

Igor Korolyov

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine

Svitlana Grytsenko

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine

ECOLINGUISTIC MODE IN THE LANGUAGE POLICY OF UKRAINE¹

Summary. The national language is not only an important component of the internal policy of the state but also an integral factor in interstate relations. It is one of the elements and indicators of geopolitical transformations. In the sociocultural space of Ukraine, the issue of implementing an effective language policy is relevant in the context of the development of statehood and the implementation of the European integration strategy. The language situation in modern Ukraine is defined by sociolinguists as bilingual because two languages “compete” in communicative, social (demographic), and other aspects on the territory of Ukraine – Ukrainian and Russian. In the implementation of modern state language policy, it is necessary to take into account the specifics of the functioning of the national language in a global multicultural continuum. The latter is being asserted as a result of the rapid development of information technologies, as well as the emergence of common challenges for the world community, in particular those related to the COVID-19 pandemic, when the remote intercultural method of communication became dominant for the first time in the history of humanity. The purpose of this study is to analyze the social ecolinguistic mode of the language policy of Ukraine, largely determining the trends in the dynamics of the language situation, because it makes it possible to record, predict and control changes in the structure and status of the language. The problem of the ecology of the Ukrainian language actualizes the creation in Ukraine of a nationwide structure – the Council under the President of Ukraine on the Ukrainian language as a reliable platform both for scientifically sound resolution of issues of language dynamics (Hrytsenko, 2021) and for putting into practice the results of these developments, reducing the distance between the formation new ideas and their implementation.

Keywords: ecolinguistic mode; sociolinguistics; language policy; linguistic situation in Ukraine; Ukrainian as the State language.

Introduction

The Ukrainian language is an inseparable attribute of the Ukrainian statehood, which retains its historical succession from the Kyiv era. The language issue is constantly present in the national-cultural and political struggle of the Ukrainian people for their state and preservation of identity. In the stateless period,

¹ The article has been prepared within the scope of the scientific project “Ecolinguistic Modes of Discursive Space of Ukraine in the European Multicultural Continuum” (registration number 2020.02/0241, “Leading and young scientists research support”) with the support of the National Research Foundation of Ukraine.

the Ukrainian language represented the absence of the Ukrainian state as the main form of integration, consolidation, and existence of the ethnic nation. As a determining factor and the main feature of the Ukrainian national identity, the Ukrainian language, due to its embedded nation-building code, is a basic component of the Ukrainian statehood as well as its basis (Decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine of July 14, 2021).

At the present stage of the Ukrainian language development, the solution to the issue of language/speech ecology and the ecological nature of the discursive space of Ukraine, in general, remains relevant (Ukrainian Language and European Linguistic and Cultural Context, 2019; Language Legislation and Language Policy: Ukraine, Europe, and the World, 2019). The thesis about the interaction, interplay, and interdependence of natural and social dominants of language and speech as formants of eco linguistic modes of the European / world multicultural continuum has been postulated recently. Problematic issues of Ukrainian language policy correlate primarily with the specific social dominants acquired during historical development, which affect the ecology of the national discursive space, as well as formation, protection, preservation of linguistic and cultural identity, and self-identification.

In this perspective, modern Ukraine needs to elaborate a system of linguistic and environmental security, aimed at multi-vector protection and development of the Ukrainian language, including its purity, accuracy, integrity, and consistency in performing basic functions, as well as its image promotion and prestige in all spheres of Ukrainian society.

The corresponding supertask is determined by Ukraine's deepening integration processes into the European multicultural space, within which it is important to identify, systematize, parameterize and model those natural and social dominants of language and speech that contribute to the development, preservation, and security of the national language. In fact, the multidimensional relationship of biological (natural) dominants of language, which are, as a rule, universal for humanity / Homo Sapiens, with social ones which appear under global (multicultural) / national (monocultural) environment (society) indicates the appropriate nature of the relationship between biological and social both in language and speech. Thus, language policy acts as a regulator of the functioning of eco linguistic modes of the national discursive space.

