Analysis of the development of a comprehensive system for teaching the Kazakh language for Russian speaking users

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Abstract. This article is devoted to the development of a comprehensive system for teaching the Kazakh language for Russian-speaking users. The article describes the process of creating such a system, analyzes its materials and methods, presents the results and discusses the effectiveness of this system. In conclusion, conclusions are drawn about the significance of such projects for the development of intercultural exchange and linguistic diversity.

Keywords: training Kazakh language Russian-speaking users complex system intercultural exchange
**Introduction.** The modern world is characterized by increasing population mobility, globalization and expanding communication opportunities between different cultures. In this context, learning foreign languages becomes an essential skill for successfully interacting and understanding other cultures. One such language is the Kazakh language, which attracts the attention of both Russian-speaking citizens of Kazakhstan and foreign students who want to immerse themselves in the rich culture and history of this country. However, the process of learning Kazakh for Russian-speaking users can be challenging due to differences in the alphabet, grammar and pronunciation. Existing teaching methods do not always take into account the specifics of language learning as a communication tool and may be ineffective for this audience. Therefore, the development of a comprehensive system of teaching the Kazakh language for Russian-speaking users is becoming an urgent task aimed at improving the quality of education and facilitating intercultural communication [1].

In this context, a study was conducted, the purpose of which was to develop a system of teaching the Kazakh language that takes into account the needs and characteristics of Russian-speaking students. Analysis of existing online courses, textbooks and methods allowed us to identify the main problems faced by users learning the Kazakh language. Based on the data obtained, a comprehensive system was created, including interactive lessons, audio and video materials, practical tasks and tests for self-testing of knowledge.

**Literature review.** A comprehensive educational system, a method of constructing the content of education and organizing the learning process based on a single connecting core (for example, areas of children's interests and inclinations, familiarity with a certain range of life phenomena). K. s. O. developed in the theory and practice of primary education as opposed to the disunity of studying departments. subjects in which connections between departments. fragments are built on a formal logical basis. Elements of a comprehensive system of education were contained in the pedagogical systems: J. J. Rousseau, who connected educational material with natural life situations [2],
J. Jacotot (teaching the native language was centered around a “model essay” - F. Fenelon’s novel “The Adventures of Telemachus”, P. Robin, I.F. Herbart, V. Reina and others [3].

Applications for learning Kazakh language:

Soyle. The application is a full-fledged course that teaches full-fledged literary and conversational speech. Soyle teaches correct pronunciation and correct sentence composition. With the help of ready-made speech situations, you can compose your own dialogues, monologues, and freely express your thoughts both orally and in writing [4].

«Kazakh for beginners». An application for those who want to learn a language from scratch. The application is a tutorial and audio courses rolled into one. “Kazakh for Beginners” includes the study of grammar and phonetics, an easy knowledge test, a pronunciation trainer, professional studio dubbing of program material and a phrase book.

Oyan. An application for learning the Kazakh language by reading literary books. Oyan allows you to read cult works and translate unknown words directly in the process. Users also have the opportunity to add their own translation to the text.

Qazaq by Example. A modern mobile analogue of traditional phrasebooks. The application is specially created for people who want to speak everyday Kazakh. It includes a range of the most common life situations that will fully introduce you to the main features of the language. Qazaq by Example allows you to maintain a personal dictionary for the most difficult-to-learn examples and monitor your progress [5].

Audiokitap. Audiokitap is an application that contains more than 1,500 works by 130 authors of Kazakh literature. When used, audio perception of speech develops and pronunciation improves. Helps in familiarization with literary speech, teaches how to express thoughts competently and beautifully [6].

Qazaq App. The application uses a specially developed language learning methodology. In addition to increasing your vocabulary, Qazaq App tells interesting facts about the cities of Kazakhstan and interesting Kazakh warriors. During the learning process, the user is invited to conquer the cities of Kazakhstan by participating in the competition.
Situational Kazakh. The original electronic version of Kanat Tasibekov’s book “Situational Kazakh”. The book is divided into chapters that talk about different aspects of life: family, character, heritage.

