

On prospects of Russian language sociolinguistic monitoring in Kazakhstan.

Amanbayeva G.Y., Shigabiyeva A.I.

Karaganda State University named after E.A.Buketov

Мақала Қазақстандағы орыс тілінің жай-күйі мәселелерін социолингвистикалық зерттеу қорытындыларына арналған. Алынған нәтижелер Қазақстандағы орыс тілінің жай-күйінің объективті суретін құрайтын құбылыстар мен фактілерді жүйелейді. Өзгерістердің диахроникалық және синхроникалық социолингвистикалық динамикасын қадағалайтын тәжірибелік мониторингтің хронологиялық проекциясы қолданылып, орыс диаспорасының жай-күйі динамикасына үлкен мән беріледі. Бұл объективті және жан-жақты социолингвистикалық зерттеулер көмегімен жүзеге асырылады.

Статья посвящена итогам социолингвистического исследования по проблеме функционирования русского языка в Казахстане. Полученные результаты систематизируют явления и факты, составляющие объективную картину функционирования русского языка в Казахстане. В работе использована хронологическая проекция экспериментального мониторинга, прослеживающая динамику диахронических и синхронических социолингвистических переменных. В статье уделяется большое внимание динамике функционирования русской диаспоры в полилингвальном пространстве, что достигается с помощью объективного и всестороннего социолингвистического исследования.

Sociolinguistic monitoring of Russian language on the post-Soviet territory generalizes the statistical data and analytical conclusions in the uniform typologically ordered system characterizing a trajectory of dynamics and a demand of language in various geopolitical conditions. Objectivity and omnitude of sociolinguistic questioning is reached as a result of Russian language communication rating indicators being in polylingual space of modern Eurasia states. The researches actualization responding the problems of the received data theoretical generalization, is imposed, in our opinion, by the necessity to systematize, and that is more important, the plan the description of those versatile phenomena and facts making in aggregate complete, objective and scientifically well-founded picture of Russian language functioning in Kazakhstan.

Researches in the area of sociolinguistic of language situation in Kazakhstan can be carried out on the basis of the centralized government programs in the course of chronological dynamics and regional specificity of Russian language functioning study. The chronological projection of sociolinguistic monitoring, traced in dynamics diachronic and synchronic sociolinguistic variables, allows to track, explain, and also to predict those transformations testifying to decline, stability, or about functional uplift of language.

Diachronic modeling in sociolinguistic refraction sets orientation to a trajectory of Russian language research from the beginning of joining of Kazakhstan to Russia and formations of corresponding Russian-speaking infrastructure. The statistical cut by quantity of Russian-speaking migratory streams from 1897 to 1916 in volume of 1,14 million persons is indicative from the viewpoint of understanding of objective preconditions and estimations of demographic base for the subsequent national proportions of Russian language distribution in Kazakhstan of 20 century. Chronological extent is interfaced with spatial extent. And the data about quantity of immigrants in different regions: northern, central and southern would serve as an explanation for the phenomenon of varieties disperse parity of the Russian-speaking population in the different areas of Kazakhstan having their own features in language situation mapping.

Data about migration of the Russian-speaking population from the end 19 till 70th years of 20 centuries reflects quantitative running start from 12,8 % of the population to 42 % of the population. The cited data testifies dynamics of the Russian diaspora making an ethnic core of polylingual space which borders have been stage by stage expanded by knowing Russian representatives of related Slavic ethnoses and representatives of the title nation and national minorities. Chronological ordering of Russian language's periods of functioning to a stage of Kazakhstan sovietization allows to establish following sociolinguistic trajectory:

The 1 stage. The late 19 – early 20 century. Step-by-step development of foreign language speaking areas in locally concentrated (Verniy c.) and territorially extended localities (northern and central regions of Kazakhstan).

The 2 stage. Early 20–80th years of 20 century. The stage of communicative demand, Russian language's vitality strengthening in Kazakhstan as a result of planned «language shift» under the influence of demographic and dialogical, diglossial factors.

The 3 stage. Late 20 century (90th–2000). The stage of Russian language internationalization in a field of its integrating and cumulative function.

The 4 stage. Predicted (Early 21 century). A regionalization of Russian language functioning under the influence of geopolitical, ethno cultural, social and economic processes localizing Russian language national variant area in Kazakhstan and its sociolinguistic characteristics (legal status, communicative rating, demographic base).

To specify tasks and achieve the purposes of language planning (Hornberger model 2004) it would be logical to carry out complex research systematizing all collected statistical and analytical material, generalizing quantitatively nonequivalent data on the separate periods of Russian language functioning in Kazakhstan and developing sociolinguistic model of its qualitative transformations.

Important role in this direction would play the researches reflecting dynamics of Russian language in separate areas of Kazakhstan, having non-uniform ethnic, demographic, social features, and detecting different sociolinguistic gradation level of Russian language demand in educational, information and in the whole communicative space.

Sociolinguistic monitoring of language situation in modern Kazakhstan shows developed and accepted according to official data practice for description of quantitative and quality indicators. The quantitative criteria defined by vitality level of language in a society, become empirical base for the conclusions on qualitative transformations and dynamics of the processes reflecting language situation development tendencies as a whole. The statement formulated on the basis of detailed research that «exoglossy of language situation in Kazakhstan ... is created by 126 languages of various genetic languages» [1, 39] gives an accurate representation about synchronously established cut of languages functioning. An ethno language landscape of modern Kazakhstan according to the data of 1999 enumeration confirms dispersion of languages functioning in both large and small ethnic groups.

Russian, Uzbek, German, Tatar, Uigur, Belorussian, Korean, Ukrainian are classified as the largest diasporas numbering more than 100 thousand people. According to 1999, 2008 enumeration the representatives of Russian diaspora declared about perfect (100 %) competence in native languages; 14,9 % of them know Kazakh language (according to 1999 enumeration). According to the data of 1999 enumeration 88,1 thousand from 547,1 thousand of Ukrainians (16,1 %) are competent in native language; 68,7 thousand (12,6 %) — in state (Kazakh) language, 544,4 thousand (99,5 %) — in Russian language [1].

The given researches would serve the purposes of more detailed understanding both modern, and future functional trajectories of Russian language in Kazakhstan in a context of the globalized contours of modern Eurasia.

References

1. *Sulejmenova E.D., Smagulova Zh.S.* Language situation and language planning in Kazakhstan. — Almaty: Publ., Kazakh university, 2005. — P. 49.