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IMPLEMENTATION OF LANGUAGE POLICY IN UKRAINE

*Smaglo N.**candidate of philological sciences**Associate Professor of Ukrainian and Foreign Languages of Vinnytsia National Agrarian University***Abstract**

Ukraine's language policy is quite different from the language situation of society. It does not ensure the social prestige of the state language and the implementation of its social functions. The main reason for this state of affairs is not only the lack of an effective state mechanism for regulating the language issue. Normalization of the language situation in modern Ukraine is hindered by excessive politicization of the language issue. And the current regulations in the state do not meet the requirements of state formation and only generate controversy over the language issue.

Keywords: language, state language policy, self-identification, state language, language situation, national language, Ukrainian language.

Formulation of the problem. At the present stage of Ukraine's development, there is a lot of controversy over the language issue. The severity of this problem necessitates consideration of its origins, evolution and current state. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that the language issue is quite complex, and an attempt to resolve it under certain circumstances may exacerbate the socio-political situation in the country. In addition, as noted by the authors of the monograph "Humanitarian Policy of the Ukrainian State in the Modern Period", understanding the importance of language policy for modern Ukraine is extremely relevant given the repeatedly declared course of European integration. Given the formation and expansion of a powerful supranational union, which is now the European Union, the importance of cultural and linguistic factors to preserve the national identity of European countries is a priority, because these factors will remain almost the last "private property" of nation states. In independent Ukraine, language policy remains declared, far from real.

It does not provide the social prestige of the state language, does not fill the whole paradigm of its social functions with real meaning. Involvement in language as an attribute of the state should take place in a natural way - it is family upbringing, upbringing in kindergartens, in secondary and higher educational institutions. The mass media, science, and education must cultivate the language, present the foundations of the spiritual culture of the Ukrainian people, and their national worldview in the unity of generations, in the continuity and renewal of the nation's cultural heritage. The main reason for language problems in Ukraine lies in the lack of an effective state mechanism for regulating the language issue. In the first years of our country's independence, such a mechanism existed - special state bodies and institutions were established, in particular, the State Department for State Language Policy within the State Committee for Nationalities and Migration and the Council for Language Policy under the President of Ukraine. Their activities were aimed at creating conditions for the development and functioning of the Ukrainian language as the state language in all spheres of public life, as well as the development and use of languages of national minorities of Ukraine, meeting the language needs of Ukrainians living abroad.

The ethnogenesis of Ukrainians is a history not only of the Ukrainian people, which does not take into account, but sometimes opposes all other ethnic components of the population living in Ukraine, and therefore was an organic part of the Ukrainian historical process. Most researchers consider the ethnogenesis of Ukrainians as a single stream, without understanding the nature and specifics of the contribution to its formation and development of different ethnic groups. It is clear that at certain historical stages Ukrainians had close contacts with other ethnic groups, which each time left its mark on traditional culture, language, anthropology, mentality, etc. The history of the Ukrainian people has repeatedly intersected with the history of other ethnic groups, including Polish, Russian, Jewish, Crimean Tatar, but scholars still do not have a holistic image of Ukrainian society in its historical retrospect. Thus, the history of Ukraine appears as a conglomeration of little interconnected ethnic communities. Ethnogenesis has certain spiritual dimensions and the spiritual factor that indirectly affects the ethno-landscape environment, gives grounds to talk about the nation-building function of language, which forms ethnic consciousness, which, in turn, ethnicizes the national worldview and culture.

Over the last decade, the Ukrainian language has undergone a qualitatively new stage of development - as one of the consequences of political democratization and socio-national uplift of public sentiment since the late 1980s, and especially, of course, in the conditions of state independence of Ukraine. It is manifested both in quantitative and qualitative aspects, in extensive and intensive dimensions - in changing both the breadth of functioning of the Ukrainian language in society and the completeness of its structure as such. Assessing the nature of these changes, it can be stated that the Ukrainian language is expanding in the social space with the simultaneous development of its pictorial and expressive capabilities. However, it is easy to see that in general the current state of the Ukrainian language is very ambiguous and often contradictory, its dynamics are not always and not equally in different spheres of life and in different regions of the country is progressive, and its perception in different circles of Ukrainian society is different. reaction. The state of the Ukrainian national language at its present stage is determined both by the general features of the language situation in the

country and by the state and trends in the development of its literary language. The first and main defining characteristic of the current language situation in Ukraine is, of course, the legislative consolidation of the status of the [single] state language in the Ukrainian language and, in this connection, the expansion of the field of its social functioning. This is especially noticeable in the areas of public language activities of government, office work, preschool education and secondary (to a much lesser extent higher) education, radio and television broadcasting, scientific terminology. Activities in the field of language policy intensified in the autumn of 1996 after the adoption of the new Constitution of Ukraine, in Article 10 of which the Ukrainian language was again (after the famous political battles within the Verkhovna Rada and abroad) declared the state language. During 1997, the Council for Language Policy under the President of Ukraine and the Department for the Implementation of Language Policy within the structure of the State Committee of Ukraine for Nationalities and Migration were established. A draft of a new law "On the development and use of languages in Ukraine" was prepared, and "Comprehensive measures for the comprehensive development and functioning of the Ukrainian language" were approved, which provide for a significant expansion of the functioning of the Ukrainian language as the state language.

On the basis of these Comprehensive Measures, the action "Let's pass our treasure - native language to our descendants" is also unfolding. Local regional and city state administrations, including in the east and south of the country, have adopted relevant resolutions aimed at implementing Article 10 of the Constitution - on further expanding the use of the state language in the work of state bodies, on translating office work into the state language, etc. etc.

