in which government regulation and government support should play a greater role than in other sectors of the economy.

As of today it is achieved some positive results in the context of the creation of conditions to ensure food security in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

However, to achieve full food security in the country is not yet possible. In many ways, this is due to the fact that food policy was considered separately in relation to agriculture and food industries. In the current circumstances, there is need for a comprehensive review of agricultural policy, population's incomes policy, the development of infrastructure, food, etc.

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AGRICULTURE AS ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT DRIVER OF KAZAKHSTAN'S ECONOMY

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Түйін

Мақалада Қазақстан аграрлық секторының негізгі артықшылықтары мен кемшіліктері талқыланады. Автор елімізде ауыл шаруашылығы секторын дамытудың перспективті бағыттарын ұсынады.

Резюме

В статье рассмотрены основные преимущества и недостатки аграрного сектора экономики Казахстана. Выявлены перспективные направления развития агропромышленного сектора страны.

Key words: Humanity, advantage, investors, competitiveness, agricultural, profit.

Nowadays events, taking place in the energy sector, exactly the decrease of prices for oil and gas, have negative influence on the economy of Kazakhstan in accordance with the country's dependence on export of raw oil.

In order to diversify, the country's economy needs to develop new growth drivers. The most priority sector, which has prospects for providing best living standards in the future, is a branch of agriculture, namely the development of a

processing complex that will determine a new level of development of Kazakhstan as a leader in the global agri-food system.

According to the speech of the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev on Kazakh-Russian Interregional Cooperation Forum in Sochi, "Food, the topic we are talking about today, is one of the most stable currencies, at the time when oil prices and prices of other commodities are low. Food will always be there. Both of our countries are agricultural and industrial. We have great opportunities. The real treasure of humanity, in the present and future, is agricultural sector. According to the UN, by 2050 the number of people in the world will exceed 9 billion, and one of the most pressing issues on the global development agenda will be: how to feed these billions. Kazakhstan and Russia, in this sense, have a priceless treasure – huge agricultural land and fundamental agricultural science with a lot of experience".

Agrarian sector of Kazakhstan has obvious advantages, both in the world and within the country: it is favorable natural, climatic and geographical conditions. The total area of agricultural land is 215.6 million hectares, where arable land are under the 24.6 million hectares (11.2%), hayfields - 4.8 million (2.2%), a pasture - 182 100 000 (84.8%).

Also Kazakhstan has 180 million hectares of pastures and bordered by Russia and China, which are among the ten world's largest beef importing countries. The total volume of beef import of these two countries in 2014 amounted to about 1.0 million tons and more than 4.0 billion dollars USA (volume of import of Russia - 616.6 thousand tons and 2.7 billion dollars USA; China - 297.9 thousand tons and 1.3 billion dollars USA). In the future for providing demand of new markets, that will be opened with the entry into the WTO, Kazakhstan needs to solve problems in the field of processing of agricultural raw materials in order to prevent repeating of energy sector development scenario, and not to fall back into dependence on raw materials. About 80% of its agricultural production sold as raw materials, but finished products have weak competitiveness due to technological backwardness of the processing enterprises. For example, large reserves for the processing industry are cattle hides (90% of the raw material is not processed), which will develop light industry, along with agriculture sector. But our enterprises needs in a large volumes of investments. According to analyses of Kazakhstan Ministry of Investment and Development, foreign investors tend to prefer processing industry.

So Director of the McKinsey Global Institute (MGI) Richard Dobbs at the investment forum held in the framework of the VII Astana Economic Forum on 21 May noted "when we talk about stimulating the growth of the middle class in Asia, we are talking about changes, about seeing an increase in other productions, not of just oil wells. Here we see a huge increase in demand for food products. I think that oil prices will remain volatile. But in reality something else is important for Kazakhstan. Since Kazakhstan grows a huge

amount of crops, Kazakhstan can also position itself as a supplier of food products. I think that such companies, such investors need to be in Kazakhstan. Let's create processing hubs".

The Kazakhstan's entry to WTO opens up wide opportunities for investors and local processing industry's companies. By the way, favorable investment climate in Kazakhstan attracts investors all over the world. Moreover, the subjects of agrarian and industrial complex program "Agribusiness 2020" provided state support measures that reduce costs regardless of whether the project is implemented independently or with the participation of foreign investors. According to the Ministry of Agriculture's master plan "Development of Processing Industry", the total amount of state support provided in the national and local budgets for the realization of objectives in the country of processing development will grow to 2020 and will amount about 139 billion tenge.

Agriculture – is the only one industry that requires the organization of an industrial complex in the countryside. Consequently, the structure of the industry includes large number of farms, private farms, organized in villages. Most small farms are not available government support in the form of subsidies, soft loans, etc. Low incomes of small and medium-sized businesses can't provide start-up capital for business development in rural areas.

The above problems justify agribusiness needs to unite small farms in agriculture cooperatives in order to protect their interests, to join for organization of production, to sale manufactured products, to manage processing products, providing material technical resources and other forms of service.

Agricultural producers were not in haste to join in cooperatives due to inconsistencies in the law. In agriculture, there is a special tax regime, under which farmers are exempted from 70% of the tax burden. However, these conditions did not apply to cooperatives, and therefore the tax burden increased. The adoption of the new Law on cooperatives solved this problem.

Now, according to the Law "On Agricultural Cooperation", an agricultural cooperative will be a legal entity established on the basis of voluntary association of individuals and (or) legal entities to meet the needs of its participants. The basic principles of agricultural cooperatives will be: mutual and providing economic benefits to members of the cooperative, democratic governance, based on the equality of members of the cooperative: one member - one vote, the implementation of cooperative goods and services at cost to its members, the transparency of the cooperative for its members, division of profits in proportion to the deposits in authorized capital.

In this regard, according to the speech of Asylzhan Mamytkov, this process should be accelerated. At the moment, as it is known, in Kazakhstan are registered 3,856 cooperatives of farmers, what is less than 2% of the total number of agricultural enterprises in the country.

To further improve the efficiency of use of its arable land, step up its competitiveness and diversify its agricultural exports, Kazakhstan needs to introduce advanced technologies.

Despite being one of the world's top grain suppliers, Kazakhstan lacks new technologies in agricultural sector. According to NursultanNazarbayev, "agricultural sector is in need of innovations, modernization, and introduction of advanced technologies". The creation of joint centers of agricultural innovations, which would deal with commercialization and industrial introduction of new technological solutions, can help in improvement of agricultural industry in country. As a result, for example, it has a potential to double or quadruple its grain output and etc.

So, based on international experience and innovation technologies, agricultural cooperatives as the joint organization of the processing enterprises with or without foreign investment capitals, will be able to solve the problems of processing of raw materials in the country and give a new impetus to the development of the processing sector of the agricultural complex, which ultimately will afford to the Kazakhstan's market competitiveness of enterprises and high quality products. Furthermore, it will give prosperity and will help for achieving the goal to entry to the list of the 30 the most develop countries in the world.

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EXISTING METHODS OF INVESTIGATION OF ASYNCHRONOUS MOTORS

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Түйін

Берілген мақалада үшфазалы асинхронды қозғалтқыш параметрлерінің орнатылған және өтпелі жұмыс режимдерінде бар әдіс-тәсілдерге шолу жасалған.

Резюме

В данной статье рассмотрен обзор существующих методов исследования установившихся и переходных режимов работы асинхронных двигателей.

Keywords: Asynchronous engines, frequency, electric power, tension.

Since the invention of M.O. Dolivo–Dobrovolsky three-phase asynchronous motor with principal design features remained unchanged to the present day, it has been more than a century. During this time, the theory describing his work, has not undergone revolutionary changes. Equivalent circuits are the basic unit for the calculation of asynchronous machines. Equivalent circuit AD, just like any other electric machine is obtained by replacing a real circuit of the engine circuit with lumped parameters. Strictly speaking, these chains have, purely in the form of resistance wire, for example, has its own capacitance and inductance, which although it can be made very small, but it varies with the resistance. However, to calculate the characteristics of this change can be neglected. Mathematical studies of steady regimes in such circuits conducted on the basis of generalized AC Ohm's and Kirchhoff's laws, and transients are described by systems of differential equations. At various times, various schemes have been proposed replacement AD. The most widely T- and L-shaped equivalent circuit. This can be explained by their relative ease with one hand, and sufficient accuracy for engineering calculations on the other. These equivalent circuit BP are modifications that reflect different degrees of refinement. It should be noted that until now by different authors proposed a new equivalent circuit AD. For an accurate calculation of the parameters of

equivalent circuits necessary to perform the calculation of the electromagnetic field in the BP r. E. To solve a system of equations of mathematical physics partial - Maxwell equations. Classical methods for calculating the parameters in various modes of blood pressure based on replacing the real picture of the field estimated, approximate, as well as making a number of assumptions. Furthermore, many existing mainly factory, methods of calculating the inductive parameters are based on AD empirical coefficients thus possible to achieve sufficient accuracy for engineering calculations.

Based on the L-shaped equivalent circuit for the study can be used t. N. pie chart of BP. But the use of this method results in significant inaccuracies in the results as a pie chart of the real blood pressure due to changes in the parameters is not a pie. The theory of transient processes in blood pressure has developed over the last century quite rapidly. This process went along with the development of the theory of transients in synchronous machines. Significant contribution to the development of the theory of transients in AC machines was made by all the scientists of the world: Gorev,. Cargo, Kazovsky, Kovacs, Kononenko, Kopylov , Lyon, Mammadov, Masandilov, Petrov, Postnikov, J. Raz, Sipajlo, Sokolov, Treshchev I. et al. Until now, the big interest in the study of transients in electrical machines and in particular AD manifested both in our country and abroad. At the beginning and in the middle of the last century, when it became the theory of transients in electrical machines, the researchers were only armed with analytical calculation methods, mainly operator. Nowadays, the most widely used are various numerical methods for calculation of transients using modern software. As already mentioned, blood pressure transients investigated using a mathematical model, which is a system of differential equations describing the operation of the engine.

Differential equations are written based on the chain of equations and equations of motion of the rotor. The parameters of the blood pressure used in the system as coefficients. To simplify the conversion made to various coordinate axes. Variables can be current, flux coils. Using any of the numerical methods, can be determined according to change any of the variables of time. But there are other modern approaches. Tensor methodology involves the use of variables in the form of the tensor, t. E. Without regard to any coordinate axes. The origins of this approach dates back to the works of Crohn's. This method is not widely used due to its complexity. The method involves the conductivities of the tooth contours of the resulting representation of the machine field as a set of

fields of the individual contours of the tooth, found in special boundary conditions. This method was developed at the department of electrical machines MEI under the guidance of V. Ivanov-Smolensky. Despite the versatility of this method is quite laborious to implement. Therefore, it is appropriate to apply for the study of new designs and types of electric vehicles, whose theory is not sufficiently developed. Of particular interest are the works of S. Yamamura devoted to his theory of spiral vectors (SV). When analyzing circuits and AC machines in a steady mode is usually used complex values of variables that are not included in the time parameter, while for the analysis of transients operate with instantaneous values. Because of the two different expressions for the theoretical analysis of the variables, as noted by S. Yamamura, it is non-compact and carries great difficulties and inconveniences. The author introduces the helical vector that is an exponential function of time with the coefficient of the complex argument. The author also offers seven theorems, providing performance CB method. Thus, CB method simplifies and facilitates the solution of circuits, and allows you to immediately get a general solution containing steady and transient components. Finally, there is the approach of the joint solution of the equations of the electromagnetic field and chains. This does not need to use the parameters of the concept of electric cars, to carry out the conversion to the coordinate axes, making any assumptions. Obviously, when changing the picture of the blood pressure of the electromagnetic field is changing, and with it change and values of the equivalent circuit. In other words, the real machine parameters are non-linear. In general, the attributes of AD can be variable. Thus, for example, winding resistance change due to heat, resistance and inductive resistance of the rotor winding - due to the effect of displacement current, moreover, inductive resistance depends on the saturation of the magnetic circuit. Many authors in the modeling BP neglected to simplify the calculations by changing the parameters during the transition process. It is usually taken as equal to the parameters of blood pressure parameters of the test mode. For example, for the study of stationary steady state parameters used to determine the shock value of the electromagnetic moment and current - parameters of start-up mode.

The assumption of the constancy of the parameters greatly simplifies the study, but often leads to incorrect results. Therefore, for more accurate modeling of the transition process must take into account changes in parameters. According to I. Kopylov, two possible approaches to the analysis of the equations of electromechanical conversion equations. One of them is that in the

equations used instead of constant coefficients nonlinear coefficients. The second approach is to replace the non-linear equations with coefficients countless number of linear equations with constant coefficients, t. E. A significant complication of the system of differential equations. This is explained by the fact that at least one non-linearity coefficient in equations electromechanical energy conversion, gives rise to an infinite range of harmonics.

The assumption of the constancy of the parameters greatly simplifies the study, but often leads to incorrect results. Therefore, for more accurate modeling of the transition process must take into account changes in parameters. According to I. Kopylov, two possible approaches to the analysis of the equations of electromechanical conversion equations. One of them is that in the equations used instead of constant coefficients nonlinear coefficients. The second approach is to replace the non-linear equations with coefficients countless number of linear equations with constant coefficients, t. E. A significant complication of the system of differential equations. This is explained by the fact that at least one non-linearity coefficient in equations electromechanical energy conversion, gives rise to an infinite range of harmonics.