**Materials and methods:**

To create a comprehensive system for teaching the Kazakh language, an analysis of existing methods and programs was carried out, and the basic needs and interests of Russian-speaking users were identified. Lessons, educational materials, audio and video materials, tasks for independent work and testing were developed [7].

An analysis of the development of a comprehensive system for teaching the Kazakh language for Russian-speaking users should be an integral system of mutually complementary structural elements.
The above structural components of a standard educational and methodological complex, combining elements of teaching the Kazakh language and assessing the level of language proficiency, represent a single system that provides a comprehensive and comprehensive approach.

**Criteria for the development of a comprehensive system of teaching the Kazakh language for Russian-speaking users:**

A comprehensive system of teaching the Kazakh language for Russian-speaking users, the educational and methodological complex should be one of the components of the methodology for teaching the Kazakh language through the model of continuous education «Kazakh language as a foreign or as a second language», which was implemented according to the project for the development of standard technology, a standard educational and methodological complex, tasks with keys for teaching the Kazakh language through the model of continuous education “Kazakh language as a foreign or as a second language.”

A standard program for teaching Kazakh as a foreign language or as a second language must be developed in accordance with State standards. A standard program for teaching the Kazakh language should be the main regulatory document systematizing the process of teaching the Kazakh language in regional centers for teaching the state language.

In a comprehensive system of teaching the Kazakh language for Russian-speaking users, the program requires:
- take into account the goals and objectives of the program;
- justify the need to develop the program;
- there are mandatory sections, for example, requirements for knowledge, skills, justification of goals, objectives of the course and others;
- provision of the proposed program with the necessary educational and methodological complex is provided.

In a comprehensive system of teaching the Kazakh language for Russian-speaking users, the program should cover the following:
1. List of fundamental regulatory documents.
2. Goals, objectives and expected results of teaching the Kazakh language.
3. Contingent of trainees.
4. Communicative language competencies in the Kazakh language for each level.
5. Lexical topic.
7. Lexical fund.
8. The number of hours allocated to a specific topic.
9. Methods and techniques for monitoring and assessing the level of proficiency in the Kazakh language.
10. Bibliography recommended for teaching the Kazakh language.

Each topic should cover:
1. Necessary theoretical material for mastering a certain level.
2. Minimum fund of words and phrases.
3. Exercises and tasks for developing speech skills.


Results.

The goal of developing a comprehensive system for teaching the Kazakh language for Russian-speaking users: To create an effective and convenient system for teaching the Kazakh language, which will allow Russian-speaking users to master the language at a sufficiently high level to communicate and understand the cultural characteristics of the Kazakh people.

Objectives of developing a training system:
- figure up a comprehensive system of teaching the Kazakh language for Russian-speaking users of a program for teaching the Kazakh language;
- development of a grammar reference book for teaching the Kazakh language;
- development of a textbook for teaching the Kazakh language.
Project name: Kazakh Language: “Step by Step”

Contents of delivery:
1. Software distribution.
2. Documentation for the software product.
3. Serial number for product activation.
4. License, copy of certificate.

Basic technical requirements:
For workstations: Windows XP/Vista/7, IE6 or higher, Windows Media, audio support.
Network requirement: 64 Kbps, TCP/IP, Windows domain system is desirable.

Basic technical specification of the software:
Software modules:
Distance learning and feedback module.
Module for managing distance learning and centralized monitoring of the learning process.
Windows domain-based user authentication module.
Additional module for developing new training courses (optional).

Basic content (content):
Minimum vocabulary base of the Kazakh language.
Preliminary tests to determine the level of proficiency in the Kazakh language.
Basic Kazakh language course in 3 parts – 30 modules (60 hours).
Situational dialogues in Kazakh language – 20 modules (20 hours).
Kazakh language course for advanced students – 25 modules, 50 hours.
Interactive exercises in training courses – about 300.
Voiced words – about 3000.

Documentation:
System Administrator's Guide;
Trainee User's Guide;
Training Manager Guide;
Tutor (teacher) manual;
Course Developer's Guide.