It also contributes to creating a legal framework, which ensures language rights and freedoms and regulates language responsibilities, directly contributes to the formation of ecological national discursive space, as well as prevents 'linguistic and ecological disaster' (Likhachev, 1979), and protects against the spread of 'speech anti culture' (Salimovskiy, 2012). The current trend of ecological life primarily provides its security, and the language as a natural and social phenomenon is one of the components of the geopolitical state security.

Language as Component of Geopolitical Security of State

In the life of each country, language is not only an important component of domestic policy but also an actively used factor in interstate relations, which has been an element of geopolitics for a long time. The ecology of the national discursive space is provided with the harmonious functioning and development of language, which within the humanitarian area serves as the most important factor in the national security of the state. Article No. 6 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Fundamentals of National Security of Ukraine" declares, "ensuring the development and functioning of the Ukrainian language as the state language in all spheres of public life throughout Ukraine" is a priority task to preserve national interests (On the Fundamentals of National Security of Ukraine: Law of Ukraine of June 19, 2003).

The above-mentioned fundamental principles were approved by the decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, which stressed that the threat to the Ukrainian language is equal to the threat to the national security of Ukraine, the existence of the Ukrainian nation, and its state because of language is a kind of a nation code. Without full functioning of the Ukrainian language in all areas of public life in Ukraine, the Ukrainian nation is under threat of the loss of status and role of the titular and state-building nation, which is equivalent to the threat of disappearance of Ukraine from the political map. In this context, it is necessary to operate with the notion of *the ecological nature of the national discursive space*, in which the Ukrainian language is the final condition (*conditio sine qua non*) of the statehood of Ukraine and its unity. Any encroachment on the legal status of the Ukrainian language as

the state language on the territory of Ukraine is inadmissible, as it violates the constitutional order of the state and threatens national security.

According to Makarets, with proper state support, the national language realizes its symbolic, identification, and unifying functions, the risk of separatist sentiments decreases in society, and the level of information security of the state increases. Otherwise, society cannot avoid linguistic conflicts (Makarets, 2019), which are never “purely linguistic”, because “social cracks are usually detected”. In such a case, the language, being so symbolic for cultural groups belonging in general, can be easily and mistakenly abused as being the cause of arguments in society (Fishman, 2009). The European experience of language policy (including the post-Soviet countries – Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia) (Cherednychenko, 2019; Ponomarenko, 2019; Taranenko, 2019) indicates that the state language plays an extremely important role – to be a linguistic integrator of society, a safeguard of environmental discursive space, a means of interethnic understanding in society, especially if a society is not mono-cultural, - national, as it is in Ukraine.

The researchers describe the language situation in modern Ukraine as bilingual because two communicatively and demographically powerful languages dominate (“compete”) in Ukraine (Ruda, 2012) – Ukrainian and Russian, which for a long time has affected the ecology of language consciousness of citizens, whose speech behavior, in turn, corresponds for the environmental friendliness of the national discursive space. These are primarily those variants of the Ukrainian language (in particular, Surzhik), which expand the scope of use and are more often met in institutional discursive practices of national communicative behavior, which directly or indirectly violates natural and social dominants in the ecology of the Ukrainian continuum.

The ecological nature of the discursive space of Ukraine depends on the language situation in Ukraine in general and its regions in particular; it is characterized by significant territorial heterogeneity. According to the All-Ukrainian Census of 2001 (All-Ukrainian Population Census, 2001), the most numerous nationalities living in Ukraine are Ukrainians (77.8%), Russians (17.3), Belarusians (0.6%), Moldovans (0.5%), and Crimean Tatars (0.5%), Bulgarians (0.4%), Hungarians (0.3%), Romanians (0.3%), Polish (0.3%), Jews (0.2%), Armenians (0.2%), Greeks (0.2%), Tatars (0.2%), Gypsies

(0.1%), Azerbaijanis (0.1%), Georgians (0.1%), Germans (0.1 %), Gagauz (0.1%), etc.

