

Language Politics in the Republic of Kazakhstan: History, Problems and Prospect

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ABSTRACT

The research aims at global analysis of language politics in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Using comparative historical method and method of actualization, the authors examine achievements and shortcomings of the language politics of the Soviet state in order to understand the modern language situation in the Republic. The results show that one of the problems arising in the process of language politics implementation is descent of government control in approved legislative acts fulfillment and in ineffective financial funds granted by the state budget for actions in the field of language politics disbursement. In general, the authors have drawn a conclusion that country's language policy is not effective enough. The study determines the optimal way of improving the country's language policy is the maintaining of the balance between intention to raise the status of Kazakh language and state support for other ethnic languages in the Republic. The practical value is that the study may be asked for comparative analysis of language politics pattern of Republic Kazakhstan and other countries. The submissions also can be regarded as a basis of practical recommendations for language politics improvement.

KEYWORDS

The Republic of Kazakhstan, language politics, Russification, Kazakhization, mono speech

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Introduction

Revival and strengthening of spirituality, steady development of the society as an opened system allow examining the state language as basis of language politics of the state (Arel, 2002). According to this fact, language politics as strategically important part of domestic policy of Kazakhstan has to solve important questions about state language regulation and its positions consolidation (Dave, 1996).

September, 22, was announced as the Republic of Kazakhstan People Language Day according to the decree of the President N. Nazarbayev in 1998. Thus, Kazakhstan has begun to pay attention to the development of nations'

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mother language, stressing the state language – Kazakh (Aibasova, 1997; Zhumashev, 2002).

As we know, Kazakhstan was subjected by Russification during the Soviet period of time (Landau & Kellner-Heinkele, 2001; Fierman, 2005). So, modern language politics is certainly founded on Soviet experience where were own “pluses” and “minuses” and in spite of our twenty-year independence, the country is not able to overcome aftermaths of the Soviet language politics (Dave, 2004).

Can note that the language politics at the first years of the Republic’s independence was aimed at all languages of all people in Kazakhstan development and especially state one (Dave, 2007). Committee of languages at Ministry of culture and information and Presidential fund initiated by a President of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev were established as authorized agents for state language development and implementation: vast sums of money were granted from state budget.

So, this study is devoted to solution of great and important problem of language relations in the Republic of Kazakhstan regulation. Compounds of domestic state complex such as national, educational, religious, informational, language politics have become an object of historical research as a result of language situation complication after Kazakhstan sovereignty attaining. Each of these compounds’ scrutiny helps to analyze the problems of social relations regulation in different areas. Language politics as an independent object definition will allow not only reveal peculiarity of language relations’ regulation but also will favor connective inhibition of state political system formation. This circumstance brings up to date subject of our research to a large degree.

Literature review

Political aspect of language relations development in Kazakhstan has not been studied enough in domestic historiography. But scientific works trying to analyze the language situation, language ideology and politics have already appeared. The majority of works review political factors of language politics (Abdygaliev, 2007; Hasanuly, 2001).

Particularly, in his article B. Hasanuly (2001) has introduced the fundamental principles of language politics of Republic of Kazakhstan and he has shown that examination and development of state and native languages in Kazakhstan, their usage in different areas of life is the most important factor of the country’s democratization, of national, professional and fundamental necessity.

U. Fierman (2005) considers that the status of Kazakh language has risen lately and it does not play a symbolic role any more like it was in early years when Kazakhstan has got its independence. The author noticed that the status of English language has been rising among people of Kazakhstan and many citizens want to study it. Sometimes it becomes more prestigious than Kazakh language. But knowledge of state language is preferential for future career. But all the same, according to the scientist’s opinion, Kazakh language is “Achilles’ heel” because there are citizens of Kazakhstan who do not know Kazakh language absolutely. U. Fierman (2005) thinks that one of the reasons of ineffective realization Kazakh language in Kazakh society implementation is corruption which has widespread because of lack respect to the laws and to

public officers and also because of traditional judging about measures of language policy not according to practical effect. The situation with Kazakh language has lately improved.

In this regard, R. Phillipson (1922), talking about the growing role of the English language in the world, finds in the process imperial context laid by English-speakers as their native language subjects. The result of this is the symbolic mechanism of suppression, replacement exemption for other languages. That is why the scientist puts forward a radical thesis on the recognition of linguistic imperialism and the need to combat it in the division of speaking subjects on those who promote the language and those who oppose it. Some kind of linguistic imperialism from the Russian language experienced all Soviet republics. Kazakhstan was especially affected from the policy of Russification: as a result of the active introduction of the Russian language in all spheres of the Kazakh population, native language became displaced.