History knows of attempts by some researchers to propose the simulation of blood pressure changes in their accounting methods parameters. Thus, for example, it is considered in the saturation of the magnetic circuit by way of the main magnetic flux. The inductive reactance of mutual submitted consisting of two parts: a constant part of which is independent of the saturation and variable, depending on the value of the magnetizing current. The variable part of the resistance to the mutual convenience of the authors expressed as a function of flux. To determine this dependence invited to take static magnetization curve of the machine. The described method allows for a change in the mutual inductive reactance and the change in the leakage inductance of the windings is disregarded. In addition to modeling the dynamic mode data are used static magnetization curve that is in doubt. Finally, there is a need of an experiment, it is not always possible. In addition, the researchers there is no consensus about the nature of the physical processes occurring at the time of start-up of blood pressure, and their impact on the parameters of BP.

All authors rightly believe that at the time of start-inductive resistance of the windings are reduced scattering due to saturation. Furthermore, under the effect

of displacement current resistance of the rotor is increased, and the inductive reactance of the rotor leakage decreases. This focus on sufficiently detailed work Emde and Field's, which were later developed Livshits, Garrick.

As for the mutual inductive reactance, then there is no consensus. It is also not known how the parameters behave during the transition process, and how they ultimately affect the change in the character of the transients.

For example, IP Kopylov said that when starting inductances and the mutual scattering are reduced by 30-40%. This would correspond to a saturation point of magnetic circuits of the engine start as the scattering path, and the path of the main magnetic flux.

On the other hand, the authors rightly believe that short-circuited magnetic circuit AD by way of the main magnetic flux is not saturated. While the physical processes occurring during the start-up of blood pressure and short circuit have the same essence.

These differences can be explained by the fact that the researchers were not able to calculate the field pattern in the cross section of BP in various modes and draw appropriate conclusions. Modern software tools and methods allow you to do this.

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RELEVANCE OF COMPRESSOR TYPE GAS-LIFT METHOD AT CHINAREV FIELD

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Түйін

Қазіргі кезде әлемдегі көптеген мұнай кен орындарындағы өнімді қабаттарды тиімді пайдалану мақсатында, Чинарев кен орынындағы ұңғымаларды газлифт (компрессорлы) әдісімен пайдаланудың жұмыстарына талдау жасау негізінде, өнімділікті арттырудың жаңа мүмкіндіктерін қарастыру.

Резюме

В современном мире основной целью разработки нефтяных месторождений является более полное извлечение трудноизвлекаемых запасов нефти. В статье рассматривается возможности повышения производительности скважин на основе применения компрессорного метода газлифтной эксплуатации скважин на месторождении Чинарево.

Key words: gas-liftmethod, artificial method, mechanical method, tubing, continuous gas injection, gas-lift educators, wellhead.

One of the country's oil-producing region, which is located in the West Kazakhstan region - Chinarev field. Gas and gas condensate mainly due to the completion of the first phase of the field, which is a product of the time, that it is necessary to research of production method has become an important problem.

In general, exploitation of oil and gas fields, the main method is artificial method. But in the functioning of oil and gas wells, particularly gas and gas condensate of well fluids (water, unstable gas condensate) will be shown. At the same time, a decrease in well production attributed to the accumulation of liquids in well hole, in some cases, lead to the gas liquid decreasing of wells due to compression of layers.

One of the effective way to solve the problem immediately, it is using mechanical method of oil production.

According to the experience of oil and gas wells exploitation, how to use the lift, play the role of an agent working gas (air) are classified in accordance with the scheme of compressor and non-compressor.

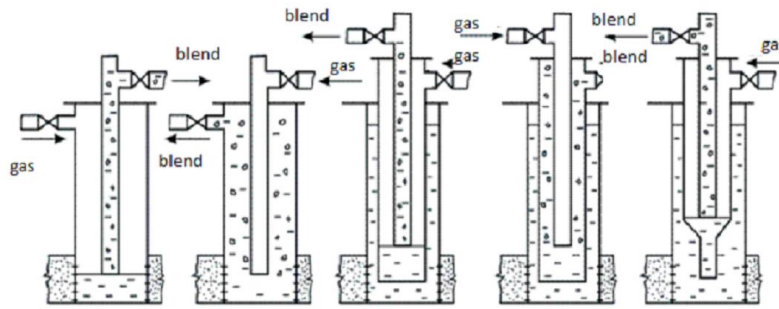


Figure1 Construction of gas-lift eductors

In addition to the above-mentioned gas-lift technology method, the circuits in annulus under the influence of high-pressure gas is injected into the same area in which the fluid is low, the corresponding increase in tubing. When fluid level is reducing until the end of tubing liquid, compressed gas begins to mix down with tubing's liquid. Gas liquid as a result of lower density than the density of liquid from reservoir to ascend fluid level of tubing. As a result, continuous gas injection in the wellhead, gas liquid rise up into tubing at wellhead. In the future, this process will be repeated.

The result of the work done by, you can see that it has the advantage of lift:

1. When we regulate diameter of eductors, then volumes of liquids is increasing.
2. When we operate well with large gas-oil ratio, we use energy of gas reservoir.
3. Well profile minimal impact on the effectiveness of lift method.
4. Regulation of well operating modes.
5. The effectiveness of methods against corrosion
6. Optimization work at well.

At the same time, disadvantages of gas-lift method:

1. We must to invest in construction of compressor stations.
2. Efficiency of lift system is relatively low.
3. When we product well, the risk of stable emulsions formation.

In accordance of above-mentioned opportunities and challenges of gas-lift method, first of all, we use this method with high flow rate, you can arrive at the conclusion that it is necessary to use this method. Nowadays, gas-lift method divided into continuous and regular types, in order to improve the well productivity, through comprehensive analysis.

Finally, using gas-lift method has many possibilities, also possibility to increase the well productivity. We must provide scientific research of this method.

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ENGLISH, EDUCATION AND SCIENCE IN KAZAKHSTAN

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Түйін

Ғылым, білім саласындағы заманауи өзгерістер Қазақстанға батыл түрде дүниежүзілік білім кеңістігіне ену талабын қойып отыр. Ол үшін отандық жоғары оқу орындарымыз әлемдік ең озық білім беру технологиясы мен жүйесін басшылыққа алып, оқытудың сапасын көтеруді басты мақсат етіп қоюы керек. Уақыт отандық білім беру жүйесінің әлемдік білім үдерісіне интеграциялануын талап етеді.

Резюме

В настоящее время особое внимание в системе высшего образования уделяется вопросу результативности обучения иностранным языкам и повышения уровня языковой подготовки студентов.

Key words: Polylingual, humanization, language, knowledge, multilingual

It is important to know English language nowadays. English language helps us in all spheres of life such as: work, study, travelling and other. Our president Nursultan Nazarbaev told us about it in his annual address to the people of Kazakhstan. Polylingual study - the basis of the formation of a multicultural identity. The goal of multicultural and polylingual education may lie in the formation of man, capable of active life in a multiethnic and multicultural environment, having a strong sense of understanding and respect for other cultures, the ability to live in peace and harmony with people of different nationalities, races and beliefs.

It is known that can stimulate humanization polylingual study in the national educational system. According Sysoev, the rationale for the priority of the native language and culture in general, which is actively adapting the languages of other peoples, is strengthened by its richness and uniqueness - is a methodological principle, which is put forward as a conceptual solution of social and philosophical issues of humanization polylingual educational space of the modern world. There are three main languages in our country. First is our native language – Kazakh language, second is international language – Russian language and finally third is world language – English language. We use Kazakh and Russian language every day. They developed in our country very well, but we have problems with English language. We need to set a goal to improve the English language skills on par with Russian and Kazakh languages

The most important strategic goal of higher education is on the one hand the preservation of the best Kazakhstani education-enforcement traditions, on the other hand, ensuring graduates, including technical, international qualifications of the development of their linguistic consciousness. Currently, special attention is paid to higher education subject effectiveness of teaching foreign languages and increasing language training students.

The program provides for the creation of multilingual learning new educational model conducive to the formation of a competitive a globalized generation that owns the language culture. Knowledge Kazakh, English and Russian languages will give young people the key to the world markets, science and new technologies will create conditions for the formation of worldviews for constructive cooperation on the basis of initiation to the ethnic, Kazakhstan and world cultures. The first steps to implement a new model of education in universities: reformed education standards in the universities. It should be noted that the program polylingual education, implemented in Kazakhstan, is a unique and means, unlike their Western counterparts, and parallel simultaneous training in three languages.

For the further successful development of polylingual education, in our view, it is necessary:

- develop innovative methods based polylingual education.
- create a regulatory framework at the national level, scientific methodical center of development of polylingual education for the analysis of language situation, the development of conceptual frameworks polylingual study, providing scientific methodological assistance in the improvement of teaching in three languages;
- to develop a model through the implementation of multilingual education distance learning;
- Develop a system of professional development of teachers and agricultural professions, the training of and retraining of teachers, leading basic and core subjects foreign languages;
- Develop a program of publication of educational and methodological literature according to the account of multilingual education;
- Identify the basic institutions of higher learning on the development of polylingual study given direction training.

Analysis of published data showed that Kazakhstan has formed the main trends shaping polylingual study. Since 2007, all educational organizations, regardless of ownership, must provide the student's knowledge of Kazakh as the state language and Russian language and a foreign language in strict accordance with state educational standards of the corresponding level of education. Therefore, language training is an essential component of the multilingual education of students - future specialists.

Many Kazakhstan students study in foreign countries such as: Czech Republic, America, UK and China. Many students study abroad under the program Bolashak. When they finish their study, they will come again in Kazakhstan and will introduce new technologies in the economy of our country, because science in other countries is developing more rapidly. For example: this year the United States spent 146 billion dollars on science. And our country spent in this year 140.4 billion tenge. This means that our science is very much

lagging behind. That's why our scientists must know English, go in foreign countries and acquire new knowledge.

Our university is a big and has own polylingual center. In the polylingualcenter our students can study their special subjects in English. They also can learn English deeper in the center. Every session the Department of Foreign Languages holds "Polyglot" and "Translators" competition. It also hosts scientific conferences, where post graduate students can demonstrate their scientific researches in English.

In our country we have a lot of programs which helps our students to study in foreign countries or other universities. For example it is "Bolashak", "Academic mobility", "Work and travel" programs. Bolashak program helps our students to study in foreign universities during the academic period. Academic mobility allows students to share their experiences, both within the country and abroad for one semester. Work and travel program gives an excellent opportunity for a short period of time to get work experience and better understand the English language. Every year the students of our university go to foreign countries by "Academic mobility" and "Work and travel" programs.

Realization of multilingual education requires expansion of educational space, sharing of experiences, increase the linguistic capital of Kazakhstan citizens and the formation of a multicultural identity, effectively functioning in the context of globalization and pluralistic democratic society.

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PROSPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLYLINGUAL EDUCATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN.

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Түйін

Бұл мақалада Қазақстан Республикасындағы көптілді білім берудің дамуының жолдары мен проблемалары қарастырылған. Көптілді білім берудің ролінің маңыздылығы ашылған. Мемлекеттік көптілді білім беруді қолдайтын жаңа саясаттың жүзеге асырылуы статистикасы келтірілген.

Резюме

В этой статье рассматриваются перспективы и проблемы развития полиязычного образования в Республике Казахстан и раскрывается роль трехязычия в современном мире. Приведена статистика государственной программы полиязычия.

Key words: polylingual education, foreign language, international language, state policy.

Nowadays contemporary Kazakhstan's society is social modernization and desire to global integration processes, where the leading position in the process is an innovative education.

The leader of the State N.A.Nazarbaev has determined quite high objectives for national education. In his Message "Building the Future Together" education and training in the XXI century are identified as the main priorities of state policy: "Qualitative education should be the basis for industrialization and innovative development of Kazakhstan."

Modern Kazakhstan, being the multiethnic and polyconfessional state, develops in the conditions of a multilingualism caused by its historical development. It causes studying of languages as one of the main indicators of adaptation to new socio-political and welfare realities.

Most clearly the problems and prospects of the language situation in modern Kazakhstan are reflected by the President of the country N. Nazarbayev in the language strategy "Trinity of languages". According to this idea positivity of the development trilingualism is impossible without a unified political, ideological and cultural platform. The essence of the given platform in strategy

"Trinity of languages" is defined as follows: studying the Kazakh language – as the state language, Russian – as the language of international communication and English – as the language of successful integration into the global economy. "We need the English language to enter the global arena," said the President. In the President's Address "Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050" it was emphasized that "the three language policy should be encouraged on the State level".

According to the Program of development and functioning of languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2011-2020, in relation to polylingual education it is planned to increase shares of the population of the republic who know English by 2014 – 10%, by 2017 – 15%, by 2020 – 20%; shares of the population knowing three languages (state, Russian and English) by 2014 – 10%, by 2017 – 12%, by 2020 – to 15%

The introduction of teaching three languages in educational process of secondary schools is certainly an important step towards to realization the Conceptions of development of Kazakhstan education system until 2015, and one of the basic competence is learning three languages. Graduates of Kazakhstan's school will be able to continue their studies at foreign high schools. Knowledge of native language and state language, learning foreign languages widen students' outlook, contribute their polycultural development, form tolerance and new view of the world. This definition gives the idea of what should be a new generation.

