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Main directions of language policy of the Republic of the Kazakhstan

Language, being one of the main characteristics of society, performs communicative function. On the frequency of the use of language on what volume language is de jure allocated with this or that official status, and de facto occasionally has no legitimate rights, it is possible to describe the considered society. The author has devoted the present article to one of the topical issues of modern independent Kazakhstan - language policy. Considering the main features of language policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the author plans the main directions, problems, the positive and negative moments. Such concepts as language policy, a language situation, bilingualism, a multilingualism are considered. The review of researches devoted to language policy of Kazakhstan is made.

Keywords: language policy, language situation, education, official language, native language, development, status, bilingualism, multilingualism.

Sustainable development becomes the main criterion of optimum course of public processes in the modern world more and more, one of conditions of which is stability of the international relations. Maintaining international peace and harmony in the multiethnic state has to be promoted by language policy.

Harmonious, sustainable development of separate ethnos also assumes carrying out the language policy promoting preservation of a basis of national culture - ethnos language. She creates conditions for interaction and mutual enrichment of cultures, their further development in the republic.

New socially - political realities of Kazakhstan as sovereign state demand the language policy meeting needs of the multiethnic population of the country and considering features of a language, demographic and political situation. It has to become the active factor of the solution of language problems, in practice proving the efficiency and effectiveness. The co-ordination of efforts of public authorities, public associations, religious and other organizations is necessary for carrying out uniform language policy in the country [1].

The language policy represents set of the ideological principles and practical actions for the solution of language problems in society, in the state. In the field of language policy the ideological principles and practical actions are interdependent and inseparable.

The language policy is a component of national policy, she in the main depends on the general principles of the last. According to Yu.D. Desheriyev, the language policy in the multinational state as in this case she has to consider such factors as 1) multilingualism; 2) an originality of national structure and the international relations, 3) a role of separate languages and their carriers in public life differs in special complexity. The language policy depends on political system of society. It is visually visible when comparing two polar types of political systems: a) open (democratic and liberal) and closed (totalitarian or closed) societies. In multilingual society are characteristic of language policy of open type of society and) the aspiration to reduce politicization of tasks and methods of language policy; b) equality of ethnos and languages, c) ethnic language pluralism and polycentrism (or decentralization); d) «the human scale of criteria of value. In the closed society with ethnic bilingualism (or multilingualism) distinguishes language policy and) the aspiration to enhance state and political character of language policy; e) a privileged position of one ethnos and language; f) tendency to a centralism and Unitarianism; g) «state (or national and state) the scale of estimates [2; 206-208].

The language policy belongs to the categories connected by conscious impact of society on language and her implementation in the multinational and one-national state has the features. She can be aimed at suppression of languages or, on the contrary, to development of national languages. The former USSR pursued policy of uniformity of languages. Mass alienation from the native language resulted. The analysis of national language development in the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan which is carried out by A.N. Baskakov shows that positive national lingual development of the region has begun in the 20-30th years when territorial and national consolidation of the people inhabiting it has been carried out, in 40-80 years there was a narrowing of public functions of languages, and in the mid-eighties reorganization of public life has directly concerned Central Asia and has caused rise in national consciousness of her people and

aspiration to further development of national languages and cultures [3; 300-301]. Having similar lines in realization of the public functions, national languages of this region are characterized also by certain features. So, «Kyrgyz fully functions in the subsphere of school education, ... in the subsphere of the higher education functions as training language generally at humanitarian faculties and offices» [4; 5]. The history of functioning of Kazakh as language of the radical nation and state language is very difficult. In the fate of Kazakh it is possible to note also narrowing of his public functions during the Soviet power and their expansion in sovereign Kazakhstan. Functioning of Kazakh at the present stage of his development is defined legislatively. The status of Kazakh as state is enshrined in the Fundamental law of RK – Constitutions of the Republic of Kazakhstan. A state language – «the main component of socially communicative system of a certain state allocated with the official status and which is all population, obligatory to use, in all her territory» [5; 36].