Modern language politics is fulfilled according to Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "About languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan" (from July, 11, 1997), State program of functioning and development of languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan during 2001-2010 years, State program of development and functioning of languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan during 2011-2020 and other documents, regulating state and legal aspects of language relations. Scholars argue that the central purpose of total language politics is state language full-scale functioning as the most important factor of national unity strengthening, saving languages of every living in Kazakhstan ethnos at the same time (Dave, 1996; Schatz, 2000; Olcott, 1985).

Aim of the Study

The aim of the research is to analyze the features of language policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Research questions

The research questions of this study were as follows:

What are the main problems of language policy in modern Kazakhstan?
What are the optimal ways to improve the country's language politics?

Method

Methodological basis for solution of research tasks is a complex of modern methods of the research. Firstly, they are general scientific methods, such as logical, structural, systemic and also they are special and historical ones: comparative historical, problem chronological and method of actualization. Principles of methodological pluralism were used during the research that supposes the research in correlation and interdependence. Theoretical and methodological positions that were stored in historical science have given the opportunity for integral and objective perception of the researched fact.

The conceptual idea of the research is that language politics is the most important constituent part of national state politics determining the state's maintenance.

Data, Analysis, and Results

We determine the following stages of state language politics in Kazakhstan:

Soviet stage (1923-1989) – Decree about languages, Resolution “About a number of knowing Kazakh language employees increase”, Resolution “About control of a number of working in Kazakh language employees increase reinforcement”, Resolution of the Territorial committee ACP (b) “About next steps for representatives of native population supply for enterprises” pass. These documents favored the Kazakhs’ employment in industry and in management and they also widened sphere of Kazakh language usage. Resolution of the Territorial committee ACP(b) on April, 4, 1933 provided all office work translation into Kazakh language in such structures as CEC of the Republic of Kazakhstan, National commissariat of education, National commissariat of public health, National commissariat of justice, Workers’ and peasants’ police. Bilingualism was used at the territories where were few Kazakh people and where were more them than 40%, circulation of documents was in Kazakh language. At the regions where few ethnical groups lived compactly, people had a right to prepare documents in their mother languages. In a result of Resolution “About benefit for employees knowing Kazakh language” pass, the rate of salary raised, the preference at employment was given and staff reduction was done for knowing Kazakh language specialists. Resolution of CEC of the republic “About compulsory learning of Kazakh languages in non-Kazakh schools” was passed in 1934.

As we see, language politics of Soviet power at the territory of Kazakhstan in the 1920-1930s raised Kazakh language status. Unfortunately, in further 1940-1950s this favorable politics changes and adopted normative documents have amounted Kazakh language to nothing. These documents were such as Resolution “About withdrawal of preferences for Kazakh language knowledge” in 1941, Instruction “About Russian schools’ deliverance from Kazakh language learning” in 1955 and Resolution on May, 9, 1955 favored Kazakh schools’ closure.

According to J.M. Landau & B. Kellner-Heinkele (2001), the next period of language politics was from 1989 to 1997 and it was characterized by new legislative base creation that answered to actual of new political system. A new Law “About languages in Kazakh SSR” was passed in 1989 which was not able to destroy a total trend of Kazakh language’s secondary in Kazakh society. As usual, Russian language was predominated both in state bodies and in transport, in army, in medicine. The situation changes after acquisition of independence of the republic. The interest both to national history, culture, traditions and customs and certainly to mother language rose. The interest sometimes took extreme forms, for example, process of settlements and natural objects renaming. Some revanchist mood at the first years of independence could lead to irreversible an aftermath, that is why it was necessary to develop and implement such kind of language politics that would take into consideration poly-ethnic structure of population in the republic.

Normative documents rising Kazakh language to status of the state one were prepared within the shortest possible time not admitting discrimination because of lack of Kazakh and other languages knowledge of the country at the same time. At first, it was Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 1995, and also a Law of RK “About languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan” in 1997 and some other legislative documents which had formed a basis of national

language politics of independent Kazakhstan. This legislative foundation raises Kazakh language status as state one and Russian language as official one and it does not sharply change languages into Kazakh one in all spheres of social life of people on Kazakhstan. This politics was dictated with a real situation in independent republic because Russian language prevailed in all spheres of social life that is why it was necessary to have some time to change this language situation.