Solving this problem the first steps have been made in the republic. Young people were given the opportunity to study in Kazakh, Russian and English from primary school to university. Aside from traditional foreign language instruction, children in 33 tri-lingual schools across the country are being taught core subjects in all three languages. Teaching of English has already begun in the 1st form in comprehensive schools of the republic.

These education reforms will boost significantly the quality of the country's higher education. Joining the European Higher Education area in March 2010 has brought Kazakhstan closer to European standards, opening the way for greater international mobility and student exchanges. The government has began offering financial assistance worth 1.35 million dollars for students to study abroad in Europe, Southeast Asia and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

The steady tendency to forming the polylingual education, that promotes both professional self-realization, and civil integration of the personality, causes for the higher school of Kazakhstan the need of training multilingual professionals.

The Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan carries out purposeful work on ensuring high-quality preparation and professional development of the teachers with polylingual education. Multilingual education has been launched in 32 universities of Kazakhstan since 2013.

Kazakhstan is bridging the gap between education and science with globally competitive research centres and a new classification of higher-education institutions. The level of philological education of the teachers has to conform to modern requirements and world level. The Ministry of Education and Science also initiated implementation of the Republican program on the professional development and retraining of teachers within which teachers of higher education institutions from all regions of Kazakhstan can increase their language qualification on professionally focused English. Successful example of practical realization of the Kazakhstan model of polylingual education are Nazarbayev Intellectual schools and Nazarbayev University teaching in which is conducted in English. The Karaganda State University is one of the first in the republic to increase the language qualification of university and school teachers.

Thus in the Republic of Kazakhstan polylingual education is one of the important directions of educational system development. The knowledge of foreign languages allows to be integrated into world educational process and is one of important characteristics of the competitive specialists in the conditions of globalization. President N. Nazarbayev emphasized in his Address “Strategy Kazakhstan-2050”: new political course of the established state”, that Kazakhstan citizens of 2050 would represent a society of educated, free people speaking in three languages. Kazakhstan must become a competitive country among the other countries in the world.

The project envisages an annual increase of classes and the gradual transition of the whole school to learn three languages. According to the order of RK Ministry of education, Astana and Almaty cities Education Department was asked to organize the work of specialized schools to introduce teaching in three languages of general subjects with grade 7, include the study of one or more subjects of natural-mathematical series in English, Kazakh language and literature, the history of Kazakhstan in schools with Russian as language of instruction - in the Kazakh language in the school curriculum with the Kazakh language of instruction; the Russian language and literature in schools with Kazakh as the language of instruction - in Russian, in the school curriculum with the Russian language teaching.

According to the Plan of measures on training introduction in three languages RSPC "Daryn" held a series of teaching seminars, scientific-practical conference for heads and subject teachers of the above schools, monitoring on the basis of the academic year was held as well. The analysis of educational activities in the above-mentioned classes demonstrated the feasibility of the project.

Pedagogical collectives of schools express confidence that despite some difficulties which have encountered at the first stage, realization polylingual training of children in modern conditions is actually and necessary. Organized annually on the basis of the school year in special schools with instruction in 3

languages education monitoring the relevance and need polylingual education of children.

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QUALITY OF THE ELECTRIC POWER IN SYSTEMS OF POWER SUPPLY AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS

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Түйін

Мақалада электрмен қамтамасыз ету жүйесінде электр энергиясының сапасы мен оның сипаттамалары қарастырылған және параметрлер сезімталдығы талданған.

Резюме

В статье рассмотрены качество электроэнергии в системах электроснабжения и его характеристики, анализированы чувствительности параметров.

Keywords: asynchronous engines, frequency, electric power, parameters, tension.

Electricity or electric current call it is directed a moving stream of charged particles, for example electrons. Also the energy received as a result of such movement of charged particles, and lighting which is received on the basis of this energy is called as electricity. The term "electricity" was entered by the English scientist William Gilbert in 1600 in his composition "About a magnet, magnetic bodies and about a big magnite in Earth".

In general, since XIX century, the electricity is included densely into life of a modern civilization. The electricity is used not only for lighting, but also for information transfer (telegraph, phone, radio, television), and also for reduction of mechanisms in the movement (electric motor) that is actively used on transport (the tram, the subway, the trolleybus, an electric train) and in household appliances (the iron, the food processor, the washing machine, the dishwasher).

Quality of the electric power characterizes the electromagnetic environment of functioning of electric equipment, shows a measure of influence of system of power supply on it through the conductive electromagnetic hindrances extending on a network the casual influence capable to cause in the electrotechnical device functioning violation, refusal, destruction.

Asynchronous engines are intended for work at nominal rates of frequency and tension. Since creation in 1889 of the three-phase asynchronous engine by M. O. Dolivo-Dobrovolsky passed more than 110 years. During this time the theory of asynchronous cars substantially was already created thanks to works of many the scientists who are considered fairly one of founders of electromecanics: A. Geyland, Ch. Shteynmetza, F. Punga, E. Arnold, I. Lakur, K.A. Kruga, K.I. Shenfer, G. N. Petrov, M.P. Kostenko, B. P. Aparov, F.I Holuyanov, L.M. Piotrovsky, M. Lifshits, R. Richter, P. S. Sergeyev, etc. In the last decades the new impulse to development of the theory of asynchronous engines was given by a wide circulation of computer facilities. The significant contribution at the present stage in development of scientific and pilot studies of asynchronous engines was brought Ivanov-Smolensk A.V., Kopylov I.P., Bespalov V. Ya., Efimenko E.I., F.A. Mamedov, Lopukhina E.M., Semenchukov G. A., etc. A large number of works is devoted to influence of deviations of parameters of a network on characteristics asynchronous engines: Tserazov A.L., Berger A.Y., Sinai M.M., Shchedrin O.P, etc.

Network parameters usually differ from passport data asynchronous engine, they are normalized by national and international standards. Technical - economic indicators, quality and stability of work asynchronous engines strongly depend on any their indignation. Electric motors are calculated on the certain deviations of parameters of a network stipulated by technical documentation. Real deviations can differ from them considerably. Parameters of a network differ in duration and nature of influence. It can be fatal, leading to emergency interruption of work asynchronous engines. Influence of a number of

factors doesn't cause shutdown asynchronous engine from a network, change only characteristics, is more often - for the worse.

Quality and stability of operation of asynchronous engines with a short-circuited rotor generally depend on sizes of tension and frequency of alternating current on its clips. The asynchronous electric motors attached to electric networks are intended for work at certain nominal rates of frequency and tension. Any indignation of these sizes directly influences technical and economic indicators of asynchronous engines.

The electric equipment connected to a network, on the one hand, reacts to electromagnetic hindrances in one way or another, on the other hand, itself can be a source of hindrances.

Distortions of parameters of a network are characterized by the following changes:

1. frequency deviation;
2. fluctuations of tension;
3. tension failures;
4. temporary overstrain;
5. tension impulses;
6. fluctuation of tension.

Practically all parameters of a network - random variables. The accounting of random factors demands purpose of admissions as at the entrance sizes caused by parameters of an electric network and service conditions and on the output indicators of the car depending on them.

Apply some indicators of quality of the electric power characterizing the types of distortion of tension, and also their reason listed earlier to the characteristic of systems of power supply.

Frequency deviation

Frequency is the all-system parameter of the EES mode and is defined generally by balance of active power. Frequency of alternating current in electric system is defined by the frequency of rotation of generators of power plants. The nominal rate of frequency can be provided in the presence of a reserve of active power. In each timepoint in electric system equality between the power of generators of power plants and power consumed by loading taking into account losses of power in elements of an electric network has to be provided.

Fluctuations of tension

Fast changes of loading create fluctuations of tension. They are characterized by the modulation of the operating or amplitude values of tension caused by swing of fluctuations δU :

$$\delta U_t = \frac{|U_{t1} - U_{t2}|}{U_{nom}} \times 100\% (1)$$

frequency of repetition of changes $f_{\delta U}$ by number of single changes in unit of time or an interval between changes by time $\Delta t_{\delta U}$ interval from the beginning of single change to its final value.

Tension failures

Treat failures of tension sudden considerable undervoltage which restoration of tension to the level, initial or close to it, through a period from several periods to several tens seconds follows.

Temporary overstrain

The temporary overstrain is an increase of tension in a point of an electric network higher of more than, arising in systems of power supply at the switching an overstrain can have periodic character and to be symmetric and asymmetrical.

Pulse tension

Pulse tension is caused by the storm phenomena, and also transition processes at the switching in system of power supply. In this regard distinguish storm and switching impulses of tension which significantly differ according to the characteristics and a form.

For the analysis of influence of quality of the electric power on characteristics asynchronous engine modern methods of multiple mathematical modeling are used:

- the analysis of sensitivity of output indicators asynchronous engine to change of input parameters;
- the statistical analysis of output characteristics asynchronous engines, including an assessment of laws of their distribution, maximum deviations, probabilities of hit in the set range.

Multiple mathematical models are connected with repeated calculation of characteristics of the car at deviations of input parameters. They are based on one-alternative models which allow to estimate deviations of the main output indicators asynchronous engines, as a rule, static. The efficiency, power factor, rated current, current and power of consumption in the idling mode, the starting moment and current, static reloading ability belong to such indicators. For more detailed research it is also useful to consider components of losses and some other indicators.

Influence of the listed parameters of the feeding tension on characteristics of asynchronous engines is widely lit in literature, a large number of works is devoted to its analysis. However in their considerable part influence of one or two factors is investigated, is frequent from the point of view of ensuring new functional properties of the car. To complex research of simultaneous influence of all factors it isn't paid sufficient attention.

Such analysis is especially important to a work asynchronous engines when it is necessary to be guided by the limited power of networks or by autonomous sources of the electric power.

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ECONOMIC CRISIS IN KAZAKHSTAN

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Түйін

Бұл мақалада Қазақстан Республикасының экономикалық дағдарысы, оның кезеңдері, сонымен қатар ел экономикасында болып жатқан келеңсіздіктердің орын алу себептері баяндалған.

Резюме

Данная статья раскрывает проблемы экономического кризиса в Республике Казахстане, его этапы, а также особенности возникновения данного положения в экономике страны.

Key words: functional crisis, world market, dangerous situation, system.

A crisis is any event that is, or is expected to lead to, an unstable and dangerous situation affecting an individual, group, community, or whole society. Crises are deemed to be negative changes in the security, economic, political, societal, or environmental affairs, especially when they occur abruptly, with little or no warning. More loosely, it is a term meaning "a testing time" or an "emergency event".[1]

Ways to manage a crisis

As aforementioned, a crisis can be overcome by implementing mechanisms such as: sleep, rejection, physical exercise, meditation and thinking. To assist individuals in regaining emotional equilibrium, intervention can be used. The overall goal of a crisis intervention is to get the individual back to a pre-crisis level of functioning or higher with the help of a social support group. As said by Judith Swan, there's a strong correlation between the client's emotional balance and the trust in their support system in helping them throughout their crisis. The steps of crisis intervention are: to assess the situation

based on behavior patterns of the individual, decide what type of help is needed (make a plan of action) and finally to take action/intervention, based on the individual's skills to regain equilibrium.

The Association of “Kazakhstan economics and business” proposed the ABC model for dealing with client’s interventions in crises:

A - Basic attending skills (making the person comfortable, remaining calm, etc.)

B - Identifying the problem and therapeutic interaction (explore their perceptions, identify sources of emotional distress, identify impairments in behavioral functioning, use therapeutic interactions)

C - Coping (identify coping attempts, present alternative coping strategies, follow up post-crisis)

Crisis is the situation of a **complex system** (family, economy, society) when the system functions poorly, an immediate decision is necessary, but the causes of the dysfunction are not known.[1]

- **situation of a complex system**

simple systems do not enter crises. We can speak about a crisis of moral values, an economical or political crisis, but not a motor crisis.

- **poor function**

The system still functions, but does not break down.

- an immediate decision is necessary to stop the further disintegration of the system.
- the causes are so many, or unknown, that it is impossible to take a rational, informed decision to reverse the situation.

Crisis has several defining characteristics. Seeger, Sellnow, and Ulmer [2, 152] say that crises have four defining characteristics that are "specific, unexpected, and non-routine events or series of events that [create] high levels of uncertainty and threat or perceived threat to an organization's high priority goals. Thus the first three characteristics are that the event is

1. unexpected (i.e., a surprise)
2. creates uncertainty
3. is seen as a threat to important goals

Veneto[3, 55] argues that "crisis is a process of transformation where the old system can no longer be maintained." Therefore the fourth defining quality is the need for change. If change is not needed, the event could more accurately be described as a failure.[2,153]

Apart from natural crises that are inherently unpredictable (volcanic eruptions, tsunami etc.) most of the crises that we face are created by man. Hence the requirements of their being «unexpected» depend upon man failing to note the onset of crisis conditions. Some of our inability to recognize crises before they become dangerous is due to denial and other psychological responses that provide succor and protection for our emotions.

A different set of reasons for failing to notice the onset of crises is that we allow ourselves to be 'tricked' into believing that we are doing something for reasons that are false. In other words, we are doing the wrong things for the right reasons. For example, we might believe that we are solving the threats of climate change by engaging in economic trading activity that has no real impact on the climate. Midriff and Silvers [4, 58] posit two reasons for these mistakes, which they classify as inadvertent and deliberate errors.