The Constitutional Court of Ukraine emphasizes that in the absence of adequate protection of own ethnocultural identity, 'the indigenous peoples of Ukraine are usually in a less favorable and more vulnerable position, and therefore they need protection from the state in which they live' (Decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine of July 14, 2021). The largest national minority in Ukraine is the Russians, due to a number of factors, namely:

- To the end of the 19th century the number of Russians on the territory of Ukraine increased due to the influx of military, officials of the administrative and judicial system, landowners, resettled bondmen, merchants, traders, as well as workers involved in heavy industry in the East;
- In the first half of the 20th century there was a strong migration of Russians to Ukrainian administrative and industrial centers (according to 1926, Russians accounted for 25% of the urban population of Ukraine (2 million 667 thousand)). We can note that this trend continued during the Soviet era, as evidenced by Halushko (2013): the number of Russians in Ukraine in 1959 was 7 million 98 thousand, in 1970 – 9 million 126 thousand, in 1979 – 10 million 471 thousand, in 1989 – 11 million 355 thousand;
- Simultaneously with the increase in the number of Russians in Ukraine in the first half of the 20th century there was deliberate deportation of the Ukrainian population to Siberia, the Volga region, and Kazakhstan. Western Ukraine alone survived four waves of deportations (1939–1953), for which 180,000 people were forcibly deported (Bazhan, 2004; Luchakivska, 2011).

Modern Ukraine is a unitary state in which there are no objective preconditions for the introduction of official bilingualism. According to the decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, propaganda or other practical activities aimed at the legal introduction of the second state language in Ukraine are incompatible with the constitutionally defined status of the Ukrainian language as the state

language. The actual making of Ukrainian-Russian bilingualism in any area of public communication as well as the proclamation of Ukrainian dialects as separate languages are also dissonant with the Ukrainian language status. That is why the Ukrainian-centric language policy should promote a harmonious balance of natural and social dominants of the linguistic eco-consciousness of Ukrainian citizens, whose communicative behavior will ensure the environmental friendliness of the national discursive space.

Ethnolinguistic Situation in Modern Ukraine

The progress of civilization with the state strategy of European integration and the socio-political situation in Ukraine in the last decade has had a great influence on the formation of the modern Ukrainian ethnolinguistic landscape. Therefore, it intensified, in particular, the processes of internal and external migration. As a result, the number of Ukrainians who declared their Ukrainian nationality increased – to 90.6% of the 14,000 respondents (data from the Center for Social and Marketing Research “SOCIS” and “Ukrainian Center for Economic and Political Studies named after Oleksander Razumkov”). In 2017, the Gorshenin Institute and the Representation of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation conducted all-Ukrainian research “Ukrainian Society and European Values”, which showed a similar result, namely: 92.6% of Ukrainians identify themselves as Ukrainian and 5.5% – as Russian (Ukrainian society and European values: A report on the results of a sociological study, 2017).

It is complicated to define the language situation in Ukraine with certainty: it is connected “on the one hand, with Ukrainian-Russian bilingualism, on the other – with the asymmetry of national and linguistic self-determination of Ukrainians” (Makarets, 2019, p. 34). In particular, 67.5% of the population of Ukraine consider Ukrainian to be their *mother tongue*, 29.6% of the population indicated Russian and 2.9% indicated other languages as their *mother tongues* (according to the All-Ukrainian census of 2001). We observe that not all Ukrainians defined their national language as their *mother tongue*: ‘Russian was called a mother tongue not only by ethnic Russians but also by a significant part of other national minorities and representatives of the titular nation’ (Makarets, 2019, p. 35).

The ambiguity of the concept of *mother tongue*, which is not identified with the concepts of the *language of everyday communication* and *the language which a resident of Ukraine masters the best*, allows scientists to create only a general idea of the real language situation in the country. In modern Ukraine, "linguistic and cultural assimilation is ahead of ethnic" (Danylevska, 2019, p. 34). It can be evidenced by the results of a survey in the frame of a project "Bi- and multilingualism between conflict intensification and conflict resolution. Ethno-linguistic conflicts, language politics and contact situations in post-Soviet Ukraine and Russia". According to this survey, 64.1% of respondents qualified the Ukrainian language as their mother tongue, 17.1% – Russian, 17.4% – Ukrainian and Russian at the same time, and 0.8 % – other languages (Masenko, 2018, 20). Makarets emphasizes the territorial, demographic and communicative asymmetry of the language situation in modern Ukraine, and also points up that such indicators as age, level of education, place (region) of residence, the sphere of communication, etc. significantly affect the distribution of Ukrainian-speaking and Russian-speaking population in the state (Makarets, 2019).