It is said at the fourth article of the Law about languages of the Republic of Kazakhstan “State language of the Republic of Kazakhstan is Kazakh language. State language is a language of state management, legislation, legal procedure and office work at all spheres of social relations all over the territory of the country. Every Kazakhstan citizen’s duty is state language acquisition that is the most important factor of Kazakhstan people consolidation. The government and other state, local representative and executive bodies have to develop state language in the Republic of Kazakhstan in every possible way, strengthen its international authority; develop all necessary organizational, material and technical conditions for free state language learning by all Kazakhstan citizens; relieve Kazakh Diaspora in mother language maintenance and development” (Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “About languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2013). But Russian language status is clearly stipulated at the fifth article of the Law: “Russian language is officially used equally with Kazakh one in state organizations and local self-government bodies”, and the sixth and seventh articles of the Law protect the rights of the other nations’ of the republic languages: the sixth Article: “Every citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan has a right to speak mother language, to choose language for communication, training, education and creative work. The state takes care of creation the conditions for languages of people in Kazakhstan learning and development. In places of national groups’ compact residence their languages may be used for different actions” and the seventh Article: “The citizens’ rights infringement because of language sign is not allowed in the Republic of Kazakhstan. A public officer’s actions impeding state and other languages functioning and learning entail responsibility according to the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan”.

B. Hasanuly (2001) spoke about the fifth article the following: “Until social functions of state and Russian languages are differentiated, in other words, if the fifth article will not be changed (“Russian language is officially used equally with Kazakh one in state organizations and local self-government bodies”), the state and non-state languages equalization will remain. It does not favor sphere of language development democratization because Kazakh language restoration of justice in rights brakes, lawlessness in law is legitimized that is a barrier on the way of Kazakh language implementation in the sphere of national communication and does not remove contradiction about state status of Kazakh language”.

State program of language functioning and development in the Republic of Kazakhstan during 2001-2010 and State program of language development and functioning in the Republic of Kazakhstan during 2011-2020 were approved in order to accelerated realization of Law of RK about languages. In the result of the last program’s realization Kazakhstan had to achieve the following key characteristics: “part of grown-up population speaking state language according to results of “Kaztest” growth”: by 2014 – to 20%, by 2017 – to 80%, by 2020 – to

95%; school gradulators' part speaking state language with B1 level by 2017 – to 70%, by 2020 – to 100%; Kazakh content growth in state mass by 2014 – to 53%, by 2017– to 60%, by 2020– to 70%; degree of people's satisfaction with onomastic committee in observance of principles of transparency and social admittance in process of decision making growth by 2014 – to 60%, by 2017– to 75%, by 2020 – to 90%; part of ordered terminological Kazakh language fund growth by 2014 – to 20%, by 2017– to 60%, by 2020 – to 100%; part of grown-up population speaking Russian language by 2020 – to 90%; part of ethnos learning mother languages at national and cultural centers growth by 2014 – to 60%, by 2017 – to 80%, by 2020 – to 90%; part of the republic population speaking English language growth by 2014– to 10%, by 2017 – to 15%, by 2020 – to 20%; part of population speaking three languages (state one, Russian and Kazakh) growth by 2014 – to 10%, by 2017 – to 12%, by 2020 - to 15%» (Hasanuly, 2001).

Resolution of the Republic of Kazakhstan Government № 878 on June, 29, 2011, has approved a Plan of actions in 2011-2013 for languages development and functioning in the Republic of Kazakhstan during 2011-2013. The plan was to succeed: 1) State language is a main factor of national unity (the goals are methodology of state language teaching improvement and standardization; infrastructure of state language teaching development; process of state language learning encouragement); 2) Wide use of state language popularization (the goals are prestige of state language usage growth; demand for state language growth); 3) Developed language culture is a potential of intellectual nation (the goals are lexical fund of Kazakh language improvement and systematization; language culture development); 4) Linguistic fund of Kazakhstan people development (the goals are Russian language functioning in the communicative and language space; language diversity maintenance in Kazakhstan; English and other languages learning) (About Plan of activities for State program of language development and functioning in the Republic of Kazakhstan implementation in 2011 – 2020).

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “About languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan” regulates rightful principles of languages functioning in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the state's responsibility in creation the conditions for their learning and development, provides equally respectful attitude towards all languages spoken in the Republic of Kazakhstan (Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “About languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2013).

