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**WAYS TO SOLVE PROBLEMS OF MULTILINGUALISM ON THE LESSONS OF LANGUAGE DISCIPLINES**

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**Abstract:** the article analyzes the problems of multilingualism in the lessons of Russian, Kazakh and English. The author proposes to solve these problems through cultural aspects, to teach schoolchildren to do a comparative analysis of concepts in these languages.

**Keywords:** concept, linguistic culture, semantic field, proverbial field.

The first President of our country N. A. Nazarbayev paid great attention to science and education. His project "Trinity of languages" States: "Kazakhstan should be perceived throughout the world as a highly educated country whose population uses and should use three languages. This is the Kazakh language - the state language of our people, Russian as the language of international communication, English – the language of successful integration in the global economy of our country's development" [1].

The Instructional and methodological letter "About the peculiarities of teaching the basics of science in General educational organizations in the 2017-2018 academic year " states that" the student acquires not only knowledge of the language, but also assimilates the socio-cultural component: patterns of behavior in society, norms and knowledge of the culture of the country of the language being studied, which allows him to adequately interact with native speakers in a situation of real communication".

Teachers of secondary schools are given the global task of developing functional literacy. Teachers of linguistic disciplines should find such methods that will form the students' desire to speak and communicate in different languages. Therefore, when learning a language at school, you need to study the culture of its people, to create conditions for successful communication of people of different nationalities.

We see a solution to this problem in the lessons of language disciplines (Russian, Kazakh, English and literature) to analyze the most significant concepts of cultural studies of different peoples, to find common and different in them, and on this basis to instill interest in the language being studied. We will try to prove this idea on the example of the concept of "friendship."

If we analyze the concept of "friendship" in Russian, Kazakh and English linguistic cultures, then we can identify common moral values ​​that unite these peoples. An indisputable fact is that in order to understand the cultural specifics of a language, it is necessary to analyze how the basic moral values ​​of a society are expressed. In the lessons, students are invited to identify similarities and differences in the linguistic description of friendship in Russian, Kazakh and English using the example of proverbs. And in the process of work, students are convinced that the concept of “friendship” is of paramount importance in the history of the national culture of the Kazakh, English and Russian people and has common characteristic features. High school students can observe how the concept of “friendship” has historically changed in three languages, identify the similarities and differences of the studied concept in Russian, Kazakh, English proverbs, see the general and different characteristics of the concept of “friendship” in Russian, English, Kazakh languages ​​and on this basis to determine the value dominants of society. New forms of learning involve the development of students' skills in using methods of comparative and descriptive analysis, the ability to observe and draw conclusions. That is why we should make wider use of dictionaries of proverbs and sayings, explanatory and etymological dictionaries, dictionaries of synonyms and antonyms, phraseological dictionaries; statements by prominent figures.

“Language is a mirror of culture, it reflects not only the real world surrounding a person, not only the real conditions of his life, but also the public self-awareness of the people, their mentality, national character, lifestyle, traditions, customs, morality, value system, attitude, vision of the world ”[2]. Language changes with the culture of society, and since it forms a thought, the movement of linguistic facts and the development of grammatical categories is considered as a form of thought movement. This is reflected in the semantic field of the concept of friendship.

In the explanatory dictionary of the Russian language S.I. Ozhegova the concept of "friendship" is given the following definition: "Close relations based on mutual trust, affection, community" [3].

We have chosen synonyms and antonyms for the word “friendship” in three languages ​​[4], [5], [6]. The synonymous series of the word “friend” shows that in Russian lexicography three lexemes are considered: friend, comrade and friend. A friend is a person to whom spiritual closeness is experienced, a community of interests and living conditions is observed with him. A companion is a person associated with someone of lesser spiritual closeness, but having common living conditions and activities. A friend is a close friend, they spend free time with him. We observe similar processes in the Kazakh language. The English language is characterized by a semantic shift in the concept of 16 “friendship” to “friendship”, when you can have many friends. If in the old use this concept implied that friends would be loved, in the new, that friends would give pleasure. The main signs in the search for synonyms of the Russian and Kazakh tokens “friendship” revealed trust, loyalty, closeness, interconnection, acquaintance. When searching for synonyms for the English token “friendship,” the dominant ones were happiness (happiness), fun (fun), confidens (full trust), love (love), help (help).

In each of these languages, the word “friendship” has a rather extensive semantic field - you can choose words with semantic connotations. We again observe that the concept of “friendship” reveals deep relationships between people. The concept as a living creature, develops with society and is becoming more complex and deep. Historically, there was a strong relationship of kinship and friendship, which were the original forms of friendship. Friendship for people was the same as fraternity, sometimes a friend was even closer and more expensive than a relative: “A good friend is mj near est relation” - “Straight friends are brothers and sisters”. Earlier in the English language there was the expression “next friend”, meaning “the closest relative” and friends as close as brothers. Now the expression "close friend" is used [7].