In particular, numerous opinion polls conducted in Ukraine in the last five years show that 50.5% of respondents speak only Ukrainian at home, 24% use Russian, 24% - Russian and Ukrainian, and 1.3% – other languages. The language situation in different regions of Ukraine also differs significantly, in particular in the West, 91.6% of respondents call Ukrainian their native language, in the Center the percentage is 80.8%, in the North – 67.5%, in the East – 25.8%, in the South – 29.5% (Danylevska, 2019, p. 38).

It should be noted that today Russian, due to its spread and dominance, has remained the most widely used language of national minorities for several centuries. Therefore, there is no reason to believe that its functioning in Ukraine is under threat. The volume of the real use of Russian in Ukraine in many indicators is equal to or higher than the use of the state language that directly affects the ecology of the national discursive space, which forms the language / communicative consciousness of citizens and which may cause displacement of the Ukrainian language on the functional periphery.

Assessing the language situation in Ukraine, Radevych-Vynnytsky denied the existence of *bilingualism*. He pointed to the phenomenon of *diglossia*,

as the Russian language has long been qualified as “more learned”, “more stately”, “more official”, “more progressive”, and “more prestigious” (Radevych-Vynnytsky, 2009). The Ukrainian language was recognized as the “main” in colloquial and artistic subcodes, and the Russian subcode dominated in a scientific and technical style, sports, production, and tourism. Burda qualifies the language situation in Ukraine as *partial diglos bilingualism* (with the dominance of one of the languages in certain communicative situations) (Burda, 2002; Matveieva, 2018).

Thus, the ethnolinguistic situation of modern Ukraine affects the ecology of the national communicative space, the modal organization of which can regulate the tools of language policy.

Language Policy in Ukraine: Stages of Formation

The idea of conscious intervention in the language situation of the state is not new in the world, which testifies to the importance of social dominants in regulating the eco linguistic modes of the national discursive space. Thus, Baudouin de Courtenay (1963) pointed to the “expediency of an organized conscious policy on language”.

Ohienko (1936) claimed that “native language policy is as old as the world itself because it has emerged since people first began to create organized communities. [...] Every nation developed a certain real practice to provide its native and literary language with the best and easiest development, so as not to bring them the slightest damage and the shortest delay in their development. Without a well-developed native language, national consciousness does not exist, not having such consciousness, we have no nation, and the unconscious nation has no statehood as the highest public organization in which it receives the fullest opportunity for its comprehensive development and manifestation. [...] Because the native language is the most important ground on which a nation grows and prospers spiritually, the native language policy is the most important policy of any nation, which every intellectual must know intending to be a nation’s conscious member, and if they want their nation to become strong” (Ohienko, 1936, p. 3-5). The relevant opinion of the Ukrainian

scientist leads to certain generalizations related to understanding the importance of language ecology and speech at the cognitive level when the degree of ecological language / communicative consciousness of a certain linguistic culture is a determining factor in the nation-building process. It is a precondition to the formation of citizens' state thinking and consolidating their efforts to create, maintain, develop, and protect their state.

During the years of Ukraine's independence, the "language issue" was manipulatively used in the political sphere to polarize the Ukrainian electorate, and intensify contradictions and imbalance in society. The language situation in Ukraine was characterized by significant fluctuations between a relatively calm life and aggravation, up to active protests, which arose because of both natural and artificial preconditions. For the ecology of the national discursive space of Ukraine from 1991-to 2009, the achievement of a "linguistic-political balance" (Besters-Dilger, 2010) in the issues of Ukrainization and ensuring the rights of national minorities was significantly important. Since 2010, the issue of the official status of the Ukrainian and Russian languages has moved to the legislative level. In particular, in the State Budget of Ukraine for 2011, the expenditures under the article "ensuring the development and use of the Ukrainian language" were reduced by 4 times, and since 2012 such an article has disappeared totally; instead, spending on supporting regional and minority languages has increased tenfold.