The effect of our inability to attend to the likely results of our actions can result in crisis.

Moreover, another method for helping individuals who are suffering in a crisis is active listening; it is defined as seeing circumstances from another perspective and letting the other person know that the negotiator (the helper) understands their perspective. Through this, they establish trust and rapport by demonstrating empathy, understanding and objectivity in a non-judgmental way. It is important for the negotiator to listen to verbal and non-verbal reactions of the person in need, in order to be able to label the emotion that the individual is showing. Thus, this demonstrates that the helper is tuned in emotionally. Furthermore, there are other techniques that can be used to demonstrate active listening such as: paraphrasing, silence and reflecting or mirroring. The goal in active listening is to keep the person talking about their situation.

The current financial crisis has become an earthquake to the Kazakhstan's economic system. It has started in USA. It has rapidly overcome the boundaries of the States and has spread over the Europe and Asia, especially Kazakhstan bringing unemployment and financial recession along. One can hardly say whether it will last long or is going to slump. The following remains obvious, if we don't want its recurrence in future, we should investigate its root causes now. The world economic system endures times of prosperity as well as followed by inevitable declines. The circulating scheme is characterized by the rise of manufacturing and it is following recession, thus permitting to keep to the world financial and economic balance order. No one in the world was ready to take the burdens of the economic crisis on the shoulders and to resist its unpredictable consequences. In spite of the fact, almost everybody understood how important it is to examine the reasons of it. In my opinion there are several important factors to discuss, which obviously have affected the present economic situation. First of all it is the spendthrift lending or, in other term, the so-called housing price bubble. Every family buying a house can take a loan from the bank, which should be given back. In order to return money to the bank, the family first of all should take the house it can afford. Otherwise it will not be able to pay the money back. In the recent years the prices on real estate have been so high and

raising so quickly like a bubble. It has resulted in the fact that people started taking loans, which they can't pay off. Many banks borrowers got unable to make their mortgage payments. As a result, the mortgage market was undermined. This was just the beginning. One of the consequences was the fall of prices on real estate. The institutions and businesses depending on real estate prices or making money on real estate underwent the risk and suffered losses. It was the blow to the financial system in general, which led to the problems in other pecuniary stocks. This process started with the bank system and led to the banking liquidity crisis, affected all financial and economic sectors of business in Kazakhstan. Another reason of the present economic crisis in Kazakhstan is the unrestricted emission of American dollars. The emission of the most widespread world currency was strictly controlled by the government of the USA. Each dollar had gold equivalent in the gold reserve of the States. Purchasing capacity of it corresponded to the quantities of products manufactured. That's not how things stack any more up today. As a result while the USA was losing its positions on the world market, the dollar was weakening in the world. To sum it up one can say that the root cause of the current economic crisis lie in the ineffective policies of the economic and financial sectors of the leading and developing countries in the world. One should take into account the root causes to oust its reoccurrence in future.[5.]

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MODELING THE WORK OF MULTIPHASE INDUCTION MOTORS IN DAMAGE EXPLOITATION REGIME

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Түйін

Апатты жұмыс режимі кезіндегі орамалардағы температураның артуын есептеуге мүмкіндік беретін, көпфазалы асинхронды қозғалтқыштың жылулық үрдісінің математикалық моделі ұсынылып, тәжірибелік түрде тексерілді.

Резюме

Предложена математическая модель тепловых процессов в многофазном асинхронном двигателе, которая позволяет рассчитать превышение температуры обмотки при аварийных режимах. Адекватность модели проверена экспериментально.

Key words: multi-phase induction motors, electrical machines, stator, rotor, current, torque, mathematical model.

The aim of this work is to develop a mathematical model for the study of thermal fields of multi-phase induction motors in steady-state and emergency operating modes, which are accompanied by disconnection (open) phases (or single phase) in order to show the ability to work asynchronous machines as part of controlled electric drive without additional cooling.

Features of operation of electrical machines in the regulated electric and high vibration and noise, imposing certain requirements for the design, require a different approach in the design. At the same time, especially multi-phase motors make these machines suitable for use in variable speed drives for various purposes, and in the case of increased requirements for reliability and dynamic properties is almost the only possible vehicle due to the simplicity of their

production, as multi-phase machine can be made on the basis of a three-phase induction motor. Multiphase machines are in practice ever-increasing use in a wide power range kW or less before MW.

The study of transient thermal processes for the high reliability of electric charge due to the fact that for these actuators can be impossible to immediate shutdown in the event of emergency operation (phase failure), and should continue to operate the machine for some time off without serious consequences. Thus, it is necessary to find out the length of operation of the machine at breakage phase (or phases) under the terms of the safe heating of the stator winding. It is also clear that the failure of one phase will allow to operate the machine for a longer time than open two phases, since the equal heat capacity parts of the engine increasing the heat (up current in the remaining phases) will lead to a rapid rise in temperature and the achievement of limiting the temperature at which you want to stop electric drive for troubleshooting.

The heat equation for two-dimensional thermal field represented in the form

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\lambda_x \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\lambda_y \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}) = -q - c\rho \frac{\partial T}{\partial t};$$

where T - the temperature; t - time; $\lambda_x(y, z)$ - conductivity components $q(T)$ - specific heat capacity; c - the specific heat; ρ - density of the material.

In order to make the calculation of the currents in the windings of the phases, it is necessary to make a calculation of the electromagnetic motor to determine the parameters of the machine with the specified nominal data. Then, the calculated program was drawn up in MathCAD environment in 2001 to determine the current and torque.

Background: P_{2n} - nominal motor power kW; $2p$ - the number of poles; U_{1n} - nominal phase voltage, V, m - number of phases of the motor; n_H - synchronous speed, rev / min.

Options received as a result of electromagnetic calculation: r_1 - active resistance of the stator winding, Ohm; r_2 - The provided resistance of the rotor winding, Ohm; x_1 - the inductive reactance of the stator winding, Ohm; x_2 - The provided rotor winding resistance, Ohm; s - sliding.

Breakage any phase of the multiphase machine causes distortion of the magnetic field due to the fact that the phase fault in a three-phase group leads to the occurrence of the pulsating magnetic field that has a two-phase system. Following the procedure, it is possible to calculate the electromagnetic torque produced by this pulsed magnetic field on the symmetrical components of the decomposition current in the windings, since three-phase group of multiphase machines are similar to the design of three-phase machines.

For this we use the equation of the phase currents, self and mutual resistance of the individual phases, ohm:

$$\begin{cases} Z_{\sigma} = \frac{Z_+ + Z_-}{3}; Z_{\alpha} = \frac{ej_+ Z_+ + ej_- Z_-}{3}; \\ Z_{\beta} = \frac{ej_+ Z_- + ej_- Z_+}{3}. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} Z_+ = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{Z_{2s+}} + \frac{1}{jx_m}}; Z_- = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{Z_{2s-}} + \frac{1}{jx_m}}; \\ Z_{2s+} = \frac{r_2^1}{s} + jx_2^1; Z_{2s-} = \frac{r_2^1}{2-s} + jx_2^1. \end{cases}$$

$$M = \frac{m_1 p}{2\pi f} (I_+^2 r_+ - I_-^2 r_-), \quad \text{H} \cdot \text{M},$$

$$I_A = -I_B = \frac{U_1}{Z_{1AA} + Z_{1BB} + Z_{BB} - Z_{AB} - Z_{BA}}, \quad \text{A}.$$

As a result of the simulation graphs of transient thermal processes in time. For example, a graph is given a non-stationary heating of a multiphase induction motor is 5.5 kW.

MULTIPHASE INDUCTION MOTOR IS 5.5 kW

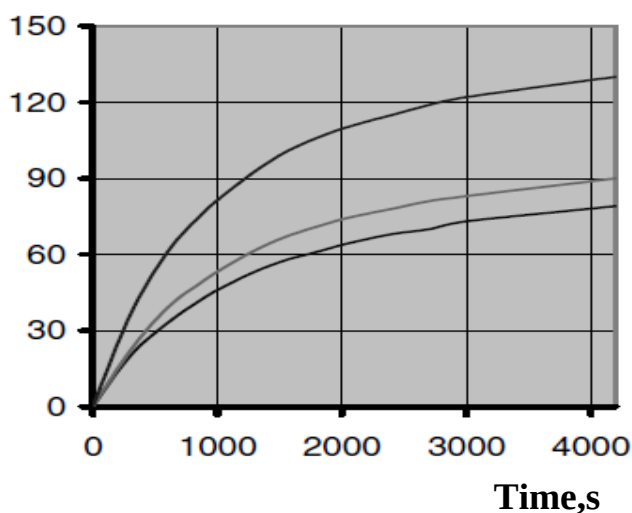


Table. The duration of the engines

Power kW	3.0	4.0	5.5	7.5
At breakage phase1, min	unlimited	unlimited	unlimited	unlimited
At breakage phase2, min	19	15	24	9

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UDK 656.07

INTENSIFICATION OF THE MTE TRANSPORTATION WORK BY FORMING RATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE TRUCK FLEET

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Түйін

Қазіргі уақытта әрбір автокөлік кәсіпорны бірнеше номенклатура бойынша тасымалды жүзеге асырады, сондықтан АҚК-ның пайдалану диспетчерлердің ең маңызды мәселесі – қажетті өнімділікті, тиімділікті және тасымалдың сапасын қамтамасыз ететін жылжымалы құрамының түрлерімен модельдерін таңдауықарастырылады. Мақалада АҚК-ның жылжымалы құрылымына әсер ететін факторлардың анализі сипатталған.

Резюме

В настоящее время, каждое автотранспортное предприятие осуществляет перевозку широкой номенклатуры грузов, поэтому перед работниками службы эксплуатации АТП и диспетчерами встает проблема выбора подвижного состава таких типов и моделей, которые обеспечивают необходимую производительность, экономичность и качество перевозок. Настоящая статья посвящена анализу различных факторов, влияющих на структуру подвижного состава автотранспортного предприятия.

Keywords: motor transport enterprise, truck fleet, transportation work, freight turnover, market service, operational parameters

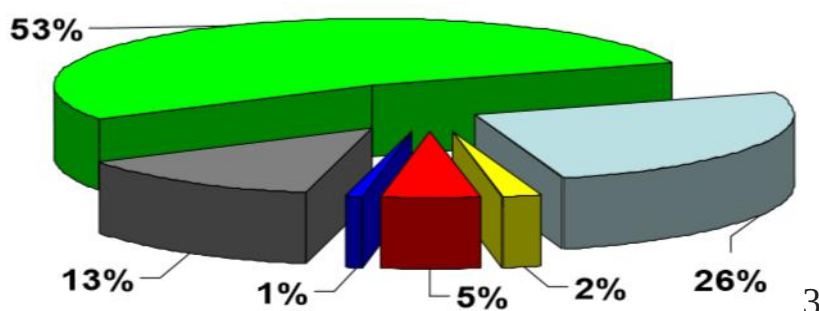
Nowadays, every motor transport enterprise is making carriages lots of good's nomenclature, that's why the most important problem of the maintenance service's workers and supervisors of motor transport enterprise is choosing the

kinds and models of vehicle, which procures required productivity, economy and quality of carriages. This article describes analyze of different factors, which influence on structure of motor transport enterprise.

In modern economies, the mobile technology is the basis of a number of sectors such as agriculture, road- building complex, transportation systems, transportation of goods and passengers, in both urban and inter-city conditions. In accordance with the President's State of the nation address on November 30, 2015 and message "Nurly Jol - Path to the Future" on November 11, 2014, as well as the State program of development and infrastructure integration of the transport system of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2020, the main focus is to address the industrial development of the country, its processing industries, agro industrial complex, development of transport - logistical infrastructure.

Over the past 5-7 years, rapid economic growth in the Republic of Kazakhstan is heavily influenced on market of the trucks. This sector of the economy began to expand, so we can observe the growth of this segment.

The proportion of road transport in 2013 had 78.5 % of transported cargo, 15.5% of the total turnover, 98.3% of passengers and 85 % of passenger transport of the country. For many destinations in the region - it is the only form of transportation.



Picture 1 - Factors which increase competition in the market of the industry in 2013

- 53% - penetration in market of other companies;
- 26% - well organized structure of the park;
- 13% - reduction in domestic effective demand;
- 5% - activities of trade and intermediary organizations;
- 2% - the activity of the Antimonopoly Committee;
- 1 % - others

Among the factors increasing competition in the market of the industry in 2013 of the trucking companies, one of the most significant 26% is well-organized structure of the vehicle fleet.

Effective implementation of the transport operations of rolling-stock in motor transport company evaluates by its technical and operational characteristics. Conventionally, these indicators can be divided into two groups [1].

The first group - the indicators characterizing the degree of applying of rolling-stock (coefficient of technical readiness , applying vehicles, carrying capacity , mileage , average distance haul , the average distance transportation, idle time during loading and unloading, technical and exploitative speed).

The second group - the performance indicators of the rolling stock (number of rider, the total transportation distance, traffic volume, transport operation).

The brand choice and the number of vehicles for transport operation are calculated by technical and operational parameters such as:

1) Time of haulage:

$$t_e = t_{\text{ног}} + t_{\text{неп}} + t_{\text{паз}} + t_{\text{дв}}$$

Time of haulage - complete cycle of transport work consisting of loading ($t_{\text{ног}}$) consignment ($t_{\text{неп}}$), discharge ($t_{\text{паз}}$) and supplying the vehicle for the next loading ($t_{\text{дв}}$) (motion without load).