The language situation is a context of real use of language in society. Her emergence and further formation are caused by various circumstances, including interaction language and not language (social, political, economic, psychological, historical, geographical and others) factors.

Conscious intervention of society in language life includes multidimensional influence, starting with the individual to the state. In modern Kazakhstan society there is an ordering and improvement socially - communicative system. Opportunities to express the opinion in support of the native language as his consumer increased. However often this support has subjective character, doesn't consider geopolitical features, the state interests and the language interests of other ethnos. In multiethnic society it is important therefore interpretation of language processes by political scientists, sociologists, jurists and linguists. Development of effective state language policy assumes adequate assessment of a real language situation.

The language situation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, first of all, is defined by social and demographic structure which is characterized by poly-ethnicity, and state system of republican type.

Now in Kazakhstan there is a real variety of languages: in their functional purposes over hundred are used. Languages of the people of ethnic groups of the country are inadequate on the volume of the functions which are carried out by them.

Despite the taken measures it isn't possible to realize the state status of Kazakh fully so far. The main reason is that this status still is only declared, but isn't supported adequately with the mechanism which would provide his universal studying and use. Office-work and office communication in a state language has secondary character.

Problems of Kazakh aren't exhausted by need of acquisition of the real state status by it. The condition of modern Kazakh, a problem of his development and enrichment needs attention, first of all, from scientists, experts, and teachers. It is as about expansion of his opportunities in display of new sociocultural realities by interaction with other world languages, and the use it in the internal potential of language. It is impossible to be reconciled with a tendency to provide «purity» of language, having refused the loans which have taken roots in it and the international terms.

Burning issues face also use in the republic of languages of other national groups. Demands considerable strengthening communication in education with the states where the main part of ethnos of ethnic groups of Kazakhstan lives. The absence of the relevant legal base hasn't created a uniform basis for the coordinating work of the public authorities which are responsible for work on support and development of languages. Today's situation dictates need of objective, scientific studying of language processes for different regions of the country and development of the system of measures for creation of the optimum language environment. It is necessary to consider at the same time the actual distribution of language and its real opportunities for expansion of public functions [1].

The language policy of sovereign Kazakhstan is directed to preservation and development of languages through expansion of their social functions including in education.

Language policy in Kazakhstan — the system of actions in the sphere of a language situation of Kazakhstan which is carried out by the authorities and public institutes of the country. «We have to use the best efforts for further development of Kazakh which is the main factor of association of all Kazakhstan citizens. At the same time to create favorable conditions that representatives of all nationalities living in the country could speak, study fluently at the native language, develop it» [6].

The concept of a language policy in Kazakhstan defines for itself the principal complexity in «creation of optimum language space of the state» requiring «accurate determination of the functional ratio of languages in case of which the state language shall take the worthy place» [7].

Language, being one of the principal characteristics of society, performs communicative function. On the frequency of the use of language, on what language is de jure allocated with this or that official status, and de facto occasionally has no legitimate rights, it is possible to describe the considered society.

In the Law «About Languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan» Kazakh is defined as a state language of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In too time in the sphere of public administration Russian along with Kazakh is used as official.

The main complexity in carrying out a further language policy in Kazakhstan consists in «creation of optimum language space of the state» requiring «accurate determination of the functional ratio of languages in case of which the state language shall take the worthy place» (The concept of a language policy of RK). The matter is that the ratio of the actual use of the Russian and Kazakh languages does not conform to this requirement. In practice the actual index of use of Russian corresponds to the level of application of a state language, and Kazakh - official language. Change of the developed language situation requires carrying out large-scale state policy on the actual investment of Kazakh with the status state.

The language policy is pursued in the language environment, i.e. in the environment of carriers of this or that language. It is directed to change of language behavior of native speakers, i.e. the language policy is carried out in relation to representatives of language groups.

The efficiency and effectiveness of language policy depends on regulation of language behavior of subjects and objects of language policy. The subject of language policy is usually the state and other official public authorities. Native speakers, representatives of language groups act as an object of language policy.

So, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Government of Kazakhstan, official public authorities act as subjects of language policy. At the same time the complexity of carrying out purposeful and consistent language policy is caused by need of characterizing of objects of language policy. In this role in the republic several groups of the population defined as «carriers of language policy» act. The Kazakhstan citizens who were born till 1995, in our opinion, enter into the first language group. It is possible to carry other part of the Kazakhstan citizens who were born after 1995 to the second language group. The first group is made by carriers of the language policy pursued in the USSR. This language group is characterized by unavailability to adapt to the new language environment, representatives of this group take change of the language environment painfully and sharply. The second language group is presented by younger generation of the Kazakhstan citizens ready to adapt to the new created language environment, at the same time at the same time participating in creation of this language environment.

The language policy is formed as reaction of the state to this or that arisen language situation or a language problem. Therefore it is possible to call the considered language situation or a problem a source of language policy. The language policy is a set of the acts of the state intended for development state, ethnic languages of society [7]. What language aspects of national policy, a problem and the questions connected with development, a normalization and standardization of languages belong to. The language policy pursued in one way or another in a certain situation can promote regulation of the interethnic relations or on the contrary their aggravation in this region.

As the interests which are the cornerstone of language policy it is possible to designate the interests of representatives of language groups and also the state interests in the sphere of language at this stage of national development. The language policy, as well as any type of state policy, is carried out by certain means, during officially carried out procedures. So, for example, in Kazakhstan means of language policy are acts, Decrees of the President of Kazakhstan, the resolution of the government of RK, the decision of majors of areas, cities, and orders of Ministers of Education, cultures, information and public consent governing the relations in the sphere of language.

There are different types and types of language policy. Depending on by what means and measures it is carried out, the language policy happens radical etatistic or liberal (moderate). Assimilation, cultural pluralism and an autonomic refer to types of language politics [8].

In any multiethnic and poly-language state languages differ on functional purpose, prevalence degree, number of carriers, etc. Creation of optimum language space of the state demands accurate definition of a functional ratio of languages at which the state language has to take the worthy place.

The state language performs the most important functions in the state and public life. It is, first of all, language in which all acts of this state are adopted. It is obligatory language of official actions, office correspondence and business communication. Answers to addresses of citizens are also given in a state language.

The state language is used in work of all public authorities, organizations, in armed forces. On him it is conducted registration - statistical, financial and technical documentation.

The state language is the main language of legal proceedings in the country. Besides, in a state language all transactions of natural and legal entities made in writing are surely stated.

In a state language activity of diplomatic missions of the country is carried out, the international contracts are signed, formal receptions are held. In the state media and communication the use of a state language is obligatory. For the purpose of creation of the corresponding language environment the volume of transfers on public channels in other languages shouldn't exceed on time the volume of transfers in a state language [1].

The state language is also without fail used at issue of passports, identity cards, birth certificates, documents on education and other official documents, when writing names of the organizations, their seals and stamps and also signs, forms, announcements, labels and visual information. The status of a state language assumes creation of conditions for mastering by him all citizens. At the same time reception on public service is carried out at obligatory knowledge in the necessary volume of a state language. With Creation of the relevant legal base protection of a state language is carried out by prosecution of the persons guilty of violation of the status of language or failure to follow the law on languages. Opposition of a state language to other languages isn't allowed.

According to the Constitution in the Republic of Kazakhstan a state language is Kazakh therefore the requirements to a state language and its status stated above have to become key parameters of model to which has to gradually, consistently come nearer Kazakh.

Public authorities of all levels and their heads bear the main responsibility for realization of the state status of Kazakh. Knowledge, use and promotion of Kazakh have to be encouraged with authorities. Acquisition of a state language is a component of the Kazakhstan patriotism.

Over time Kazakh has to become language of international communication.

Along with state in the state organizations and also in local governments Russian is officially used.