In 2012, despite public outrage, the law "on the principles of state language policy: Law of Ukraine of 03.07.12 No. 5029-VI" was adopted (declared unconstitutional in 2018). It declared that "the obligation to use the state language or promote its use in a particular area of public life should not be interpreted as denying or diminishing the right to use regional or minority languages in the relevant field and the territories of distribution" (Law on the Principles of State Language Policy, 2012). The relevant norm allowed local authorities in a large territory of Ukraine to give the Russian language the status of a regional official language, which affected the ecology of the national language discursive space and further promotion of the idea of "two languages – one nation" at the state level.

According to the director of the Institute of the Ukrainian Language of

the NAS of Ukraine, Pavlo Hrytsenko, the linguistic dominance of a foreign language, the replacement – completely or largely – of the language of an indigenous nation with the language of the new ethnic group, is considered language colonization. It goes far beyond the limits of a language as a means of communication and it is accompanied by the formation in the society of a different worldview, a diverse picture of the world, and a different mentality, and then – truncation, loss of depth, eventually the transformation of historical memory, changing the model of ethnic self-awareness of the natives (Hrytsenko, 2021). Therefore, the question “whose language is it in the country?” in its content is close to another rhetorical question – “who are we?” The scientist's opinion confirms the significant potential of social dominants for the formation of cognitive base and constants of language / communicative consciousness of citizens of a certain country, which, in turn, are elements of speech behavior, implemented in the national discursive space and reflect its environmental friendliness.

In 2015, due to the socio-political reorientation of the state strategy aimed mainly at European integration, the vector of the state language policy was changing and the Council for National Unity was created. It actively cooperates with various organizations to implement innovations aimed at improving the language situation in the country. During the period 2016–2018, quotas for radio and television were introduced in Ukraine, which contributed to the monitoring of TV channels and radio stations for compliance with language norms and the growth of the Ukrainian language on air.

In 2019, the Verkhovna Rada adopted a new law “On ensuring the functioning of the Ukrainian language as the state language: Law of Ukraine of April 25, 2019, No. 2704-VIII” (2019), which has advantages over the previous two, in particular:

- 1) the status of the state language has become the subject of legal regulation; the language rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities are spelled out separately (the opinion on the need for a draft and further adoption of a separate law on national minority languages is currently being discussed in the professional environment and among the public). This helped to avoid manipulation of the status of

- the Ukrainian language as the state language;
- 2) the law proclaims the obligation of all citizens to speak the state language; describes the mechanisms of state provision of conditions for learning the Ukrainian language;
 - 3) the procedure for determining the levels of mastery of the state language is unified;
 - 4) there are clearly defined state bodies (National Commission for State Language Standards, Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language), which are tasked to develop state language standards and monitor the implementation of the law;
 - 5) mechanisms for monitoring the compliance with the law are noted;
 - 6) the procedure for applying sanctions in case of violation of the law is determined.

Socio-political fluctuations and strategic reorientation of state vectors in independent Ukraine cause permanent attention to the social status of the language; it is contrary to the ideology of language insignificance in today's life of the Ukrainian ethnic society. The emergence of legislative initiatives and documents which regulate the language issue testifies to the state strategy not only in the functioning of the Ukrainian language at the present stage but also in modeling its development, spreading its use, as well as its image popularization, and prestige. We can note that exactly the state vision of language policy with a mandatory algorithm and tools for implementing any legislative initiatives can provide a sufficient level of environmental friendliness to the national discursive space. Hrytsenko evidences it: "Miscalculations in determining the evolution of language life of the state, choice of means of approving its new language code are very expensive for society. Sometimes this leads not only to the loss of the dominant position of the nation's language creator but also to the mass rejection of the mother tongue, to self-identification with another language world, another nation's priorities and values, as well as identification with the historical memory of another nation" (Hrytsenko, 2021, p. 23, translation of the quote by I.K. and S.G.).

Conclusions

In the humanitarian area of the socio-political continuum of Ukraine, the role of the Ukrainian language as a factor in Ukrainian state formation and consolidation of society and one of the factors of self-identification, protection, and preservation of linguistic and cultural identity is growing.