2) Turnaround time:

$$t_o = n_e \times t_{\text{дв}}$$

Includes one or more of the rider (n_e - number of the rider) with return transport to the starting point

3) The coefficient of technical readiness of the car park:

$$\alpha_m = A_{\text{г.э.}} / A_c$$

where: $A_{\text{г.э.}}$ - the number of serviceable car motor company in operation;
 A_c - payroll car motor company

4) Vehicles utilization rate:

$$\alpha_n = A_{\text{э.к.}} / A_c$$

$A_{\text{э.к.}}$ — the number of cars in the road transport enterprise in service

5) The coefficient of static capacity utilization:

$$\gamma_c = Q_{\phi} / Q_B$$

γ_c — factor; Q_{ϕ} - the actual number of transported cargo, tons; Q_B - the amount of cargo that could be carried in a certain period, tons.

6) The dynamic capacity utilization:

$$\gamma_{\text{д}} = P_{\phi} / P_{\text{в}}$$

P_{ϕ} - actually performed turnover, tkm ; $P_{\text{в}}$ - a possible turnover, tkm

7) Utilization rate mileage:

$$\beta = I_{\text{зп}} / I_{\text{оо}}$$

β - coefficient; $I_{\text{зп}}$ - loaded trips, km; $I_{\text{оо}}$ - total mileage

8) Total mileage:

$$I_{\text{с}} = I'_{\text{о}} + I_{\text{рп}} + I_{\text{х}} + I''_{\text{о}}$$

$I'_{\text{о}}$ - the first zero Mileage; $I_{\text{х}}$ - the return journey, km;

$I''_{\text{о}}$ - the second zero Mileage

9) The average distance haulage with cargo

$$L_{\text{ез}} = I_{\text{зп}} / n_{\text{е}}$$

$L_{\text{ез}}$ - the average distance haulage with cargo, km; $n_{\text{е}}$ - number rider

10) The average distance of transportation:

$$L_{\text{ср}} = \frac{\Sigma P}{\Sigma Q}$$

$L_{\text{ср}}$ - average distance, km ; P - transport work, tcm ; Q - volume traffic, tonn

11) Technical speed:

$$V_{\text{т}} = I_{\text{оо}} / t_{\text{до}}$$

$V_{\text{т}}$ - technical speed, km/h; $I_{\text{оо}}$ - total mileage, km; $t_{\text{до}}$ - movement without load, h

12) Exploitative speed:

$$V_{\text{эк}} = I_{\text{оо}} / T_{\text{н}}$$

$V_{\text{эк}}$ - cruising speed; $T_{\text{н}}$ - while on duty, h

13) Number of carriages:

$$n_{\text{е}} = T_{\text{н}} / t_{\text{е}}$$

$n_{\text{е}}$ - the number of the rider; $t_{\text{е}}$ - time of one haulage, h

14) One haulage's time:

$$t_{\text{е}} = \frac{I_{\text{рп}}}{\beta \times V_{\text{т}}} + t_{\text{н-р}}$$

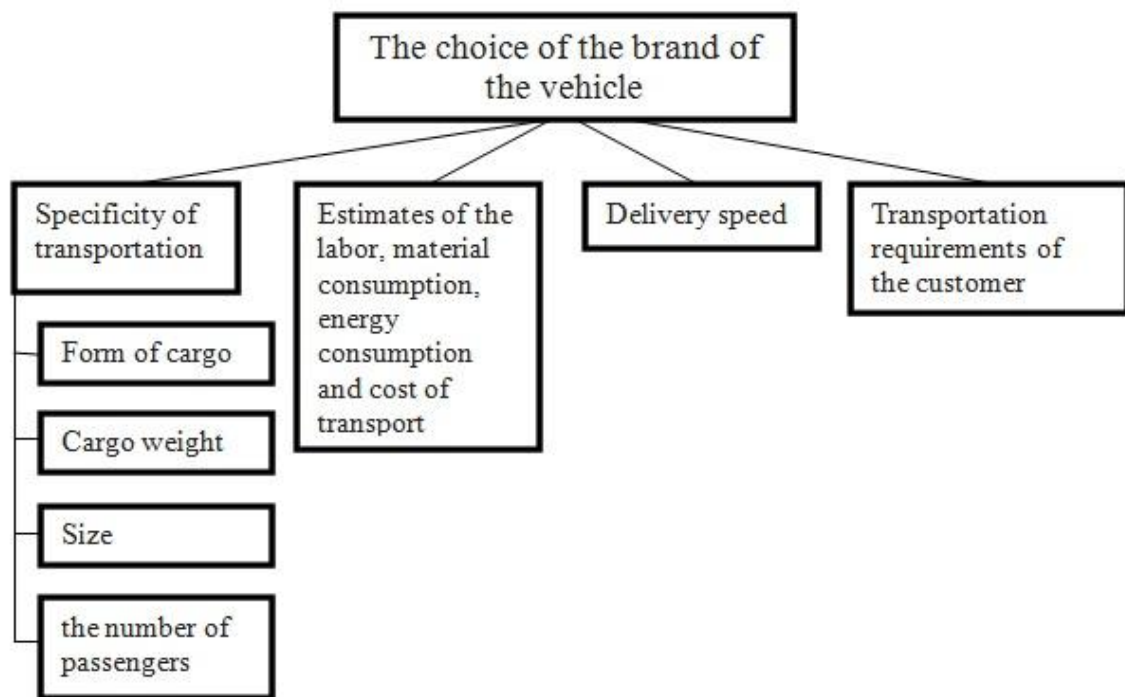
$t_{\text{е}}$ - Haulage one time, h; $I_{\text{рп}}$ - loaded trips, km; $t_{\text{н-р}}$ - downtime vehicle loading and unloading, h

15) Productivity of the rolling stock on duty:

$$Q = q \times \gamma_c \times n_e$$

q- capacity, γ_c - the coefficient of static capacity utilization [2].

Calculating the technical and operational parameters is not enough while it is time to choose the type of vehicle for certain work. In picture 2 shown the additional factors, which influencing the choice of the vehicle brand.



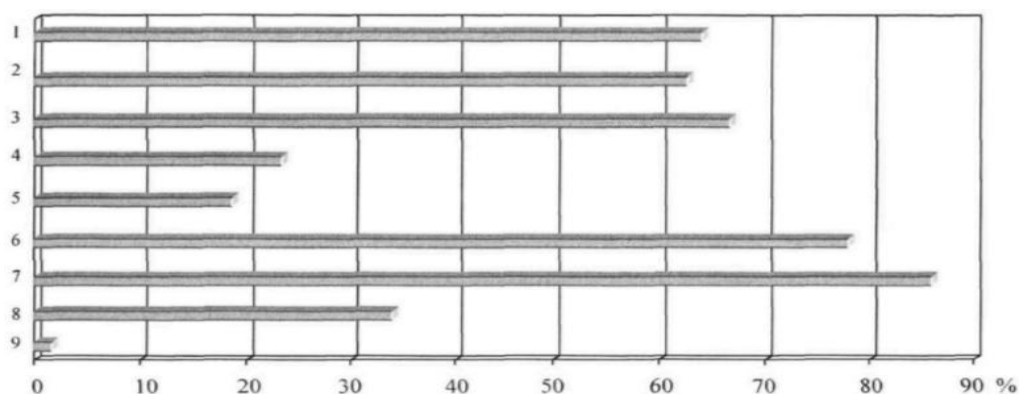
Picture 2 - Factors influencing the choice of the vehicle brand

So, for the formation of the structure of MTE it is necessary to analyze the factors affecting the choice of vehicles, as well as to determine the extent of their influence.

While analyzing the development trends of increasing the efficiency of complex technical systems should be considered another promising area of program - oriented planning, bearing the name abroad: Agreed engineering activities (AEA) - concurrent engineering in the terminology adopted in the United States , or simultaneous engineering on European terminology - provides the design stage managing the product lifecycle (production factors, especially the assembly , testing and maintenance) [3].

Practical implementation of the AEA associated with the solution of three interrelated problems: the reorganization of management, motivation and integration engineers knowledge.

The reasons and aims for using AEA shown in picture 3.



Picture 3 - Causes and intended use of the AEA on the transport companies:

1 - order management ; 2- decrease time study program services; 3- reduction of the total unit cost of the transport operation ; 4- reduction in the cost of transport services; 5 AEA presence of competitors ; 6- customer requirements of transport services; 7- competitiveness ; 8 to improve the quality of transport services; 9 - others

The technique of improving the structure of the rolling stock trucking companies on the basis of program - oriented planning is most effective.

Program - oriented planning - is a form of planning, which is based on the orientation of the activities to achieve these goals. In fact, any method aimed at achieving planning of any particular purpose [4]. But in this case, the basis of the planning process is defining and setting goals and only then choosing ways of achieving them. This implies that the feature of this method of planning is not just to predict future states of the system, also to offer a concrete program to achieve the desired results.

So, the development of technologies to improve the efficiency of the motor transport company, through the use of rational structure of the park on the basis of the program - targeted and logistics principles, is an important scientific and industrial problem.

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LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS OF EFFICIENCY OF THE MILLING TECHNOLOGY WITH INSIDE-MILL CHARGE'S VARIABLE MOVEMENT TRAJECTORY

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Түйін

Мақалада лабораториялық дөңгелек үккіш диірменнің құрылысы, оның түрлері айтылады. Арнайы электрлік желі кестесіне тоқталады. Үккіш құрылғының түрлі деңгейдегі айналу мерзімінің өзгеру кестесі қаралады.

Резюме

В статье рассматриваются структура лабораторных шаровых мельниц. Специализированные схемы электропривода были созданы. Схема позволяет изменить период темпа вращения с любым уровнем.

Key words: laboratory ball mill, charge, scheme, speed mode, rate of rotation

The plant consists of a 40 MJ laboratory ball mill with pivot shaft. This mill is designed for periodical fine milling of both wet and dry material with the size of particles less than 4-6 mm.

Ball load in laboratory mills is accepted in the same proportions as in a coarse grinding chamber of a "Polisius-like" two-chambered separator mill where the weight scale coefficient is 1:1000

Specialized motor drive circuitries were created in order to regulate the angular rate of rotation. The scheme allows changing the rate of rotation with a period of $t_{\omega} = 0 - 100$ by any rate. The following rates correspond with realization of alternative speed mode: 84, 80, 74, 68, 60, 55, 50, 45 rev/min. The first one conforms with purely "tumbling" mode (95% of the critical speed), the last one - with purely "cascade" mode (50% of the critical speed), the others - with intermediate speed modes. The operating times for each of the eight steps were fixed by hand stopwatch. In all comparative tests the following terms were assumed: 84 rev/min - 2 min; 80 rev/min - 2 min; 74 rev/min - 2 min; 68

rev/min - 2 min; 60 rev/min - 3 min; 55 rev/min - 3 min; 45 rev/min - 6 min. The total operational time equals 24 minutes.

The method used by Fahrenwald is a basis for this testing practice [1].

Initial granulometric texture of samples of series "A", "B", "C" is illustrated in the Table 1.

Table 1- Size characteristics of base ores

Sample	Size	Class content				
«A» Series	mm	-2+0,4	-0,4+0,14	-0,14+0,1	-0,1+0,074	-0,074
	%	50,0%	17,3%	6,6%	0,7%	25,4%
«B» Series	mm	-3+0,4	-0,4+0,14	-0,14+0,1	-0,1+0,071	-0,074
	%	67,8%	9,2%	2,8%	3,6%	17,6%
«C» Series	mm	-5+0,4	-0,4+0,14	-0,14+0,1	-0,1+0,071	-0,074
	%	81%	6,2%	2,2%	1,4%	9,4%

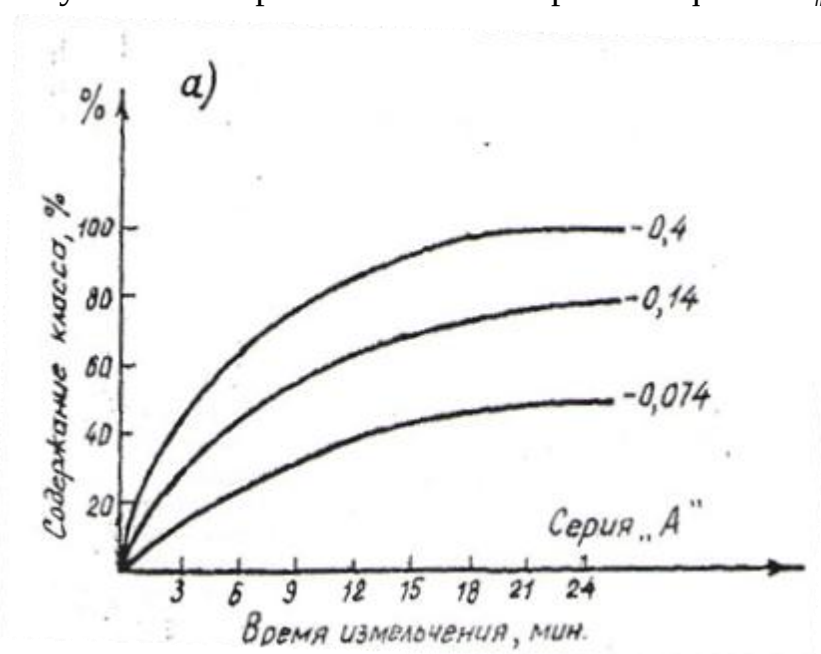
To get samples with smaller size the initial material was griddled out through two sieves which have the size widths corresponding with the largest and the smallest sizes. In such a manner the samples by classes were made up: [-5+3 mm], [-3+2 mm], and [-2+1 mm]. Considering the linear law of allotment of materials in one fraction [-8; 10], in accordance with obtained sizes, the:

- fourth ("M" series) - with 1,5 mm average grain size;
- fifth ("L" series) - with 2,5 mm average grain size;
- sixth ("D" series) - with 1,5 mm average grain size;
- seventh ("N" series) - with 2,5 mm average grain size;
- eighth ("K" series) - with 4 mm average grain size;

Test charge was considered equal to the volume of spaces between balls which was determined by filling with liquid and turned out to be as much as 12% of the mill's struck volume. Further, a number of identical test charges are prepared with the help of gauge the volume of which is 850 cm³, i.e. also approximately 12% of the mill's struck volume (according to the methodology of "Mechanobor" institute, during the standard testing of grind ability test charge is taken as 12% of the mill's struck volume, too [2]). Test charges of identical samples are arranged in numbers necessary for the test work. In all tests the particles analyses were carried out by wet-dry technique, i.e. before determining the size characteristics, the fine class is rinsed out (-0,074 mm). The upper class is dried out and dispersed into fractions. In defining the class origins the washed-out products are added to the lower fraction which was derived from the same sieve dry. Screen sizing of the ground product was classified as +0,4; +0,14; +0,1; +0,074; -0,074; -0,054 mm. The weight of the sample for screen sizing was taken as 100 g [3].

