

the country by furthering women's rights, introducing western legal codes, creating a secular government. One of his main goals at this time was to completely overhaul the Turkish language. A major part of this transformation was done through changing the entire alphabet from Arabic script to a westernized Latin script.

The point is that there are some English words like *yogurt*, *tulip*, *pastrami*, *kebab*, *kayak*, *baklava*, and *kiosk* that are loan words from Turkish. What's even better for foreigners learning Turkish is that this works the other way too. Turkish has dozens of loan words from English like *kahve* (coffee), *televizyon* (tv), and *restoran* (restaurant).

Agglutination is very important for Turkish language. Agglutination is a term meaning that a language uses special suffixes rather than separate words. For example, if I wanted to say something like "I will be able to catch a bus", you could pull this sentence off in Turkish with only two words by saying "*Otobus yakalabileceğim*". If we break down that big word that starts with a "y", you'll see that it's actually a root word with a ton of endings added on. The main part of the verb is "*yakala-*" meaning "to catch" and we added "*-abil+ecek+im*" to communicate ability, future tense, and who was doing the action.

Everyone can be bilingual, can speak several languages. Everyone should be familiar with the state language of his country, with world languages. Ideally, it would be good if everyone knows at least three languages well: his ethnic, official country and one of the other worlds language.

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HIGHER EDUCATION IN IRAN

Iran has a large network of private, public and public universities offering higher education degrees. Iran's public universities are under the direct authority of Iranian universities, the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology (for non-medical universities) and the Ministry of Health and Medical Education (for medical schools). According to Article 3 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iran guarantees "free education and physical training for all at all levels, as well as the promotion and expansion of higher education."

Universities, higher education institutions and research institutes are managed by boards of trustees. Pursuant to the law of March 14, 1989, the Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution forms the boards of trustees of universities and institutions of higher education in the following composition: Minister Chancellor 4-6 figures of science and culture or public figures of local or national scale, who play a significant role in the development of the university. Head or representative of the head of the Budget Planning Organization. The management of the board of trustees of the university is entrusted to the Minister of Culture and Higher Education or to the Minister of Health and Medical Education. The secretary of the board of trustees is the rector of the university.

In Iran, there are the following levels of higher education: specialty, bachelor's, master's, residency and graduate school. Specialty: number of modules 68-72, term of study, as a rule, 2 years. Bachelor's degree: number of modules 130-145, term of study, usually 4 years. Master's degree: the number of modules in the independent master's program is 28-32, in the continuous master's program - 172-182, the term of study in the continuous master's program - 6 years, in the independent master's program - 2 years. Postgraduate studies: number of modules 42-50 (educational and research), term of study - 4/5 years.

Considering the huge number of people who want to enter state universities and institutions of higher education in order to implement social justice, select the most deserving students and provide opportunities for higher education only to capable applicants, students are admitted to bachelor's and master's programs centrally, and to graduate school centrally and semi-centrally. In accordance with the standards for

conducting a general examination for admission to universities and higher educational institutions, applicants must use the quota of the region in which they received their secondary education (regional three-level quota, quota for war invalids, quota for family members of soldiers who died during the war, quota combatants and the quota of prisoners of war). Applicants who have used the quotas, in accordance with the current rules, undertake the obligation for future employment.