Under such conditions, there is a need to create a powerful nationwide structure in Ukraine – *the Council on the Ukrainian language under the President of Ukraine*. According to the Head of the Institute of the Ukrainian Language of NAS of Ukraine Hrytsenko (2021), the Council should become a reliable platform for both scientifically based study of language construction and operational implementation of the results, having reduced the distance between the formation of new ideas and their implementation. Actions and recommendations of such structure, which will be provided with managerial, organizational, financial, and media support, are not likely to be voluntarily disregarded but will become mandatory. The activities of the Council of the Ukrainian Language should be based on real information about the language situation in different regions, ensuring the language needs of national minorities and indigenous peoples.

With the formation and implementation of a consistent language policy in the country, which aims to elevate the role of the Ukrainian language, the role of linguistic works increases significantly – more broadly – eco- and sociolinguistic research, as the lack of such fundamental works opens space for speculative manipulations due to political whims.

The Ukrainian scientific space needs transformation of the priorities of linguistic research, where the history of the Ukrainian language, its folk dialect base, as well as the sociology of language should take a prominent place to ensure the ecology of the national discursive space of the state. The fundamentality of historical studies provides a scientifically balanced, non-debatable solution to many problems of the current language state, the codification of the literary standard, the ecology of the national language, and the rise of the culture of language use. This will contribute to the nationalization of the Ukrainian language, and the realization of its role as an important factor in state formation.

References

- All-Ukrainian Population Census. (2001). *State Statistics Committee of Ukraine*. <https://bit.ly/3MNeMpA>
- Baudouin de Courtenay, I. A. (1963). *Selected works on common linguistics*. V.1. (pp. 12–13). Publishing of Science Academy USSR.
- Bazhan, O. G. (2004). Deportations in retrospect of Ukrainian history. *Encyclopedia of the History of Ukraine: Vol.2: G-D*. Smoliy V. A. (chairperson) and oth. (Eds.), *NAS of Ukraine*. Institute of History of Ukraine.
- Besters-Dilger, J. (2010). Strengths and Weaknesses of the European Charter of Regional and Minority Languages: Western European Report. *Movoznavstvo, 1*, 94–99.
- Burda, T. M. (2002). *Language behavior of the individual in the conditions of Ukrainian-Russian bilingualism (youth environment of Kyiv)*: author's ref. dis. Ph.D. Kyiv.
- Cherednychenko, O. (2019). Language Constants in Education Politics and Legislation of Europe and America. In B. M. Azhniuk (Ed.), *Language Legislation and Language Policy: Ukraine, Europe, and the World*. (pp. 97–116). Vydavnychiy dim Dmytra Buraho.
- Danylevska, O. M. (2019). *Ukrainian language in the Ukrainian school at the beginning of the 20th century: sociolinguistic essays*. (pp. 34, 38). Publishing House "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy".
- Decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine of July 14, 2021 (№1-r / 2021)*. (2021). <https://bit.ly/3KGucdS>
- Fishman, J. (2009). *Do not leave your language at its fate: Hidden status intentions in corpus planning language policy* [Translated from English by O. Gurtz] (pp.82–83). Kyiv: "KIS".
- Halushko, K. Ju. (2013). Russians in Ukraine. *Encyclopedia of the History of Ukraine: Vol.10: Book 1*. V. A. Smoliy et al. (Eds.). NAS of Ukraine. Institute of History of Ukraine. <https://bit.ly/37iBmrb>
- Hrytsenko, P. Y. (2021). Ukrainian Language as a Factor of State Formation: Scientific Principles and Models of Implementation. Transcript of scientific report at the meeting of the Presidium of NAS of Ukraine, January 20, 2021. *Visnyk of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, 2*.