Layering of ideological connotations of "one's own - another's", "patriotic - unpatriotic" and so on. accompany public discussion of various issues of the Ukrainian language and its relevance to Russian and Polish languages - its origin (with mythologized searches for its "golden age" in the prehistoric past), degree of development, the ratio of specific and borrowed features, literary norms, spelling, etc. etc. This is an inevitable consequence of its centuries-old stateless existence in a functionally impoverished state and under the powerful influence of foreign languages, and the influence of not one, but - in different territories - two developed Slavic languages, each of which was a model to be imitated and repulsed. for the purpose of self-preservation. For example, in discussions about the preservation or non-preservation of sound and, accordingly, the letter *r* in foreign words (general or general, etc.): supporters of "gekanya" accuse their opponents not of wanting to deviate from the sound norms of the Ukrainian language. (it would be uninteresting, because it is not political), but directly in the fact that they can not deviate from any Russian language, in the graphics of which there is no letter; Proponents of "hecking", in turn, began to accuse opponents of trying to impose the widespread use of the sound *r* in order to bring Ukrainian phonetics closer to Russian and Polish. Sticking political labels thus creates a boomerang effect, becomes

a double-edged sword, and makes the use of objective facts and scientific arguments unnecessary in the discussion. Simultaneously with the expansion of the social functioning of the Ukrainian language and as its direct continuation, important processes take place in the very structure of the language.

On the one hand, the processes of further development of functional styles of literary language, especially journalistic, official-business and scientific, production and technical nomenclature, to a lesser extent - confessional style, military language, were significantly intensified. The Ukrainian language, developing and polishing itself, is gradually filling various niches of the gigantic social organism that is the life of the state. On the other hand, in parallel with this, the shifts in the normative basis of literary language became noticeable - a complex of phenomena that is complex in nature and far from unambiguous in terms of its assessment.

Today, the Ukrainian language, like most of the developed literary languages of the world, has a happy combination of the status of the state language of an independent country and a fully developed and codified structure. The process of its implementation in all spheres of public life is already irreversible, and the task of state, public and scientific institutions is tactful, balanced, but consistent and steady real provision of the relevant provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine.

The statehood of the Ukrainian language is a stabilizing factor in strengthening the unity of Ukrainian society, the identification of citizens as part of the nation, a factor of sovereignty and security of the state. That is why the priority of language policy in Ukraine should be the establishment and development of the Ukrainian language as the state - the determining factor and the main feature of the identity of the Ukrainian nation, which historically lives in Ukraine, makes up the vast majority of its population. . Without the full functioning of the Ukrainian language as the state language in all regions of Ukraine, the Ukrainian nation is threatened with the loss of the status and role of the titular and state-building nation. The idea of bilingualism will not contribute to the ethno-political stabilization of society in the case of their constitutional consolidation in Ukraine.

The assertion of the Ukrainian language as the state language should be addressed in the context of state institutionalization, forming a state-administrative mechanism for ensuring language policy, which prevents speculation on language policy issues, which are often caused by cultural or ethnocultural context.

It is obvious in our Ukrainian language situation that the Ukrainian language can fully develop only in Ukraine, while Russian has its "base" not in Ukraine, but in Russia, as Hungarian - in Hungary, Polish - in Poland and so on. It is also obvious that in Ukraine the Ukrainian language - the language of the so-called "title", indigenous and most numerous nation - is not fully present in public life. It has been pushed to the periphery of the media, scientific life, and ultimately urban life, with the exception of the cities of Western Ukraine. At the same time, we would like to note that the prob-

lem of spreading the functioning of the Ukrainian language as the state language is not related to the liquidation of the Ukrainian-Russian agreement. Bilingual, trilingual or multilingualism in itself is not a social or cultural problem. Knowledge of several languages has never harmed the national culture. Multilingualism gives powerful impetus to cultural development. The threat to the Ukrainian language, as before, is not the Ukrainian-Russian bilingualism, but the dominance of Russian-speaking culture in Ukraine due to its great resources and historical tradition. Therefore, the urgent tasks of the state language policy include the introduction of language planning aimed at protecting and maintaining the state language, the prospects for future overcoming of the deformations of postcolonial linguistic and cultural development of the country:

1) Ensuring the comprehensive development and functioning of the Ukrainian language as the state language in all spheres of public life throughout Ukraine by adopting a new law on the status of the state language in the country;

2) Stimulating the recognition and respect of the entire Ukrainian society for the state language and the languages of all nationalities living in Ukraine;

3) Clear definition in the legislation of Ukraine of the concepts "state language", "national language", "native language", "national minority", "places of contact compact residence", "ethnic minority", "indigenous people".

4) Guaranteeing full and equal participation of citizens of Ukraine belonging to different ethnolinguistic communities in all spheres of life of Ukrainian society.

5) Recognition of the multiethnic nature of Ukrainian society.

Free mastery of the Ukrainian (state) language by representatives of national minorities as the language of their citizenship is a guarantee of unity and stability of society. The functioning of the state language must be combined with a careful attitude towards the languages of national minorities. At the same time, the state status of the Ukrainian language is incompatible with propaganda aimed at introducing a second state language, any form of regional linguistic autonomy, because, as the European and world experience of state-building

shows, there is no country where two state (official) languages.

Conclusions from the study. Thus, given the current language situation in Ukraine and its historical complexity, the implementation of program plans requires specific state mechanisms for implementing state language policy, the development of which should be entrusted to the State Body for Language Policy, which should be created in both the legislative and executive systems of Ukraine. authorities. Our further research will be aimed at developing the main functions and tasks of this body and its ways of interaction with other government agencies.

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