It guarantees to Russian preservation in full of those social functions which it possesses now. in the long term Russian will remain one of the main sources of obtaining information on the different fields of science and technology, the communication medium with the FSU and beyond. The interests of economic and it is scientific - technical development of the country define demand of knowledge and education received in Russian.

Except state in language space of any country languages which carriers make a small part of this ethnic group, even in the conditions of her compact accommodation are presented. Use of these languages is usually limited in family - the household sphere.

Knowledge of the native language - a necessary condition of his preservation and the state secures a duty to promote creation of conditions for studying and functioning of languages of the people of Kazakhstan.

The main document and also the new created state mechanism designed to regulate process of an institutionalization of a state language of the Republic of Kazakhstan it is possible to call the State program of functioning and development of languages for 2011–2020. The program is calculated on 10 years, includes stage-by-stage realization of new language policy in Kazakhstan, the minimum settlement need for budgetary funds for implementation of the Program makes 3087,7 million tenges.

The program is implemented in several directions: standard legal support, development of a state language in the sphere of public administration, the legislation, legal proceedings, office-work, in Armed Forces and law enforcement agencies, the international activity, language development in education and training in languages, scientific ensuring language development, language development in the sphere of culture and mass media and also health sector and service of the population.

Carrying out language policy has to promote preservation of civil consent in Kazakhstan, to strengthening of friendship between representatives of various ethnos and the people living in Kazakhstan, to maintaining stability and the world. Therefore the institutionalization of a state language has to have stage-by-stage, gradual character. The idea of giving to Kazakh of the status of a state language is capable to become a basis of the Kazakhstan patriotism and the national idea necessary for unity of Kazakhstan citizens as uniform nation. The Kazakhstan patriotism has to adopt the best lines of the American patriotism based on uniform nationality, freedom, independence for all citizens.

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Қазақстан Республикасы тіл саясатының негізгі бағыттары

Тіл қоғамның негізгі сипаттамаларының бірі болып табылып, коммуникативтік функцияны орындайды. Тілдерді қолданудың жиілігіне қарай тілдің қандай да бір тілдік бір немесе бірнеше ресми мәртебесі бар екені, ал кей тіл қоғамды сипаттау арқылы заңды құқығы жоқ тілдер қатарына жататындығы айтылды. Авторлар бұл мақаланы заманауи тәуелсіз Қазақстанның тілдік саясатының өзекті мәселелерінің біріне арнады. Қазақстан Республикасындағы тілдік саясаттың негізгі ерекшеліктерін қарастыра отырып, олар тілдік саясаттың негізгі бағыттарын, мәселелерді, жағымды және жағымсыз сәттерді сипаттайды. Мақалада тілдік саясат, тілдік жағдай, тілдік қатынас, қостілділік, көптілділік сияқты ұғымдар зерттелді. Қазақстандағы тілдік саясаты туралы зерттеулерге шолу жасалған.

Кілт сөздер: тілдік саясат, тілдік жағдай, білім беру, мемлекеттік тіл, ана тілі, даму, мәртебе, қостілділік, көптілділік.

Г.Ю. Аманбаева, Ш.Н. Исабек

Основные направления языковой политики Республики Казахстан

Язык, являясь одной из главных характеристик общества, выполняет коммуникативную функцию. По частоте употребления языка, по тому, какой язык де-юре наделен тем или иным официальным статусом, а де-факто порой не обладает законными правами, можно охарактеризовать рассматриваемое общество. Авторы посвятили настоящую статью одному из актуальнейших вопросов современного независимого Казахстана — языковой политике. Рассматривая основные особенности языковой политики в Республике Казахстан, исследователи намечают основные направления, проблемы, выявляющие сложности, возникающие в период реализации языковой политики, отмечают положительные результаты. Рассмотрены такие понятия, как языковая политика, языковая ситуация, двуязычие, полиязычие. Сделан обзор исследований, посвященных языковой политике Казахстана.

Ключевые слова: языковая политика, языковая ситуация, образование, государственный язык, родной язык, развитие, статус, двуязычие, полиязычие.

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