Following the Main law - Constitution of RK - the second Article regulates social relations in state and non-state organizations and local management bodies connected to languages usage and it does not regulate one in interpersonal attitudes and in religious sphere. The choice of the object for regulation does not abuse human rights related to individual liberty.

Government, other state, local representative and executive bodies must develop state language in the Republic of Kazakhstan, strengthen its international authority; create all necessary organizational, material and technical conditions for free state language learning by all citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan; help Kazakh Diaspora in mother language maintenance and development.

To our opinion, all language politics in the republic is turned to Kazakh language functions revival and widening, so the politics of mono language predominates. This politics is justified in terms of state construction and

strengthening necessity and need in Kazakh nation revival and reunification which was divided into two groups: Russian speaking and Kazakh speaking. At the same time, language planning in the republic assumes Russian language and other ones maintenance and support. It is so-called politics of bilingualism and polylinguism. Such a contradictory politics is aimed to save loyalty of non-Kazakh population and ethnical minority, to keep territorial integrity, to support good relationship with Russia and other neighbors that is to prevent the ethnic conflict. The politics of bilingualism and polylinguism also helps our country to position itself as a democratic state where the rights of national minority are not infringed.

The problem of Kazakh language adoption into all spheres of social life exists in modern Kazakhstan. But we have already noticed some progress which is shown in conceptual change in Russian speaking Kazakhstan people's mind about necessity of state language learning. Every person in Kazakhstan does not doubt about need in state language mastering nowadays because everybody understands that it is necessary for future career, for socialization and adaptation in modern language situation in the republic. Surely, many Russian speaking citizens of Kazakhstan have some barrier in Kazakh language learning which they cannot or do not want to overcome. Foreign experience, to our mind, will help our state and society to solve some problems in language area. For example, some countries allow their dwellers who do not know state language perfectly speak with mistakes. We suppose that attitude should be also changed in Kazakhstan and we should not laugh at people who make mistakes in Kazakh language. On the contrary, we should praise them for their wish to know the language of the nation.

We mention that the citizens' of the republic language loyalty and language behavior have formed in the result of those processes' ingenuous effect that are regulated by language politics as the parts of domestic state policy.

Can add that status of Kazakh language as a state one encouraged language standardization process, has regulated functional relation between Kazakh and Russian languages, it has restored Kazakh language functioning in necessary volume in social important areas.

A round work table "Language politics in Kazakhstan: principle of spiritual basis of Kazakhstan people realization" was organized at the Presidential Academy of state management with Ministry of culture and information RK and Kazakh nation Assembly support in October, 4 2012. The participants of the round work table considered that "there is necessity to pay attention to the following points of language politics realization:

- social perception of state language role and place does not fully reflect language politics results what is connected with stereotype existence about state language learning;

- state language learning is a condition of ethnic, professional, age-specific groups integration into a single educational, social and political space;

- deficit of methodological supply for state language learning has been overcome today and the methods of intensive and organizational type are moved in the forefront. It allows leaning and developing language skills for a wide circle of people. To speak language is a competitive advantage in conditions of globalization and modern international processes».

In summary, the principle findings about state politics in language area are:

- 1) all actions of state language politics are aimed to political stability of poly ethnic Kazakhstan strengthening ;
- 2) the main aim of language politics of RK is state status of Kazakh language practical realization (the fourth article of Constitution RK), Constitutional functions of Russian language maintenance (the fifth article of Constitution RK) and other languages of Kazakhstan people development(the sixth article of Constitution RK);
- 3) Kazakh language becomes needed more and more in different spheres of our life;
- 4) lack of language state support in family has led to lack of mentioning about language in home midst;
- 5) a strong national leader who supported language but did not take extreme measures was an important factor of Kazakh language revival. N. A. Nazarbayev viewed inner and outer trends that could lead to unreasonable “bias” in favor of Kazakh language especially at the expense of Russian language with caution;
- 6) migratory processes in Kazakhstan, especially leaving rural places for urban ones, have also influenced language processes ;
- 7) language politics in Kazakhstan has a complex character that is elements of revival politics, multi-linguism, internationalization and mono-linguism are combined;
- 8) part of people speaking state language grows thanks to some positive results of language politics in Kazakhstan (Pavlenko, 2008; Dave, 2007; Schatz, 2000).