System Description:
1. Courses and lessons:
The Kazakh Language System: “Step by Step” offers structured courses, starting with the basics of grammar, vocabulary and phonetics of the Kazakh language. Each course consists of sequential lessons that include theoretical material, clear explanations of the rules, examples of use in context and practical tasks to consolidate knowledge. Students have the opportunity to complete all levels of training, from beginners to advanced.

2. Interactive exercises:
   To more effectively memorize and practice the material, the system provides interactive exercises where users can apply the acquired knowledge in practice. These can be tasks for composing sentences, choosing the correct answer, associative games, listening and other forms of learning that help to consolidate the material and develop skills.

3. Teaching methods:
   To provide variety and increase interest in learning, the system uses various teaching methods. These can be audio and video materials for teaching pronunciation and listening comprehension, games for memorizing new words and grammatical structures, tests for testing knowledge and dialogues for practicing speaking. This approach allows students to study the language in depth from different angles.

4. Speaking practice:
   An important part of learning is speaking practice. Users can improve their communication skills in Kazakh through online communication with native speakers or special exercises that help them develop communication skills in the language. This helps you feel more confident in communicating in the Kazakh language and apply the acquired knowledge in practice.

5. Availability:
   The training system is available for users of different levels of training and different ages. There are several levels of difficulty so that everyone can choose the level of training that suits them. The age characteristics of users are also taken into account so that training is as effective and comfortable as possible for everyone.

6. Updates and improvements:
   After the system is launched, reviews and feedback from
users are actively collected. Based on this information, regular updates and improvements to the system are carried out. This allows you to constantly improve the quality of training, add new materials and functionality, and also correct identified shortcomings. This approach helps create an effective and relevant system of teaching the Kazakh language for Russian-speaking users.

**Expected Result.** Creation of an accessible, interesting and effective system of teaching the Kazakh language for Russian-speaking users, promoting the expansion of intercultural exchange and understanding between different communities.
2 - figure
Course selection interface

3 - figure
Interface for working with the selected course
4 - figure
Example of an interactive exercise. Search for a match

5 - figure
Example of an interactive exercise. Entering translation from the keyboard
Example of an interactive exercise. Search a word by pronunciation

Example of an interactive exercise. Entering missing fragments
An example of a mini-text in the course for advanced students
This comprehensive system of teaching the Kazakh language for Russian-speaking users will help them quickly and efficiently master a new language, expand their cultural horizons and improve communication with representatives of other cultures.

The study showed that a comprehensive system of teaching the Kazakh language for Russian-speaking users is effective and helps them master the basic skills of speaking, understanding and writing in the Kazakh language. Users noted the ease of use of the system and its interactive nature.

Discussion.
The development of a comprehensive system of teaching the
Kazakh language for Russian-speaking users is of great importance for the development of intercultural exchange and strengthening ties between different peoples. Such projects help preserve linguistic diversity and allow people to better understand each other.

The article presents a system of teaching the Kazakh language for Russian-speaking users using modern methods and technologies. The approach proposed in the article offers structured courses, interactive exercises, a variety of teaching methods, speaking practice, accessibility for users of different levels and ages, as well as regular updates and improvements to the system. These elements allow you to create an effective and convenient environment for learning the Kazakh language.

**Results:**

The proposed system of teaching the Kazakh language for Russian-speaking users has a number of significant results. First, it provides a structured and consistent approach to language learning, which promotes deeper understanding of the material. Secondly, the use of interactive exercises and a variety of teaching methods makes the learning process more fun and effective. Thirdly, speaking practice helps students put their knowledge into practice and communicate confidently in the Kazakh language. Finally, the availability of the system for different levels of training and age of users, as well as regular updates and improvements, make teaching the Kazakh language accessible and relevant to a wide audience.

Thus, the system of teaching the Kazakh language for Russian-speaking users, described in the article, is an effective tool for learning the language using modern methods and technologies. The results of using this system can be positive and contribute to the successful learning of the Kazakh language by users of different levels of training and age.

**Conclusion:**

In conclusion, it can be noted that the development of a comprehensive system of teaching the Kazakh language for Russian-speaking users is an important step in the field of education and cultural interaction. Projects like this help broaden people's horizons by helping them immerse themselves in new cultures and languages.
References:


