

Mode of study of the Kazakh language in view of psychological factors

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Abstract. In this article ideas of scientist-psychologist concerning the development of the Kazakh language by method of communicative orientation and psychological factors influencing the teaching methods are considered (memory, speech, thinking, perception, understanding, need etc.) Also it is important to control psychological features and psychological factors of the student during language development in compliance with specialties and individual ability, sane consciences of the student are considered. The main psychological basis means that during studying of the Kazakh language, to affect to consciousness and feeling of the student and to explain importance of the subject, to form the correct look on a subject.

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Introduction

The human can't live without society. Because the psychology of the person is formed due to the communication with environment. Development of consciousness of the person is connected with development of the society. Any human needs human relations. The human is communicating to receive information about environment, to learn to work and acquires various values made by a human being.

To teach students to speak Kazakh, we can't not address to psychology because development of language is connected with psychology, to acquire language with a method of communicative orientation consists of several factors:

Psychological basis of the language relation is connected with the following actions: to tell about the opinions, to percept, to feel. Influence of external environment enhances abilities of a person, for example: to hear, see, ability to think.

Language gives opportunity to the person to tell about his idea. To talk in a certain language the student has to use correctly instruction and it is made with the help of actions: to think, to see etc. The psychological basis of language communication is very difficult because it is connected with human thoughts.

Magzhan Zhumabayev says: "The child not only wants to learn things surrounding, but to understand it and try to collect information about them" [1, 69 p.].

Mail part

Psychological basis of the language relation - during language teaching, the teacher has to affect

consciousness of the person and explain importance of need and has to form correct outlooks.

On ideas of psychology, in time development of language has to be an exchange of idea and communication. Basis of communication are human interchange by thoughts. Communication between people is connected with language. Language is a basis of communication between people, and also the tool of mutually exchange of thoughts.

Language plays important role in the development of mankind and its consciousness. Words have to be exactly and clearly differently, won't be able to reach the purpose.

Zhusip Balasagun: Language experience and consciences of the person in process from external environments of development.

Language is a phenomenon of mankind. Providing the thought to other person is called speaking. To speak means when a person chooses by himself a language in order to exchange by thoughts. For this purpose he uses phrases and words that meet nations with grammar. To accept words and to understand are firmly connected with the friend. Not correctly perceived words will lead to wrong understanding.

Teaching of a state language in higher educational institutions is to teach a student to read, write correctly, communicate (to listen, to understand, to write, to speak) to teach.

To develop and cultivate ability to thinking of a student is densely connected with his psychological development. It leads its hobby, interesting, a look and confidence to knowledge.

In according to these purposes to teach the Kazakh language in compliance with specialty it is

necessary to define a motivation. In according to these purposes to train the Kazakh language in compliance with specialty it is necessary to define a motivation. M. Mukanov: "Motivation –is a force pushing the person to action". The motivation plays the main role in study of the student. In my experience as I noticed, weakness of progress of a lesson of students, it not weakness of teachers, absence of aspiration of the student to training. If students have an aspiration, to lay all the forces and masters.

If students have no desire to future specialty that they during a lesson of the Kazakh language indifferently accepts information on specialty.

1. Therefore carried-out works in the above educational institutions to teach students to patriotism, to bring up in the spirit of humanity, the culture forms speaking and helps to make a lexicon.

Task has to result the student in activity. Practical action forms thinking process.

The main in development of the student is the direction of the contents development of interests, I contacted future dowry of the plan.

1. The main direction in development of the student is connected with his drawing up a future plan. If the student has desires to master specialist, he aspires to independence. For this purpose the teacher has to specify correctly a way to self-development and develop in the student a feeling and desires to his aims. In educational process it is necessary to lift theoretical level of a subject connecting with the requirements of a society.

Because of constant information and news the teacher demands that necessary for society that the student update the knowledge.

Features character of the person is different and very difficult process and despite it only it obviously specifies them a readiness to a profession and the choice reasons.

Many methodologists consider to master the second language, it is necessary to read literary books in the same language. A.A Leontyev: Development of the second language by a main objective is - in that language in daily life to do communication.

Especially for the first time it is necessary to give attention on colloquial speech. Language is an instrument of communication between people therefore it is the special type of actions.

Psychologist P. Galperin "formation of the mind and thinking" in his theory clearly written, that the child learned here things he should palpate, identify, measure etc. such kinds of actions he uses. Then he called loudly to learn or internal speech and then formed the inner thinking [2, 61 p.].

Action of mind of the person is thinking and internal speech. Thought appears from the internal

speech. To understand other language the inner speech plays the main role in psychology and linguistics.

What the nation wouldn't be for this purpose that says any words, he at first thinks in the native language. At this time the person will use the internal speech. The internal speech to prepare for a pronunciation and acceptance of information.

B.V.Belyaev: "Essays on the psychology of learning foreign languages"

Considering the language and thinking it is necessary that the two processes should be in unity."... If the language and mind are the same, and if language means different languages are not the same and the thought can be different".

According to B.V.Belyaev system reasoning all people equally, but only the content of the peoples of different thinking. The conclusion that emerges from this: not teach language and spat it is necessary to learn to understand the concept of right and it is necessary to think in that language.

When training a foreign language thinking E.I Passov explains a role as follows. In his opinion to teach the person at first it is necessary to learn to think in the same language and also to listen to internal speech and connect all processes to it. The speech unpronounceable, not sounding, the speech "about itself", turned by the subject to itself (cf.: external speech). The internal speech can differ from external as laconicism, abruptness, elliptic character of grammatical designs of the II T. D. [2, 25 p.].

B.F.Bayev: main activity is a preparation of inner speech language information. Inner speech is not a tool for communication. The person uses internal speech for purposes. Inner speech is very short and easy. Because people know before their opinions and to make a conclusion that does not take a long time.

Thinking process of modeling of the systematic relations of world around on the basis of unconditional provisions.

The person delivers thought. The word is the highest form of the image of external world and words. The people since early time learned that, language and thinking are closely connected with the friend.

M. Zhumabayev: thought of language – words. How many various thoughts we can provide to people around through the word and we recognize them thoughts. If we didn't claim to words that sincere things wouldn't stand. If it is not the word that the human being and concept wouldn't be.

The scientist I.M.Sechenov wrote: in all centuries on what degree would stand the people and tribes, the simplest look to give rise to thoughts consists from three parts the offer. Therefore we

quickly understand thoughts of the person even wild or early or modern people.

Scientific Researchers found out that to teach the second language to the student it is possible to use the same theory. In opinion the student has to study the psychology comparing to the native language and it is necessary to pay special attention to ability to thinking.

If human thinking activities put on the aim learning, then on the first place there will be put a communication through conversation. Decisions of all the problems will be solved by the way of communication. To transfer our thoughts with the help of language is called speaking. Speaking - is an activity of using the certain language of a person in the process of exchanging opinions [3, 40 p.]. By the speaking activity, a student can enrich not only his knowledge and practical experience, but also he has an opportunity to seize the experience which is saved up for many years.

An activity of receiving and understanding a word is closely connected with each other. An activity of receiving and understanding a word can not to be carried out without each other, it is impossible to understand a word without receiving it. Only the student, who correctly understood the text, can use the information taken from the text, in the process of communication with other students. To see, to hear and to feel take a particular place in the way of learning language. At first, a student learns an informal conversation. In this way, student learns by hearing words and sounds, and receiving a conversation. Monolog and dialog develop student's informal conversation. It imparts skills to speak concrete, freely and accurately in any situation.

From the first day of study, it is necessary to bring up the student to concentrate his attention on listening. To concentrate an attention - is a student's attention on something without noticing anything. If there is an absence of human's concentration in any kind, it is very hard to yield result from it. To raise student's attention on the Kazakh lessons, at first, it is connected with teacher's knowledge degree, skills and how interesting the lesson was. On the way of studying, the main task is not only to understand a word, but also to keep it in a memory [4, pp: 34-35]. If he is not able to keep it in mind, there won't be any use to the student from understanding the lesson according to his degree. The best way to remember the studying materials is to set a concrete purpose, to train yourself on achieving this aim, and to repeat it systematically and consciously. On a training course, student gets the aim and the result of it in order to realize. Training and repeating - are the methods used in all kinds of teaching process, but it is an advantageous method on Kazakh

language teaching materials to Russian students. That's why; it is more difficult to learn a foreign language than a native language. The main aim of teaching students to self-knowledge and social pedagogics on the point of the Kazakh language's relativity is to learn them to remember Kazakh equivalents of the terms according to their specialty.

To learn and to remember Kazakh equivalents of the terms according to their profession, at first, it is connected with student's perception through hearing and speaking abilities. Secondly, it is connected with receipt of information in informal speech and using them in everyday life according to their profession.

On learning the language, the place of a memory is very important. Memory is closely connected with human's phenomenon such as perception, thinking and others. There is a need, to create a suitable condition to remember all learning materials. Materials which were given to students in different ways should be well remembered. Psychologists pointed two methods of storing: mechanical storing and significant storing. On mechanical storing, a student fixes his knowledge with repeating it for several times. Significant storing directs to make a connection between new and acquaintance materials. Significant storing is constant and fast. On learning language, for representatives of other nation significant storing method is not enough because for representatives of other nation it is impossible to remember learning all materials without repeating it for several times. We rely on mechanical storing and use significant storing method on teaching the language, to remember the materials. For example, according to student's specialty, we give them some themes dividing a text to some semantic parts and understand them that they can tell the plan of answering in oral form. It is important, in case, when the plan is forgotten, because the plan is not important, mental work has to compose it. Besides the quality of knowledge, human cannot learn and seize without consciousness tendency. There is too much information in many scientist's works about the role of human consciousness in forming and developing his individuality.

As S. Kozhakhmetov assures, that students should follow these in order to remember the materials:

1. In order to remember the learning materials, a student should set concrete purposes like "I will accept, understand and remember"
2. Try to keep in mind consciously.
3. Be ready to tell all learned materials in audition

4. Before accepting the materials, participate all your sense organs.

Storing quality will raise, if you use special signs, tables, schemes, drawings to keep in mind reading or listening materials. Such proposals of the scientist didn't lose its importance till this moment. It puts attention on every lesson [5, 55 p.].

