

Multilingualism as psychosocial factor of cultural value orientations (in terms of young People of TR) (Review)

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Abstract

This article discusses the role and value of multilingualism as psychological and cultural value orientations. The problem presents a matter of important and topical interest for a multiethnic region as Tatarstan. If the schools of Tatarstan are oriented at targeted tolerance formation of a student on the basis of multilingual model of education then a higher educational establishment does not follow the same pattern. Lack of due multilingual grounding at higher school brings to contradictoriness and multiplicity of interpretation of cultural value orientations among the youth of Tatarstan. We have chosen the methods adapted by G.U. Soldatova [5] «Cultural value differential» for cross-cultural study of cultural value orientations of the Russians and the Tatars of the Tatar Republic. Findings show that interethnic relations among young people carry ambiguous reference. It is evident from analyzing the investigation results that the Russians and the Tatars are not ready for positive interethnic relations with each other, in particular, it is explicitly exhibited among the representatives of Tatar intelligentsia, at time in the past, emigrated from countryside, assimilated into urbanized bilingual environment and educated at municipal higher school. We agree soundly that this factor is indicative of interethnic relation decay. It is obvious that tolerant, good-neighbourly relations that were inherent in schooling has not been formed adequately by higher school's bilingual environment in that section of young people. In conclusion, analyzing multilingualism influence on formation of cultural value orientation of young people, it is important to notice that possible field of applying findings for Tatarstan political and educational institutes in determination of strategy of interpersonal communication aimed at tension reducing in the Republic is favourable at present. The bilingual as well as monolingual Russian-Tatar students (village youth and city dwellers) of 22-25 took place in the experiment.

Author keywords

Bilinguism; Cultural value orientation; Ethnicity; Monolingualism; Self-consciousness; Socialization; Tolerance (intolerance)

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