In general, the following stages may be marked in language politics of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

1. Conception of ideological and legislative support preparation, for instance, Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan in July, 11, 1997 № 151-І About languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan (with amend and supplement in January, 18, 2012) and others;
2. Political instruments making and choosing; language relations juridical and administrative control and support; financial and material and technical basis of language politics creation and plan of activities preparation, for example, Plan of activity in State program of language development and functioning realization during 2011 – 2013.
3. Creation of structures that are able to implement and control language politics realization, for instance these structures in Kazakhstan are Ministry of education and science of RK; Ministry of Culture and information of RK; National agency of press and mass media of RK; State Governmental onomastic commission of RK; State Governmental terminological commission of RK and others.

Discussion and Conclusion

The problem of bilingualism exists in many countries all over the world. Two languages are state ones in forty countries of the world (Prokhorov, 2001).

One of these countries is Canada. In Kazakhstan one language is official and another one which has come from the Soviet past has a status of official one. But in Canada it's both languages which have a status of official ones and they are immigrants' languages. As Canada has become a dominion of Great Britain, English language has become dominating one and the language policy was led to French language encroachment. In response, French-speaking population of Canada started struggling for their rights. The opposition has finished in 1969 when the "Law about official languages" was enacted. It had to assign English and French languages equality in federal establishments and provide language right respect guaranteed with the Constitution of Canada (Tishkov, 1977).

French-speaking Canadians living in English-speaking part of Canada must know English spoken language. But English-speaking Canadians do not have to know French language because English is predominating language in Canada. So bilingualism is typical for French-speaking part of Canada. Can note that modern people in Kazakhstan have the same problem because bilingualism is typical for Kazakh-speaking population as Russian language is still predominating in Kazakhstan society. Unlike Canada, Kazakh and Russian languages have not the same status: Kazakh is a state language and Russian is official one. Rising of Kazakh language status is determined with historical, ideological and political causes.

Kazakh language was native one for citizens of Kazakhstan during all historical way of the country. We are not able to say the same about Canada. Modern citizens of Canada are descendants of English-speaking and French-speaking immigrants, that's why both French and English languages are equal in rights and they should have an equal status. But we notice that French language infringement takes place because English-speaking Canadians do not have to speak French but knowledge of English language is necessary for French-speaking Canadians (Anohona, 2002). Generally, the similar situation takes place in Kazakhstan in everyday life. For instance, Russian language is still the language of international communication. So, Kazakh-speaking citizens should also know Russian language. At the same time Russian-speaking citizens of the country do not suffer if they do not know Kazakh language. Because both Kazakh and Russian languages are spread at both state and private organizations. Only those citizens who has the aim of career at government service or other spheres where knowledge of Kazakh language is essential make all efforts for state language mastering. The rest citizens do not try to do the same and they do not feel discomfort because of lack of Kazakh language knowledge.

Knowledge of two languages is welcomed in both Canada and Kazakhstan because it is useful not only for a citizen but also for all country: tolerance of the society and mutual understanding among informants become stronger.

Kazakhstan welcomes polylinguism and three languages – Kazakh, Russian and English – are actively studied at educational institutions of the country. One more similar moment in language situations of Kazakhstan and Canada may be noticed. "Government of Quebec party has taken a Charter of French language in August 1977. It proclaimed French language as an official and the only language of Quebec and reduced English language to status of national minorities' language. The right of French language usage is interpreted in Charter as the principal right of the citizens. Everybody has a right of

communication with state administration, medical, social and municipal service organizations, industrial corporations, workers' associations and all business companies in French language. All people in work "have a right of discharge own duties in French language". The consumers "have a right of getting information and service in French language". All Quebecers "have a right of getting education in French language" (Gak, Domashnev & Zhluktenko, 1988).

Business correspondence at all state organizations was officially transferred to Kazakh language in five regions of Kazakhstan – South-Kazakhstan, Aktyubinsk, Atyrau, Zhambyl, Kyzylorda, Mangystau – where mainly Kazakh-speaking people live in 2006. Kazakhization was difficult even at these territories. As a result, from all circulation of documents only 51% is made in Kazakh language in Atyrau region, 50% in Zhambyl one, 49% in Kyzylorda region. The situation with Quebecers proves the fact that according to legislation, language policy of Canada is "the combination of several language policies: the centralized one which is implemented by Federal government and the regional one which is held by provincial government, particularly Quebec" (Tishkov, 1977).

