
ӘДЕБИЕТТАНУ ЖӘНЕ ТІЛ БІЛІМІНІҢ ӨЗЕКТІ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЯ И ЛИТЕРАТУРОВЕДЕНИЯ CURRENT PROBLEMS OF LINGUISTICS AND LITERARY

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Sociolinguistic variation of the Russian language

The article analyzes the processes of functioning of the Russian language in the modern geopolitical space of the former Soviet States and Eastern Europe. A key thesis of the article is a provision on the need to preserve the informational, cultural and educational space, where traditionally functioned Russian language with the status of world language. Identify sociolinguistic parameters, allowing to classify the author of the article cited statistics on the spread of the Russian language in Soviet and post-Soviet period and comes to the conclusion about the existence of internal and external zones the existence of language. The article presents data on the distribution of languages of the former Soviet republics in the post-Soviet period.

Keywords: language situation, language policy, vitality, social function of language, communicative rating.

In sociolinguistics with a sufficient clearness and specification of parameters characterizing a language situation as «a context of real use of language/languages in society, set of languages, forms of existence of language, the territorial and social dialects functioning in this administrative-territorial association during a certain historical period» are determined [1; 278].

Objectively observed variability of language situations taking into account specifics of functioning of languages in a certain geopolitical space, their communicative potential, dynamics of interlingual contacts, is reflected in system of typological signs of language situations.

The system of designated sociolinguistic parameters allows classifying language situations by the following criteria:

1. Quantity of the languages making a language situation (degree of its language variety).
2. Quantity of the ethnic languages making a language situation (degree of an ethnic language variety of LS).
3. Percent of the population speaking on each of languages.
4. The number of the communicative functions which are carried out by each language that is communicative power of languages.
5. Legal status of languages.
6. Degree of genetic proximity.
7. Assessment by society of prestige of language.

Sociolinguists, having a sufficient theoretical and terminological arsenal and research tools, as one of priority tasks define the strategy of sociolinguistic monitoring of a language situation as separate chronological cuts and statistics of empirical data don't form complete idea of tendencies and objectively developed mechanisms of language functioning. Sociolinguistic analysis of functioning of language in chronological and spatial extent make actual need of a research of influence the sociolinguistic factors in the range of chronological and spatial coordinates.

In this case it is about expediency of application of such model which operates with system approach in understanding of a language situation as socially and the combination theory of functioning of languages which is chronologically caused by internal and external factors. That is from the point of view of objective sociolinguistic monitoring the language situation isn't limited to limits of local territorial space and a narrow chronological framework of a temporary cut.

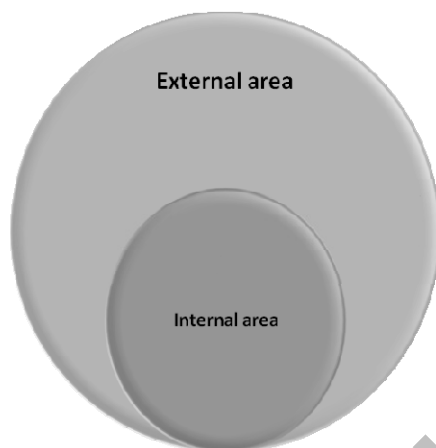


Figure. Extent of a spatial axis of coordinates models a language situation in an external and internal spatial area

On an axis of temporary extent dynamics of communicative potential of languages, his building or easing explained with change of a social background, creating objective or subjective prerequisites for narrowing, or expansion of communication in this language is traced (see Fig.).

Kaleidoscopes of the modern world, sharpness and discussion of the solution of political, economic, cultural problems set a new vector the sociolinguistic researches synchronized with processes of globalization, integration and multiculturalism.

In this plan the path of functioning of Russian in volume of the internal and external areas projected on geopolitical space of the Russian Federation, the Post-Soviet states and foreign countries is demonstrative. Chronological expansion differentiates both historically remote periods, and the present stage of evolution of Russian, transformation of its communicative functions under the influence of social variables.