In ball milling of a material the time selection of staying duration of the material in the mill, i.e. milling time is highly important. Usually the first period of milling is characterized by uneven supply of all minerals in the original ore, and significant productivity of a finished product in a time unit. This is explained by that minerals which are part of coal's composition and which show the strongest resistance to the destructive force is concentrated in the mill, while less strong minerals are quickly destroyed, thus provide larger finished products yield in a time unit. An increase in milling time means that mineral composition of a product from the mill will correspond with the mineral composition of the original ore, since strong minerals which were earlier not destroyed start to disintegrate. Herewith, finished product yield in a time unit will be decreasing as easily-granulated components delay the breakdown rate of the stronger minerals [4]. For this same reason, to obtain objective results from the experiment it is crucial to correctly define the milling time. Milling tests were carried out for that with different time intervals: 4, 6, 8, 12, and 24 minutes, to plot a curve of class content "by minus" depending on milling time. The tests were conducted on samples of series "A", "B", and "C" under constant angular velocity $\omega_0 = 64$ rev/min. The curves we get are illustrated in Figure 1, a.

The analysis of the curves demonstrates that the milling takes place very intensively until 12 minutes, then after 20 minutes milling intensity decreases. That means stabilization of the milling process and that further milling will not bring significant increase in productivity. On the basis of the foregoing, the productivity of the comparison tests is accepted as equal to $T_m = 24$ min.



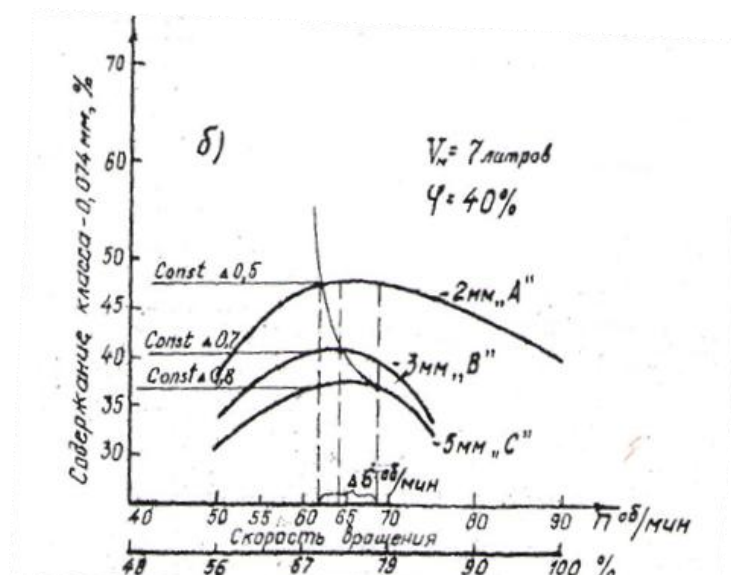


Figure 1 - Dependences of the class content "by minus" on the milling time (a) and of the from 0,074 mm class content "by minus" on the rate of rotation of the mill barrel

Since the mode with alternating movement trajectory of the inside-mill charge is based on the change of the mill barrel's rate of revolutions, then to compare the results obtained from supposed milling method, determination of some optimal rate of rotation which shows best figures of milling under permanent movement trajectory of inside-mill charge mode, namely the largest - 0,074 mm class content of the milled product, is necessary. This determination of an optimal rate was carried out on samples with wide size range of samples of series "A", "B", and "C". According to the tests results curves of -0,074 mm class contents dependant on rates of rotation on different samples were drawn (Figure 1, b) (the curves were drawn relying on arithmetic mean value of the four tests). The milling time was taken as $T_m = 24 \text{ min}$. It emerged that for samples of series "A" the optimal rate is 60 rev/min, $\beta_{74} = 47.5\%$; for samples of series "B" - 64 rev/min, $\beta_{74} = 41\%$, and of series "C" - 67,5 rev/min, $\beta_{74} = 37\%$. As all tests should be carried out with the same rate, the principal rate is accepted as equal to $\omega_0 = 64 \text{ rev/min}$, the arithmetic value of the three. In this respect error caused by the establishment of the principal rate is not more than $\pm 1.5\%$.

From the Figure 1, b, it follows that dependence of -0,074 mm class content of milled product on the rate of rotation is at its maximum.

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UDK 81'24

THE PURPOSES OF THE POLILINGUAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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Түйін

Мақалада көптілді оқытудың теориясы мен практикасы, техникалық жоғары оқу орындары студенттерінің көптілділікке дайындықтарының заманауи жағдайы, тілдегі ұлттық мәдениеттің бейнесі сияқты маңызды мәселелері қарастырылады.

Резюме

В статье рассматриваются актуальные вопросы полиязычия, такие как теория и практика полиязычного обучения, современное состояние полиязычной подготовки студентов технических вузов, отражение национальной культуры в языке.

Key words: international communication, multilingual education, trinity, language, competitive

The XXI century is often called the century of high technologies, up-to-date innovations and really fast pace of life. This tendency can be observed in all the spheres of modern life – actually, we have a lot of advantages comparing to our ancestors, and one of them is international communication. People interact with each other worldwide through a variety of means – via the Internet, on the telephones and mobile phones, through letters. But, anyway, all of them use a very important natural agent of communication – language.

And the choice of language they used depends on the country they live in, their national identities and other factors. So, it means – more languages – more opportunities to connect with other people and exchange necessary information, which is useful, for example, for your professional life and personal development.

The aim of the multilingual education is the realization of multilingual education directed to prepare high-qualified, competitive specialists in all spheres of our life who have linguistic competence based on parallel knowledge of Kazakh, Russian and English languages and who are

emobile in international educational area and labor market capable to cross-cultural communication.

“Kazakhstan should be viewed in the world as a highly educated country which people use three languages. These will be Kazakh as the state language, Russian as the language of international communication, and English as the language of successful integration into the global economy,” noted the President of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev in the Message “New Kazakhstan in the new world”.

The actuality of multicultural and multilingual education is defined by universal world tendency to the integration into economic, cultural and political spheres. We understand multilingual education as a aimed process of exposure to world culture by means of languages when these learning languages are the ways to achieve the spheres of special knowledge, to acquire cultural-historical and social experience of different countries and peoples.

One of the most important aspects of events in the Kazakh society of economic and social modernization is policy language. The attention of the Leader of the nation to this component of the state policy is obvious and deserves close study and analysis, because it is in our Republic implemented a unique project initiated by the Head of state – the trinity of languages. In the modern world, multilingual and multicultural is an ever urgent problem of interrelation of languages, these search for effective and sustainable programs in the areas of languages consolidation companies.

Today, the modern person is characterized as a man who fluently speaks in two or more languages. In this regard, in our country, in universities and schools began the phased implementation of the cultural project “Trinity of languages”. The idea of the Trinity expresses a simple and intuitive formula: develop the state language supported by Russian and learn English.

The third component of this idea is connected with the necessity of learning English. In nowadays, knowledge of English opens a window into the wide global world with its enormous flow of information and innovation. The acquisition of this foreign language gives you the opportunity to study abroad in the best universities of the world and create the opportunity to obtain practical experience in the most advanced countries of the world. Knowledge of English is a mandatory requirement for networking, studying and exchanging in science and doing business anywhere in the world.

We live and work at the epoch when globalization of all spheres of human activities depends on review of priorities in education. The actuality of multilingual education

is defined by universal world tendency to the integration into economic, cultural and political spheres. Multicultural education is one of the main trends in the system of higher education. It is a university which is considered as a main stage in the process of formation and development of multicultural personality. It is the stage when values and life principles are cognitively formed. Only a university is able to provide a positive environment to a student which provides a harmonic combination of development of humanistic features in a person with an opportunity of full realization of its national, cultural and ethnical needs.

According to this, the country has started to transform the education system in higher educational institutions, which in the future will produce students who know three or more languages. For this system we begin to recruit teachers who are also fluent in three languages, which can give high quality knowledge. With the aim to increase the number of such teachers we begin a massive re-training of teachers. Specialists graduating by the new system will be fluent in at least three languages. In the future it will help them to gain additional knowledge in the specialty in foreign countries, as well as work there. Knowledge exchange among the countries is very important, because of science does not stand on one place and develops constantly.

The students of WKATU can also stock their mind with Kazakh, Russian, English knowledge attending special courses that were created for highly-motivated students: around-tables, scientific conferences they can discuss very important and interesting issues using Internet-materials, information from newspapers and scientific journals, so that it makes each meeting much more interesting and useful for all participants. Here they can improve their skills in project creating and presentation making, as well as develop tolerant attitude towards different cultures and nations. Students write essays and articles on different themes.

It should be mentioned that there are some special English groups in our university that learn not only professional English, but also the special disciplines in English.

Summing up, it should be mentioned that languages are very important for today's students, because they can give "professional" freedom. And our university provides all the students with opportunities to learn / improve their knowledge of different languages.

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УДК 81'24

POLYLINGUALISM IS THE WAY TO THE FUTURE

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Түйін

Мақалада үш тілділік бүгінгі еңбек нарығында сұранысқа ие, өзінің кәсіби және ақпараттық - іздестіру қызметтерін тиімді жүзеге асырып қана қоймай, сонымен қатар табысты бизнес және мәдениетаралық қарым-қатынас орната білетін қабілеті бар жоғары білікті мамандар даярлау үшін маңызды шарттардың бірі ретінде қарастырылады.

Резюме

В этой статье триязычие рассматривается как одно из важных условий для подготовки высококвалифицированных специалистов востребованных на современном рынке труда, которые смогут эффективно применять свои профессиональные навыки не только для поиска информации, а также для успешного бизнеса и межкультурной коммуникации.

Key words: Polylingualism, Kazakh language, Russian language, English language, Trinity of languages, multilingual education, bilingual education.

Kazakhstan should be seen in the whole world as a highly educated country, whose population uses three languages: Kazakh language – the state, Russian as a language of international communication and English language – the language of successful integration into the global economy.

N.A. Nazarbayev

Implementation of the language policy of our country is carried out continuously, and to stimulate interest in languages learning, we must give fully developed and competitive education to a person who is able to identify three

languages - Kazakh, Russian and English languages and more over we must support young people.

In October 2006, the idea of the Trinity of languages in the XII session of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan was officially announced. It is based on the needs of the international community joining to the top of the country life. Developing the world's languages and communication skills and integration of the population of the country, English language was chosen as an extensible language. In 2007, the President in his annual address to the people of Kazakhstan "New Kazakhstan in the new world" the idea of "Trinity of languages", initiated the implementation phase of the project.

"State Program of functioning and development of languages for 2011-2020" [2] will be implemented in three stages [1]. From 2011-2013 (the first stage) the use of language and the development of a range of measures for improving the regulatory and methodological basis is planned. In 2014-2016 (the second period) the introduction and application of technologies and methods of teaching the state language and the implementation of practical measures are expected to save the diversity of languages. From 2017-2020 (the third period), while maintaining the use of other languages, the need for the state language in all spheres of public life, and to absorb the demand for quality and validity of the results of the monitoring system. Kazakhstani official language of the program in 2014 the 20% of the citizens of other nationalities, and 80% in 2017, 95% in 2020, as well as the Russian language in Kazakhstan in 2020 will come up to 90%, in 2014 the English language - 10% , in 2017 to 15% to 20% in 2020, should aim to win. Fluent in three languages part of the population in 2014 to 10%, in 2017 to 12%, in 2020 - there is a task to be 15%.

The program of multilingual learning provides the creation of the new model of education that promotes the formation of a competitive generation in the context of globalization, which owns the language culture. Knowledge of Kazakh, Russian and English languages will give the young people the key to world markets, science and new technologies, will create the conditions for the formation of ideological setting for constructive cooperation on the basis of initiation to ethnic, Kazakhstan and world cultures.