Cultural information of any people can be extracted by analyzing proverbs and sayings. Since the proverbs summarize the life experience of peoples, the system of its values that determine the properties of a national character. Proverbs and sayings - the greatest value of the spiritual culture of the people, it manifests its observation, wit and creative power, in the form of brief teachings and edifications, or figuratively, allegorically, metaphorically.

Proverbs and sayings - a treasury of the spiritual culture of the people. Knowing and learning proverbs helps one to become familiar with the country's culture, understand its traditions and customs, enrich and expand its vocabulary. In order to discover the specific features of the concept of “friendship” among the three peoples, we first took as a basis the general that the peoples put into the concept of “friendship”. A necessary condition for lasting friendship is faith in a friend and mutual tolerance. Modern man in this respect is no better and no worse than his ancestors. The specificity of friendship at all times manifested itself in intimacy, self-disclosure and mutual support.

In the proverbial picture of the world, the people's idea of ​​themselves and the surrounding reality is clearly expressed. Two different systems - culture and language intersect in the internal form of proverbs. The birth of the cultural concept of the people. Students in the classroom analyzed proverbs and found that English proverbs are not characterized by semantic inconsistency, but by Russians they are typical and often found. Scientists attribute this to the peculiarities of the mentality of the Russian people. The following Russian proverbs can serve as an example: “You cannot buy a friend for money” - “Money will find a friend”. “The mind is good, but two is better” - “Two are not that one, we think, and we will sell the horse” [8]. A comparative analysis of English, Russian, and Kazakh proverbs shows that national realities in Russian and Kazakh proverbs are much more widely represented than in English. Russians: “Everyone knows him, like a dully gelding in a pothole.” Kazakh: "In familiar places they respect a person, in unfamiliar places - a fur coat." English proverbs use mostly neutral vocabulary. Unlike Kazakh and English proverbs, Russian often uses proper names. For example: "Love Ivan, but take care of your pocket." This is often explained by the need for rhyme, but it should be noted that such proverbs create a more individualized, intimate atmosphere.

Analyzing proverbs, students noted that Russian and Kazakh proverbs are more characteristic of mockery, self-irony, and kindly humor. Russians: “He loves a friend so much that he will eat the last piece for him.” Kazakh: "If you are two - consult with a friend, if you are alone - consult with a hat" [9].

A comparison of proverbs in three languages ​​showed that Russian and Kazakh proverbs are more inherent in emotionality, stylistic coloring, they are more expressive than English ones, they often use emotionally evaluative vocabulary, such as sweet, sweet, sweeter, for example: For a sweet friend and an earring from the abalone; Mil damn one Satan; Drinking water from a friend is sweeter than honey; Not nice, but nice; A good brotherhood is sweeter than wealth. For this purpose, words with diminutive suffixes are widely used in Russian proverbs: mash, vodka, path. Metaphorical and emotionally evaluative vocabulary is inherent in Kazakh proverbs: People living in harmony do not deteriorate; the dress, widely tailored, does not wear out.

Giving assignments to study proverbs in three languages, we found that the proverbs of the Kazakh and English languages are quite difficult to translate into Russian. The main task is to understand the content of the proverb before choosing an adequate way to translate it. It directly depends on how the listeners will perceive the translated proverb. In the Kazakh and Russian languages, you can choose equivalents to English proverbs and sayings.

To summarize. Spiritual culture, like language, are forms of consciousness that reflect a person’s worldview. The semantic education “friendship” is the key to the formation of the linguistic picture of the world. The concept of friendship is a complex phenomenon that finds various ways of expression in Kazakh, Russian, English, has a certain structure, partially coinciding in the linguistic consciousness of the studied cultures. It is assumed that there are universal characteristics for evaluating friendships that can be objectively established by linguistic analysis methods. The Kazakh proverb says: “A people who do not know unity are friends with need. A people strong in unity are friends with happiness ”[10]. The study of the concept of "friendship" in its various manifestations, helps to comprehend its significance for different peoples.

This approach to the study of linguistic disciplines helps to overcome the cultural barrier, contributes to the correct, adequate perception of proverbs and sayings, an understanding of the national characteristics and color of Russians, Kazakhs and representatives of Great Britain. On the other hand, the linguistic-cultural analysis of proverbs is a process of getting to know the history and society of these peoples, and this process allows students to expand their horizons, enrich and improve the structure of knowledge. We believe that such an analysis will always be useful and relevant in teaching languages. The knowledge gained will be useful in the life of each student, so in high school it is necessary to turn to concepts more often, research them and compare them.

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