Variability of modern social and political reality, its hypertrophied, and in some cases, the distorted character leave the mark on functioning of languages. If at the beginning of the 2000th years in the concept of the report Russian Foreign Ministry «Russian in the world» within «external culture policy» the language policy which installations are reflected in I.S. Ivanov's book «New Russian diplomacy. Ten years of foreign policy of the country». The thesis formulated by the author that «it is necessary to recognize that the solution of this task is given complicated.

Moreover, quite often culture, and in particular, such factors as distribution of Russian, an education system community, existence of closely related schools of sciences need support and protection from the Russian state» [2; 201]. This thesis will publish need of elimination social, economic, political to a distance between the states which are artificially reducing, or administratively eliminating Russian of communicative players.

Observed heterogeneity of vitality of Russian within polipolicy modern space demonstrates that the dialectics of category «national language» directly depends on a social base, intervention of political forces and, as a result, «the cultural weight of language».

The modern social variables which are shown in globalization, the historical process of homogenization and a universalization of the world permanently going, erosion of national boundaries and a universalization of cultural images influence functioning of languages. In response to globalization the following processes are watched: the mosaic identity, fragmentation of the world, separatist movements, ethnic and confessional conflicts.

In present conditions to Russian with the extended sociolinguistic questionnaire of functioning in time and space preservation of the dominating positions of world language this task demanding not so much economic, academic, how many the political decision. Reasoning with the fact that for over one thousand

years existence of Russian, and then the Russian and Soviet state Russian, acting in a role and performing function of the main means of interethnic, international communication, nevertheless I had no legal status and the corresponding legal providing. During the Soviet period function of Russian as means of international communication wasn't confirmed with the legal status of a state language. «Thereby Russian till 1990 was left without legal support» [3; 330].

«A starting point in a legal giving status of title languages of the republics as a part of the USSR was the laws on languages adopted in the 1988–1990th not only in federal republics, legs and in a number of the autonomous republics of RSFSR (Tuva, Chuvashia). It should be noted that adoption of laws on languages had mainly national and cultural, but not political motivation. At the same time «the triumphal procession» of laws on languages came to the end with giving to all title languages of the national republics of the status of state. The national and cultural dominant of laws on languages was soon replaced by a dominant political. The national and language policy developing within «language – the right – culture» developed into a problem «language – the right – the state». On all geopolitical space of the USSR, and later in all former Soviet Union essentially new paradigm» was created [3; 331].

Degree of vitality of Russian in the territory of the Russian Federation and legal fixedness of a constant of its functional status gives the grounds to predict stability and stability of its communicative dynamics (Table 1).

Table 1

Chronology of Russian legal status in an internal area

	Statutory and legislative document	Language status
Soviet period	Law of languages, 1990	Official language and means of international communication
Post - Soviet period	Law of languages, 1991	«Russian which is the main means of international communication of the people of RSFSR according to the developed historical and cultural traditions has the status of a state language in all territory of RSFSR»
	Constitution of Russian Federation, 1998	State language of Russian Federation across its all territory
	Federal law of the Russian Federation, 2003	«The present federal law, is aimed at providing use of Russian as state language in all territory of the Russian Federation, ensuring the rights of citizens of the Russian Federation for use of Russian as a state language of the Russian Federation, protection and development of language culture»

Functioning of Russian in an external area is non-uniform. Even within the adapted functional space of the Post-Soviet states the obvious heterogeneity showing differently functional palette is observed.

For example, by E.D. Suleymenova's definition: «In functioning of Russian in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe «there were literally landslide phenomena» (Russian of 2003): Russian became the facultative and low-studied subject of school and high school programs. In 2000–2002 the situation was a little stabilized: the number of schools and classes with profound studying of Russian increased; more and more students began to choose Russian as the second foreign; interest in acquisition of Russian at future economists, managers, lawyers grows;

The Russian educational space in the states of Asia is supported, even increase in number of the countries in which Russian is learned is noted (it not only China, Mongolia, DPRK, Vietnam, but also Indonesia and Philippines).