This year, the first steps towards the introduction of a new model of education in higher education institution had been done: education standards are reformed, in the higher education institution special department were opened where teaching is conducted in three languages. It should be noted that multilingual education program, implemented in Kazakhstan, is unique and involves, unlike Western counterparts, parallel and simultaneous training in three languages[2].

Currently, the development of legal and theoretical issues of multilingual education, his scientific, methodical, educational and organizational support to the program documents of MES and international experience, as well as the retraining of teachers in accordance with the requirements of multilingual

education, teacher training and student multilingual group of English and Kazakh languages is carried out in many universities of Kazakhstan. Participation in programs implemented by international academic mobility within the country, training of PhD seminars and trainings on multilingual education, textbooks, manuals, dictionaries in three languages, an invitation to give lectures and master classes by foreign and Kazakh experts in the field of multilingualism.

A simple example of our research, which will be held within the framework of academic mobility and scientific training in foreign countries around the world.

For successful learning and research in foreign countries, we all need to know the language and culture of this country. For my profession ie Fisheries materials and textbooks is very small.

My research is connected with the biochemical and morphological changes in sturgeons' blood parameters in stressful situations. Until recently, this kind of research in Kazakhstan was not held and there are not enough research materials in other languages. Our university has a Research Institute in the sector of industrial fisheries. The Research Institute cultivated many species of fish including sturgeon. There are many devices imported from other countries for the cultivation of fish. For example, the temperature of the water and oxygen measuring equipment, oxygenator, echo-sounder and ultrasound equipment. To work with these devices firstly we need to read the instructions in the language of the manufacturer, i.e. in English language. I think that in any profession of higher educational institutions the knowledge of a foreign language plays a major role.

It is known that only that state can successfully develop and blend well with a number of leading countries in the world, which will be able to create for its citizens decent working conditions for the acquisition of high-quality and modern education. President Nursultan Nazarbayev has set a high bar to the domestic education. It should become a competitive, high-quality, so that graduates of the Kazakh High school could easily continue their education in foreign universities.

Obviously, the effectiveness of multilingual education in our country is directly linked to a comprehensive solution of the existing problems in this area. Purposeful work by ensure the quality of training and further training of teachers, including multilingual education is done by Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MES). The realization of proposed (by the State Program of Education Development in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2011–2020 years) mechanism of extension of volume of loans by foreign language in cycle of basic disciplines with introduction of changes in the standard curricula is a consistent step in solving the pressing problems of language training of future specialists. Expansion of credits for learning languages is already reflected in the state standards in the direction of

“Education”. Now the students of the third year of study in the amount of 2 credits will learn discipline “Professional Kazakh / Russian language”, “Professionally Oriented Foreign Language”. Ministry of Education and Science has also initiated the implementation of the Republican budget program “Further training and retraining of staff of state organizations of education”, which provides improving the linguistic qualifications of lecturers by professional oriented English language from all regions of Kazakhstan.

Terms of multilingualism should form the native language, that reinforces the awareness of belonging to their ethnic group, the Kazakh language as the state, ownership of which contributes to the successful integration of civil, Russian language as a source of scientific and technical information, and other non-native foreign languages, which develop the human capacity for self-identity in the world Community.

In modern world due to the processes of self-determination of nations, formation of multinational states, the active migration of population the legal solution of issues of language in society became very important task of the state. At first, problem concern the legislative enforcement of languages in the formal and informal communication, in language teaching in schools and universities, in the relations between nations [3].

Research and practice of interconnected training to native and foreign languages show the enrichment and the positive impact of languages on the full development of personality of students and master's degrees. Polylingualism and polylingual teaching to foreign languages are an absolute necessity, the imperative of our time, because the whole world is poly ethical, polylingual [4]. And in solving the main problems of the modern world – harmony and understanding between people, overcome the difficulties of interethnic communication, intercultural communication, the maintenance and promotion of situation of polylingualism in each country and between countries can contribute in a greater extent. In my opinion polylingualism – it is not only the development of the country but also the development of itself, as a man of the XXI century. If you want to know the culture of the country you have to learn its language.

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THE ROLE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE PROCESS OF POLYLINGUAL EDUCATION

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Түйін

Мақалада қазіргі заманда мемлекеттік тілді, ана тілді және шетел тілін меңгеру мен оқу маңыздылығы қарастырылған. Сонымен қатар көп тілді саналы тұлғаны дамыту мәселелеріне көңіл бөлінген.

Резюме

В статье рассматривается важность изучения и овладения государственным, родным и иностранными языками в современном мире. При этом акцент делается на развитие полиязыкового сознания личности.

Keywords: English language, education, polylingual.

One of the most important aspects originating in Kazakhstan society is the modernization of economic and social policies in favor of the language. President Nursultan Nazarbayev set high goals to national education, according to which the most important strategic goal of education is, on the one hand, preserve the best traditions of Kazakh education, on the other hand, to ensure the international qualifications of graduates, the development of their linguistic consciousness in based on - to master the state, native and foreign languages. In

this context, understanding the role of languages in the world today especially acute poses a question on the impact of language teaching and improving language training for students.

"Kazakhstan should be perceived worldwide as a highly educated country - has repeatedly stressed the President - the population can use three languages. They are: the Kazakh language - the state language, the Russian language - the language of interethnic communication, and English - the language of successful integration into the global economy "[1, 2].

At the moment, foreign language learning in the modern world has become not only a great social significance in international cooperation, but also became a sign of modern civilization, a way of forming a new identity, more adapted to the rapidly changing conditions of life [3].

Knowledge of the English language is a kind of indicator of many qualities. If a person wants to be competitive in the market, it would have to take the time to learn the language. Every day, English is playing an increasingly part in our lives. Already it is simply impossible to imagine a university graduate who does not speak at least Basic English. Knowledge of the foreign language in professional activity allows more rapid career advancement. It is the primary means of communication when dealing with foreign tourists attendants on all continents [4].

Today, many specialties require knowledge of the English language. My specialty " Food safety" and prepares specialists in technology of meat and fish products, technology milk and dairy products, canned food and food concentrates, technology, catering and preparation of specialized products. Currently the English language is very important in the food industry as in any other sphere. For example, in catering English serves to foreign guests. In the production of the procurement of foreign equipment technician should know a foreign language and for training abroad must know English as well. Owning English, you always have the opportunity to talk with interesting people on various topics in English, make useful contacts and find new friends among foreigners. Without knowledge of English to become a good specialist is very difficult.

Proficiency in English is one of the keys to success in life and allows you to take a step up, embrace the vast spaces of communication, meet with national cultures and traditions of the peoples of other countries, to penetrate the areas in which addresses society of highly qualified specialists, thereby enriching their knowledge and intellectual abilities, making life interesting and varied. Knowledge of a foreign language opens the door to a world of great opportunity.

In Zhangir khan West Kazakhstan Agrarian Technical University polylingual identity is a priority because of multilingual policy, as a property, the ability to diversifying citizen, has a huge potential for the realization of long-term and short-term goals of the individual. The university conducted a multi-level system of Kazakh, Russian and foreign languages, aimed at the acquisition

of intercultural communicative competence of the students, the ability to relate with the language tools specific areas, situations, conditions and objectives of the communication.

Polylingual development of person's consciousness; the algorithm of speech development; mental, oral, written communication. The development of speech - is the development of thinking. It is impossible without thinking, without advancing the internal process. Voice media: word - Dictionary - structure of language: language development - communication - rhetoric: speech culture. Thus, the language - this is the level system: lexical - of pronunciation - grammatical. Grammar or speech - means of communication, communication, self-expression, the mastery of new means of expression and the world of the target language.

Possession of Kazakh, Russian and foreign languages in a modern society is becoming an integral component of personal and professional activities of mankind. All of this together is the need for a large number of people, practically and professional multi-lingual and receiving in connection with the real chance to take a more prestigious in society both socially and professionally position.

In the annual Message of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan - Leader of the Nation Nursultan Nazarbayev to the people of Kazakhstan "Strategy" Kazakhstan-2050": a new policy of the established state" noted the necessity of multilingual education, the active introduction of foreign languages in Kazakhstan reality, because "Polylingual should be encouraged at the state level. In addition, training in three languages, and as a result, their ownership almost perfectly, will promote familiarizing students to the culture and traditions of different peoples.

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УДК 81'24

EFFECTIVE STUDY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN HIGH SCHOOL

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Түйін

Әлемді танып білуде, қазіргі заманғы білім беру жүйесіндегі шет тілі ерекше орын алады, өйткені бұл маңызды байланыс құралы. Жаңа әлеуметтік-экономикалық және саяси жағдай шет тілдерін меңгеру деңгейіне жоғары талаптар қояды.

Резюме

Иностранный язык в системе современного образования занимает особое место, поскольку это важное средство коммуникации, познания и расширения мира. Новая социально-экономическая и политическая ситуация предъявляет высокие требования к уровню овладения иностранными языками.

Keywords: effective study, foreign language, high school.

In today's educational process it is important to develop an interest in the accumulation of knowledge, to initiate awareness of the value of learning a foreign language as a way to expand living space and professional.

However, the methods of teaching foreign languages are not yet fully able to meet the needs of society and the individual. It's no secret that the majority of graduating from school are not able to practically use the language. After entering the university foreign language also becomes a value for the student, unless he has a personal-semantic motivation. As a consequence, it is necessary to look for ways to improve learning a foreign language in high school.

According to N. Kopylova, reduce the effectiveness of mastering a foreign language is something that does not take into account individual psychological characteristics of students, does not provide an individual approach to the work of the teacher, taking into account and, depending on these features [2].

The number of students in a group is also a precondition of effective learning a foreign language. Proved: the lower the number of students in a group (5-8 people), the more efficient the process of learning.

The specifics of the foreign language needs of the student considerable time to study it. When the inability of the student to organize their activities cannot talk about effective learning a foreign language.

In our view, the successful development of a foreign language based on a certain level of intellectual abilities - the higher it is the faster and more efficient development of foreign languages. As the psychological determinants of isolated motivation and willpower. This motivational factor to be considered the most important psychological factors that ensure the effectiveness of training activities. In order to study a foreign language requires a particularly high level of development of strong-willed learner characteristics. The existence of a strong will is one of the conditions for successful learning foreign language [2, 4, 5].

When the teacher says, and explains to students of any new material, it is clear that the perception of the material the students will not be possible if they will be missing the attention. Without attention there is no perception, and perception is impossible without any understanding of the material, nor its solid storage or adoption, nor his creative play and use. Therefore, attention should be regarded as one of the main conditions for the success of psychological exercises.

However, observations show that many higher education institutions engage in reproduction, the activities of the students. Most students memorize material, not understanding the grammatical features of language and possessing the skills transfer. As a result, when the student is faced with the need to say something in a foreign language, it cannot solve this problem successfully.

In your opinion, should pay attention to involuntary memory, because it creates favorable conditions for effective learning a foreign language, in which

the material is held in memory because it is necessary to remember, but because it is impossible not to remember, because student interested party substantive tasks. Studies have shown that involuntary memory provides a more durable material retention memory and they can be controlled. On the other hand, reliance on voluntary memorization in the student audience often leads to fatigue, loss of interest in learning a foreign language and unwillingness to deal with them [4, 5].

For technical specialties universities are important questions of the organization of learning foreign languages, for the disclosure of reserves, the use of which will help to improve the training of the subject and to improve the quality of training in foreign languages. These include the following three:

- 1) more rational organization of training;
- 2) more focused organization of educational material and activities of students with them;
- 3) greater use of internal resources of students [5].

Identify the following aspects of increasing effective learning of foreign languages:

- Complexity of the training;
- Internal motivation training;
- Communicative orientation training - the global goal;
- Awareness training;
- Consideration of the native language of students;
- The intensity of training.

At the present time means successful development of a foreign language is an active form of training developed on the basis of the professional language material, especially role-playing and simulation games, game simulation. Active forms of training are a set of ways of organizing learning activities of students to enhance their mental activity, using the assimilation of the new educational material and existing knowledge. No less important role in strengthening the focus on active learning a foreign language in high school has one more feature of the professional activity - new growth of "live" communication in a foreign language by means of telecommunications. This form of increase of efficiency of foreign language teaching is promising in language training, because the student exhibits cognitive autonomy and thus becomes the subject of activity and communication.

As the analysis of psychological and pedagogical literature on the effectiveness of learning a foreign language, a great impact on the success of mastering a foreign language is a variety of factors: general pedagogical, methodical, individual psychological, physiological, social, allowing the three main problems preventing effective studying foreign language in higher education:

1. Overcoming the language barrier
2. The lack of incentives for students and language environment.
2. Lack of students' opportunities for the use formed the communicative competence of the future.

When learning a foreign language is the aim in the field of professional communication in the future, the uptake will be more effective than when it is only the subject of education.

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FOREIGN LANGUAGES STUDY IS A FACTOR FOR THE FORMATION OF POLYLINGUAL PERSONALITY

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Түйін

Мақала Қазақстан Республикасындағы көптілділік мәселелеріне арналған. Тілдерді білу қазіргі әлем кеңістігінде табысты бейімделуге ғана емес, сондай-ақ әлемнің көпқырлы саясаты мен мәдениетіне қол жеткізу үшін және заманауи әлемде лайықты орын алу үшін қажет.