To envelop the main importance of consciousness, famous Kazakh poet A.Kunanbayev entered a special psychological name as "unforgettable reasons". In accordance with it, Abai in his "31- simple words" wrote that there are four reasons to remember the things: the first, is to be proud of it, the second - to rejoice when you hear or see it, the third - to think of it when you saw, the fourth- to stay away from negative thoughts. He says – «Saying about an importance of remembering, a person» ...rolls over or falls apart, then doesn't ask again to understand, or in that place, he makes sure on the truth of the words, but he doesn't state it and goes back, then there is not a sense of hearing," [6, 67 p.]

Nowadays Abai's such psychological conclusions are estimated owing to scientific depth.

Now there is a need to pay an attention on raising student's interest to learn the language on remembering. To teach the Kazakh language closely connecting it with their specialty – will strength student's interest to their future profession, and to the subject. It gives an opportunity to students to supplement their knowledge, to be engaged in creativity, to forge resourcefulness and their abilities. The teachers that worry about their student's mental progress, will create a plan of the lesson in the area of these problems and make the students think, search and find answers to the questions, so they will make it more complicated.

A teacher must keep up the communication between a student and a teacher. In high schools the teacher who teaches the Kazakh language to Russian students must be good at both languages.

Communication between a student and a teacher, and also a communication between the students on learning the language, must be based on right psychological view. Without it he cannot achieve any good results. Communication between a student and a teacher enhances an activity of thinking process.

A teacher should raise a student's interest to learn, to raise his activity, to prepare him to put on the purpose the learning language. Not only the teacher as an influence on a student, but also the group of the student.

The right communication between a student and a teacher will raise student's self-confidence, and trains him to operate his activities.

According to this, we can take for example, T.Tazhibayev's opinion: "To be interested and to learn are very important conditions for educational works. It has an influence on children's education on accepting all learned materials, on upbringing and to accept good qualities."

If a child doesn't have any interest neither study nor education, then there cannot be any result from education and studying [7, 24 p.].

While teaching the language the teacher should pay an attention on creating a speech manner. Teacher's speech must be concrete, understandable and accurate, and also his intonation must be excellent. According to that, we should remember the statements of Kazakh psychologist M.Mukanov in area of this problem such as "The only way of communication with students is a teacher's skill to convince the students and concrete speech. In this way, teacher's skill to convince the students is under the concept of concrete words and there systematically use" [8, 41 p.]

Recently, on scientific materials in studying language high attention is paid to a statistical method. This method considers communication of studied materials with the future profession and a view to the world, to form culture of communication and proximity of subjects on life of the student [9, pp: 17-18]. Being guided by these principles and training students to the Kazakh language all texts and exercise have to be sorted professionally. It is necessary to follow that the materials should be joined with common thematic problems and a subject of each lesson will be connected with student's specialty, and also texts and exercises must be short, clear and understandable. That's why psycho-scientists go on that students quickly remember those materials that scope is logically connected and materials are short and connected with each other. And they came to conclusion that training would be much more useful in a result of complexly teaching students to lexical and grammatical materials. Till this time teaching to the Kazakh language didn't yield any results because of bigger quantity of grammatical materials. That's why there was a statement that if a student learns all regulations by heart, then he will learn the language.

Being guided by the principles of psychological school of L.S. Vysotsky, A.A. Leontyev came to this conclusion: "Rules of grammar then it is possible and it is necessary to study when techniques of training allows to transfer them from a step of conscious possession, knowledge of these rules on a step of automated, their unconscious application" [10, 67 p.]. Here we can see that scientists changed the view on studying grammar, not as earlier chilly learning and also to train them to use it in a daily speech. They say that there is no need of

studying grammatical materials in all psychological and methodical literatures.

Conclusion

It is necessary to investigate the problems such as what grammatical materials need to be studied, in what season, in what measures it is necessary to acquaint with a subject in Russian departments. Many social, pedagogical, psychological, psycholinguistic and methodical factors are connected with the decision on providing the student with opportunities of communication with interest and correct, also on fluently speaking and writing in Kazakh language. The solution of these problems is connected with the student. The first problem is student's concept in the Kazakh language and standing against difficulties on this way. The second problem is an absence of concrete and incentive conditions that is concrete opportunities on necessity of communicating in the Kazakh language. There is not a society communicating only in the Kazakh language. The third problem is a lack of a favorable condition of studying the Kazakh language. If a student learns the Kazakh language as an important factor for his future profession, it would be much more effective than studying it as a simple subject. V.A. Artemov says that the only way of learning the second language is a need of a person to learn another language. Speaking about work of the student and the teacher during a lesson, the teacher should not only communicate with the student but also provide feedback, and know about his thoughts, statements and decisions. Sorting the aforesaid opinions of psychologists and scientists, we can make a conclusion that process of conversation works is carried out through thinking, storing, perception, concept, need and other psychological processes. No doubt that it gives good result on studying the Kazakh language to remember psychological factors and features of the student.

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