The Russian immigration in many countries, and is rather big masses Russian and Russian-speaking (e.g., more than 1 million are the Russian diaspora only in Israel, more than 1,5 million — the Russian diaspora in the USA and Canada), creates new space of functioning for Russian (not only as house language, but also community, concerts, newspapers, the websites and so forth, and also in an education (kindergartens, sunday schools, Russian courses, etc.))» [4; 75].

The language situation in Kazakhstan defined as exoglossal and multicomponent is characterized by steady prospect of a functional demand of Russian in communicative space of modern Kazakhstan society.

According to the data provided by E.D. Suleymenova: Different demographic and communicative power of languages affected features of possession native, Kazakh and Russian languages representatives of diasporas, data on it are provided in Table 2.

Table 2

Language skills representatives of large diasporas Kazakhstan

1 2 Languages 3 4 Diaspora	5 Language of nationality	6 Kazakh	7 Russian
8 Russian	9 100	10 14,9	11 100
12 Ukrainian	13 16,1	14 12,6	15 99,5
16 Uzbek	17 97,0	18 80,0	19 59,2
20 German	21 21,8	22 15,4	23 99,3
24 Tatar	25 37,1	26 63,6	27 96,9
28 Uigur	29 81,3	30 80,5	31 76,1
32 Belarusian	33 13,5	34 9,9	35 28,8
36 Korean	37 25,8	38 28,8	39 97,7

Demographically and communicatively inadequate languages of diasporas, creating a fancy ethnic language landscape of the country, reflect the richest variety of history of the different people which as the fates decree appeared in the territory of one state, however the originality of a language situation of Kazakhstan is created not only by total and motley language polyphony, but also function in uniform communicative space of two powerful partner languages — Kazakh and Russian [4; 53].

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Г.Ю. Аманбаева

Орыс тілінің социолингвистикалық түрленуі

Мақалада бұрынғы Кеңес Одағы мен Шығыс Еуропаның қазіргі заманғы геосаяси кеңістікте орыс тілінің жұмыс істеу үрдістері талданды. Мақаланың негізгі тезісі ретінде әлемдік мәртебесі бар дәстүрлі орыс тілі жұмыс істейтін ақпаратты сақтау қажеттілігі, Мәдени және білім беру кеңістігі туралы ережелер болып табылады. Жіктеуге мүмкіндік беретін социолингвистикалық көрсеткіштер анықталған. Автор орыс тілінің кеңестік және посткеңестік кезеңде таралуына байланысты статистикалық деректер келтірді және тілдің өмір сүруінің сыртқы және ішкі аймақтарының болуы туралы қорытындыға келді. Мақалада бұрынғы одақтас республика тілдерінің таралуы туралы деректер кеңінен қолданылған.

Кілт сөздер: тілдік жағдай, тілдік саясат, өміршеңдік, тілдің әлеуметтік функциясы, коммуникативтік рейтинг.

Г.Ю. Аманбаева

Социолингвистическая вариативность русского языка

В статье проанализированы процессы функционирования русского языка в современном геополитическом пространстве бывшего Советского Союза и Восточной Европы. Основным тезисом статьи является Положение о необходимости сохранения информационного, культурного и образовательного пространства, где традиционно функционировал русский язык, имеющий статус мирового языка. Выявляются социолингвистические параметры, позволяющие классифицировать. Автором статьи приведены статистические данные по распространению русского языка в советский и постсоветский периоды и сделан вывод о существовании внешней и внутренней зоны языка.

Ключевые слова: языковая ситуация, языковая политика, витальность, социальная функция языка, коммуникативный рейтинг.

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