Резюме

Статья посвящена проблеме полиязычия в Республике Казахстан. Знание языков необходимо не только для успешной адаптации в мировом

пространстве, но и для доступа к многообразию мировой политики и культуры, для занятия достойного места в современном мире.

Keywords: culture, multilingualism, competitiveness, personality, polylingual, language policy.

The world is rapidly changing under the influence of the global challenges of the XXI century; it leads to expand the scope of activities, new initiatives.

The relevance of multilingual and multicultural education is determined by the general global trend towards integration in the economic, cultural and political spheres. Polylingual training we understand as a purposeful process of initiation to the world culture by means of several languages when studied languages act as a way of understanding the scope of expertise of mastering cultural, historical and social experience of various countries and peoples.

Multilanguage personality – is an active multilanguage support. Polylingual personality is a multicultural personality. That is why a multicultural personality is defined as "an individual with a strong linguistic consciousness" [1].

The goal of multicultural and multilingual education may lie in the formation of man, capable of active life in a multinational and multicultural environment, which has developed a sense of understanding and respect for other cultures, the ability to live in peace and harmony with people of different nationalities, races and beliefs.

Our task is to speak several languages, since it is on the ability of the Kazakh, Russian and English languages will depend on both personal and professional career of each of us.

Polylingual essence of the education system is multicultural education. I believe that polylingual person – it is not just the individual who owns a different set of voice features and cultural and historical identity, which has its social labeling and its ethnic roots. Therefore, we must cultivate a new Kazakhstan patriotism, and it is primarily proud of their country and its achievements. Development polylingual person can contribute to elite education, the study of all the subjects on the basis of the cultural heritage of the country, comparative analysis of the phenomena under consideration in the context of different cultures prepared young people for future life, work in the context of Kazakhstan, awareness in learning the history and spiritual values of our people, concern for the preservation and development of national identity and self-awareness of young people of different nationalities

Language, in particular, is a means by which a person receives information about the material and spiritual culture of the society, which lies in the existence of human culture. Culture determines man's place in the system of social production, distribution and consumption of wealth.

Language – is an objective reality. At the same time it is associated with the sphere of consciousness, the spiritual life of the people. But there is no doubt that language is a social reality. It exists outside of each of us, and regardless of

our being and consciousness. We are born and die, but the tongue of the people continues to exist. But it cannot exist without regard to society, which is made up of individuals, cannot exist without regard to ethnic self-consciousness, the collective public consciousness and linguistic identity speak it individuals [2].

Formation polylingual person – is one of the main directions of development of multicultural educational environment. The concept of linguistic personality fixed connection between language and consciousness of individual personality, with the outlook. Any person manifests itself not only through substantive work, but also through dialogue, which is unthinkable without language and speech. This person will inevitably reflect his inner world; it is a source of knowledge and his personality. Moreover, a person cannot study the language is because it is difficult to understand what is a man, as long as we do not hear as well as what he says.

In his speeches and appeals of President Nursultan Nazarbayev has repeatedly talked about the importance and significance of polylinguism for multinational Kazakhstan society. The idea of the trinity of languages in Kazakhstan for the first time the President announced back in 2004, subsequently returning to it repeatedly. In October 2006, the XII session of the Assembly of Peoples of Kazakhstan Head of State reiterated that the knowledge of at least three languages, it is important for the future of our children. And in 2007, the nation address "New Kazakhstan in the new world," the Head of State proposed to begin a phased implementation of the cultural project "Trinity of languages". From that moment begins the countdown of the new language policy of independent Kazakhstan, which today can be an example for other countries in the degree of popularity in the community and their level of efficiency. Harmoniously entered into a process of spiritual development of the people, the language policy is inseparable from the common policy of large-scale social modernization. The President believes that the success of the modernization is very important that each citizen was useful to the Fatherland. Modernization is necessary citizen of Kazakhstan. Only with this understanding can be achieved by a wide public consensus and success [3].

For Kazakhs idea of the trinity of languages is especially important because the head of state was formulated in response to the challenge of the time as a decision vital needs of society, is actively integrating into the global world. The integration of Kazakhstan into the world community now depends on the awareness and implementation of a simple truth: the world is open to anyone who can acquire new knowledge through the mastery of the dominant language. Thanks to the initiative of the President of our country started to implement the concept of polylinguism in education, because it will strengthen the competitiveness of Multilinguism in Kazakhstan [4].

An important place is occupied with the teaching of foreign languages in order to graduate can actively and purposefully uses the achievements of science and practical experience of foreign experts. This requires both immediate learning objectives within the walls of the university, and developing the capacity for subsequent expansion of self-knowledge, improving skills in accordance with individual interests, aspirations and values of experts.

Learning a foreign language forms communicative abilities as necessary for the person as a member of society, a member of the team, a family member.

It requires the ability to listen to the interlocutor, to enter into communion, to maintain it [5].

We understand and share the view that to achieve harmony and understanding among people, overcoming the difficulties of inter-ethnic communication, intercultural communication, it is important to study the language and culture of the people. A reasonable, good and proper implementation polylinguism will enable us to be communicative and adapt to any environment.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF POLYLINGUIISM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF KAZAKHSTAN

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Түйін

Бұл мақалада Қазақстан Республикасындағы көптілділік маңыздылығы тақырыбын ашуға әрекет жасалған. Сонымен қатар, шет тілдерін білу жалпы жеке тұлғаны және болашақ маманды дамытуда айтарлықтай әсер етеді.

Резюме

Вданной статье предпринята попытка раскрыть тему важности полиязычия в Республике Казахстан. Наряду с этим знание иностранных

языков значимо для развития как будущего специалиста, так и для личности в целом.

Keywords: Polylinguism, the trinity of languages, education

Many people who do not know English and experiencing the need to obtain new scientific information, it is very pity that in due time have not mastered the English language course. English unofficially considered the international language of science, because it is impossible to learn all the languages in which created so many great scientific work. The issue of a common international language of science is inevitably confronts every scientist, because the value of the English language is obvious: this is translated many works, it is used in the discussion of the reports at international congresses [4].

Knowledge of the Kazakh, Russian and English languages will give young people the key to the world markets, science and new technologies will create conditions for the formation of the ideological atmosphere of constructive cooperation. Already we made the first steps to implement a new model of education in higher education: reformed educational standards in higher education special department, where they were discovered taught in three languages [1]. Multi-lingual education program, implemented in Kazakhstan, is unique and includes parallel and simultaneous training in three languages. The introduction of multilingual education, aimed at training highly skilled and competitive specialists of technical specialties, will benefit the development and international relations of the State [4]. In the West - Kazakhstan Agrarian - Technical University has conducted classes in three languages.

"Multilingualism is a basis of multicultural identity formation" [2].

Only the state can create for their citizens decent working conditions for the purchase of high quality and modern education. Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev has set the bar high in the domestic education. This should be a competitive, high quality, so that university graduates can easily use their education in foreign companies [3]. The most important strategic task of education the best traditions of the Kazakh education and ensuring graduates of international qualification and the potential for the development of their linguistic consciousness, which is based - to master the state, native and foreign languages [4].

The effectiveness of multilingual education in our country is directly linked to a comprehensive solution of the existing problems in this area [1].

President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev "New Kazakhstan in the new world" in 2009, where, in order to ensure the competitiveness of the country and its citizens suggested a phased implementation of the cultural project "Trinity of languages", according to which we need to develop in three languages: Kazakh as the state language, Russian as the language of interethnic

communication, and English as the language of successful integration into the global economy [3].

For my specialty "Food safety" knowledge of a foreign language is an integral part. Since Kazakhstan is a net importer of many products and products from other countries, most of which are English-speaking. Not only exporting firms need knowledge of the language, but also importing firms need. In order for our countries to import high-quality and safe products requires not only specialized knowledge but also knowledge of a foreign language. For example, for the reading and understanding of the product composition.

Knowledge of a foreign language opens up great horizons for all students, undergraduates, doctoral student. Such as: study abroad, promising work in a foreign company, familiarity and cooperation with colleagues from other countries. It extends the world, provides the knowledge and invaluable experience to our future professionals. Multilingualism removes the language barrier that so often hinders the understanding of foreign colleagues.

Five core competencies required for any specialist today determined by the Council of Europe. Among them - the ability to communicate orally and in writing, which, of course, involves mastering several languages. The main goal in teaching foreign languages to the European Council is multilingualism: possession of every person in Europe at least two foreign languages, one of them - is active [2].

Research and Practice of the interconnected training to native and foreign language enrichment and show a positive impact of languages on the full development of the individual student. Early learning of a foreign language, the continuity and consistency of learning a foreign language allows the use of language, not only in its communication, but also in cognitive function [4].

Polylingual multilingualism and the teaching of foreign languages are an absolute necessity, the imperative of the time, because the whole world is polylingual. And in addressing the major challenges of the modern world - harmony and mutual understanding between the people to overcome the difficulties of international communication, intercultural communication, maintenance within each country and between countries can contribute to a greater extent [3].

In my view, multilingualism - is not only the country's development, but the self-development.

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УДК 81`24

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POLYLINGUAL EDUCATION: ADVANTAGES OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES STUDY

Түйін

Бұл мақала шет тілдерін меңгерудің негізгі артықшылықтарына және көптілді жеке тұлға тәрбиелеу қажеттіліктеріне назар аударады. Сонымен қатар бұнда көптілділік мәселелері Қазақстан Республикасының жоғары білім беру жүйесіндегі негізгі бағыты ретінде қарастырылды.

Резюме

Данная статья акцентирует внимание на основных преимуществах знания иностранных языков и необходимости воспитания полилингвальной личности. В ней также рассмотрены вопросы полиязычия как главного направления в системе высшего образования Республики Казахстан.

Key words: foreign language, polycultural personality, polylingual education.

Kazakhstan is a young, rapidly developing country with a great potential. Today, Kazakhstan is known as a reliable partner of the western and eastern states, the Republic is a member of regional and international organizations. It is necessary to pay attention to the creating of a model of polylinguality and to the tactical decisions of the state to establish new relationships and to enhance the credibility of the Republic at the international level

To accomplish the task on November 20, 2007 the program "Trinity of languages" was approved by decree of the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev, which aimed at the development of three languages by the citizens of Kazakhstan: Kazakh as the state language, Russian - as the language of international communication and English – for successful integration into the global economy.

In this regard, nowadays polycultural and polylingual education in the Republic of Kazakhstan is one of the main trends in the higher education. University is an important stage in the process of formation and development of polycultural personality, stage, when consciously formed the core values and life

principles. Only university is able to provide to the student a supportive environment, providing a harmonious combination of the development of the universalhumanist person`s qualities with the ability of full implementation of its national, cultural and ethnic needs.

All universities of Kazakhstan held the realization of polylingual education program aimed at the creation of phased polylingual study of undergraduate, graduate and PhD. It is aimed at training of highly qualified, competitive experts of different specialties, with knowledge of the Kazakh, Russian and English languages, mobile in the international educational space and labor market, capable of intercultural communication.

In this context, knowledge of foreign languages will be no longer an advantage, but a necessity for most professionals.

Let's look at the main advantages of the knowledge of foreign languages.

Firstly, it is career. Of course, in order to achieve success in career, it is necessary to know foreign languages. Nowadays many companies don't confined to the domestic market. In benefit only those companies that are steadily develop, expand range of partners. And when work with the foreign companies, the conduction of business negotiations, drawing of the documents is required to be at their language.

Second, it is access of information. Foreign language is not only broadens the horizons of communication, it becomes the key which can open the door of knowledge. In the Internet, there is a lot of information which is inherently priceless. However, it is impossible to get a complete overview of an issue knowing only one language. Knowledge of second language gives you an opportunity to get acquainted with a variety of views, and form on it your own maximum right point of view. In addition, scientific literature, written in a foreign language, can demonstrate previously unknown nuances in a particular area of knowledge.

Third, it is studying abroad, e.g., "Bolashak" program. If you plan to continue your education in another country, foreign language will be your guide. Getting a foreign university diploma can radically change your life. Before you open previously unseen opportunities as in career as in personal life.

Fourth, it is the journey. If you are fond of travelling, the knowledge of a foreign language will help you to avoid all sorts of difficulties. Anywhere in the world you can feel comfortable and confident if you know how to convey your thoughts to others. If you know foreign languages, you can always refine the way, learn fascinating information.

Fifth, it is intelligence training. If you don't want the reducing of your brain activity, you should constantly train the brain cells. Learning of foreign language is one of the best ways possible for this purpose. Apart from the obvious practical use, there is one more result - your memory, sharpness of mind, IQ are constantly improving when you study language. And that can fundamentally change the quality of life.

Personally, I think that today knowing foreign languages is absolutely necessary for every educated person, for every good specialist. People who are

learning foreign languages will be successful, more open to other cultures, developed faster in the professional field.

For people with a high level of polylingual education there are more opportunities for application of their language skills, effective using of material, financial and information resources. It can be argued that now polylingual education plays a decisive role in the formation of the intellectual potential of the younger generation and society in general. Thus, the introduction of polylingual model into the Kazakhstan education system will contribute to the formation of a new type of language personality – personality with knowledge of several languages; intellectual personality with the ability to solve problems in a multicultural society, open to the culture of his own people, the culture of people living together and world culture; personality, ready for self-development and self-education.

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