- <https://doi.org/10.15407/vsn2021.02.022>
- Korolyov, I. (2021). Ecolinguistic Modes: Natural and Social Dominants. *Logos*, 106, 100–108.
- Law on the Principles of State Language Policy: Law of Ukraine of July 03, 2012, № 5029-VI.* (2012). <https://bit.ly/3ywXsS7>
- Language Legislation and Language Policy: Ukraine, Europe, and the World.* (2019). B.M. Azhniuk (Ed.). Vydavnychiy dim Dmytra Buraho.
- Likhachev, D. S. (1979). Ecology of Culture, *Moscow*, 7, 173–179.
- Luchakivska, I. L. (2011). Soviet deportation and resettlement actions in 1939–1941. *Naukovi zapysky Ternopilskoho natsionalnoho pedahohichnoho universytetu im. V. Hnatiuka. Serii: Istorii*, 2, 62–65.
- Makarets, Y. (2019). *Status and State of the Ukrainian Language in Independent Ukraine: Sociolinguistic Dimension* (pp. 7, 34–35). LAT & K.
- Masenko, L. (2018). Language Conflict in Ukraine: Ways to Solve. *Ukrainian language*, 2, 20.
- Matveieva, N. (2018). Functioning of Bilingualism and Digloss in the Capital of Ukraine. *Language: Classical – Modern – Postmodern*, 4, 142–154. <https://bit.ly/3sCDxxg>
- Ohienko, I. (1936). *The Science of Native Language Responsibilities: A Native Language Catechism for Teachers, Pen Workers, and Clergy, Lawyers, Students and Citizenship* (pp. 3–5). Printing House Ottziv Vasilian.
- On ensuring the functioning of the Ukrainian language as the state language: Law of Ukraine of April 25, 2019, № 2704-VIII.* (2019). <https://bit.ly/3se7ljm>
- On the Fundamentals of National Security of Ukraine: Law of Ukraine of June 19, 2003, №964-IV.* (2003). *Official bulletin of Ukraine*, №29. <https://bit.ly/3sdq7HE>
- Ponomarenko, V. (2019). Linguistic Map of Europe and Multilingualism. In B. M. Azhniuk (Ed.), *Language Legislation and Language Policy: Ukraine, Europe, and the World* (pp. 241–250). Vydavnychiy dim Dmytra Buraho.
- Radevych-Vynnytsky, Y. (2009). Bilingualism and Diglossia in the Ukrainian Language Situation. *Scientific Bulletin of Chernivtsi University*, Vol. 475–477 – Slavic Philology, 242.

- Ruda, O. G. (2012). *The Language Issue as an Object of Manipulative Strategies in Modern Ukrainian Political Discourse*. NAS of Ukraine. Institute of Ukrainian Language.
- Salimovskiy, V. A. (2012). Culture of Speech and Speech Anticulture. *Speech science: general questions, mass communication* (pp. 35–63). St. Petersburg: http://jf.spbu.ru/upload/files/file_1354569365_8097.pdf
- Taranenko, O. (2019). State Language Policy and Control by the State of Literary Language (in Post-Socialist Countries). In B. M. Azhniuk (Ed.), *Language Legislation and Language Policy: Ukraine, Europe, and the World* (pp. 50–96). Vydavnychiy dim Dmytra Buraho.
- Ukrainian Language and European Linguistic and Cultural Context*. (2019). B. M. Azhniuk (Ed.). Vydavnychiy dim Dmytra Buraho.
- Ukrainian society and European values: a report on the results of a sociological study*. (2017). Kyiv. <https://bit.ly/3simLmL>

Igor Korolyov

Kyjivo Taraso Ševčenkos nacionalinis universitetas, Ukraina
korolyovigor@gmail.com

Svitlana Grytsenko

Kyjivo Taraso Ševčenkos nacionalinis universitetas, Ukraina
ap730518@gmail.com

EKOLINGVISTINIS REŽIMAS UKRAINOS KALBŲ POLITIKOJE

Santrauka. Nacionalinė kalba – ne tik svarbi valstybės vidaus politikos sudedamoji dalis, bet ir neatsiejamas tarpvalstybinių santykių veiksnys, vienas iš geopolitinių transformacijų elementų ir rodiklių. Ukrainos sociokultūrinėje erdvėje veiksmingos kalbų politikos įgyvendinimo klausimas aktualus šalies valstybingumo plėtros ir Europos integracijos strategijos įgyvendinimo kontekste. Kalbų situaciją šiuolaikinėje Ukrainoje sociolingvistai apibrėžia kaip dvikalbę, nes Ukrainos teritorijoje komunikaciniais, socialiniais (demografiniais) ir kitais aspektais „konkuruoja“ dvi kalbos – ukrainiečių ir rusų. Įgyvendinant šiuolaikinę valstybinės kalbų politiką būtina atsižvelgti į nacionalinės kalbos veikimo specifiką pasauliniame daugiakultūriame kontinuumo, kuris susiformavo dėl sparčios informacinių technologijų plėtros; taip pat dėl pastaraisiais metais pasaulio bendruomenei tekusių iššūkių, ypač susijusių su COVID-19 pandemija, kai pirmą kartą žmonijos istorijoje ėmė dominuoti nuotolinis tarpkultūrinis bendravimo metodas. Šio tyrimo tikslas – išanalizuoti Ukrainos kalbų politikos socialinį ekolingvistinį režimą bei nustatyti kalbų situacijos dinamikos tendencijas, kurios leidžia fiksuoti, numatyti ir kontroliuoti kalbos struktūros ir statuso pokyčius. Ukrainiečių kalbos ekologijos problema paspartino sukurti naują nacionalinės reikšmės struktūrinį vienetą – Ukrainiečių kalbos tarybą prie Ukrainos Prezidento – kaip patikimą platformą tiek kalbos dinamikos klausimams mokliškai pagrįstai spręsti (Hrytsenko, 2021), tiek šių pokyčių rezultatams įgyvendinti mažinant atotrūkį tarp naujų idėjų generavimo ir įgyvendinimo.

Pagrindinės sąvokos: ekolingvistinis režimas; sociolingvistika; kalbų politika; kalbos situacija Ukrainoje; ukrainiečių kaip valstybinė kalba.

Ігор Корольов

Київський національний університет імені Тараса Шевченка
korolyovigor@gmail.com

Світлана Гриценко

Київський національний університет імені Тараса Шевченка
ar730518@gmail.com

ЕКОЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ МОДУС У МОВНІЙ ПОЛІТИЦІ УКРАЇНИ

Анотація. Національна мова є не тільки важливою складовою внутрішньої політики держави, а й невід'ємним чинником міждержавних відносин, одним із елементів та індикаторів геополітичних трансформацій. У соціокультурному просторі України питання здійснення ефективної мовної політики актуальне в контексті розвитку державності та реалізації євроінтеграційної стратегії. Відповідно до статті шостої Закону України «Про основи національної безпеки України», «забезпечення розвитку та функціонування української мови як державної у всіх сферах суспільного життя на всій території України» є пріоритетним завданням для збереження національних інтересів. Мовна ситуація у сучасній Україні соціолінгвістами визначається як білінгвальна, оскільки на території України «конкурують» у комунікативному, соціальному (демографічному) та інших аспектах дві мови – українська та російська. Складність мовної ситуації в Україні обумовлена також і її територіальною та етнічною неоднорідністю. У реалізації сучасної державної мовної політики необхідно враховувати специфіку функціонування національної мови в умовах глобального мультикультурного континууму. Формування останнього відбувається в результаті стрімкого розвитку інформаційних технологій, що дозволяють нівелювати фактори місця та часу дискурсивного простору, а також появи спільних для світової спільноти викликів, зокрема пов'язаних з пандемією COVID-19, коли дистанційний міжкультурний спосіб спілкування вперше в історії людства став домінуючим. Мета статті – охарактеризувати соціальний еколінгвістичний модус мовної політики України, який багато в чому визначає тенденції в динаміці мовної ситуації, що дозволяє фіксувати, прогнозувати (проектувати) та контролювати зміни структури та статусу мови. Проблема екології української мови актуалізує створення в Україні загальнодержавної структури – Ради з питань мовної політики при Президентові України – надійної платформи для обґрунтованого в науковому ракурсі вирішення питань мовної динаміки (П. Гриценко) та втілення в практику результатів відповідних напрацювань з метою скорочення дистанції між формуванням нових ідей та їх впровадженням у життя.

Ключові слова: еколінгвістичний модус; соціолінгвістика; мовна політика; мовна ситуація в Україні; українська мова як державна.