Language policy of Kazakhstan has centralized character because it is provided with unitarity of the state organization. But Kazakhstan is a polyethnic state and it is specified in legislation to use differentiated approach in language policy at those regions of the country where one or another ethnos lives compactly. Kazakh language prevails in all spheres of life at those regions where the Kazakh live compactly. Accordingly, Russian language prevails at those regions where the Russian-speaking population traditionally lives. But there is a main part in legislation of Kazakhstan and Canada. It is equal status concession at all state organizations for two prevailing languages: Kazakh and Russian in Kazakhstan, English and French in Canada. This kind of right is provided with the Main law of the states – the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan 1995 year and the Constitution of Canada 1980 year.

Thus, A. Stavans & C. Hoffmann (2015) concluded at their work "Multilingualism" that the processes of globalization will influence on national languages preservation. The states should provide equal rights for all languages of the country because inequality in language status leads to inequality in society between the majority and the minority.

A. Pavlenko (2008), Temple University (USA) professor, as one of the world's leading experts on multilingualism, expressed her expert opinion on the fate of the Russian language in the post-Soviet space in interview with Deutsche Welle. In particular, the researcher considers the experience in maintaining bilingualism in Kazakhstan and Armenia is positive, especially for Ukraine. In particular, Deutsche Welle asked the following question: "Issues of language and politics are intertwined in Ukraine". If one speaks of the "bilingualism" it is often perceived as an insult to the Ukrainian language and an attempt to "make space" for the Russian. Also in Ukraine some often point to the Western countries where, they say, the national languages are well protected. What do you think about this? A. Pavlenko (2008) responded: "You are absolutely right that in Ukraine, at least in certain political circles, the term "bilingualism" is a dirty word". It distinguishes Ukraine from the rest of the globalized world, including the post-Soviet countries such as Armenia and Kazakhstan, which are aimed to have their population become bi- or trilingual. In 1991, Ukraine

received the inheritance, which the governments of many countries can only dream of - a population that is equally feels at home in two languages. But instead of using it as a start position and encourage people to learn additional languages, Ukrainian politicians have spent a lot of time to make a bilingual population monolingual. From a linguistic point of view - it is not a normal situation, because all over the world the knowledge of two languages is considered to be the property”.

Also A. Pavlenko (2008) in her work “Russian in post-Soviet countries” (2008) analyzed the language situation in Kazakhstan, it concludes that in Kazakhstan, in spite of giving the Kazakh state language and Russian language official status, the Russian language dominates among the population. A. Pavlenko (2008) writes: “Article 7 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan declares Kazakh the state language and Russian an official language that may be officially employed on apar with Kazakh in state institutions (a 1995 upgrade from the language of interethniccommunication). In recognition of this bilingual mode, the president of Kazakhstan traditionally addresses his population first in Kazakh and then in Russian. The main thrust of the education reforms of the independent Kazakh government was the kazakhization of the population, rather than its immediate derussification. As a result, by 2004, according to U. Fierman (2005), 56% of the country’s population was educated in Kazakh-medium schools, with the numbers higher in the rural areas and lower in the urban ones. Among the ethnic Kazakhs, 80% are educated in Kazakh, while 20% continue to receive instruction in Russian” (Pavlenko, 2008).

It is pertinent to point out that the researchers mark reasons that do not favor more effective language politics realization: 1) Kazakh language was not developed in Soviet period; 2) there are many publications, programs and conferences about problem of state language implementation but they often have politicized and emotional character. For example, many articles about process and result of language politics have appeared in domestic newspapers and journals during the period of independence. The basic mass of publications has propagandistic character even judging by their names: “To know Kazakh is a call of the time and the necessity of soul”, “State language is my language”, “Mother language ought to be thought on”, “If people are friends the languages are also friends”, “Kazakh language is yours, mine and ours”. The authors of these articles are politicians, government employees and journalists (Ertysbaev, 2008).

We agree with professor U. Fierman (2005) who considers that “prospects of Kazakh language as part of Kazakh culture revival and prospects of its wide usage by non-Kazakh population will considerably be improved by making efforts to its returning into a Kazakh family”.

Hereby, we have done an attempt to determine the main features of new language politics of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the article. We agree with researchers that the politics is centralized because it is held by the state and it provides a system of compulsory actions. We also have searched a view that the language politics of the republic is characterized as perspective one because it is aimed to change language situation. Politics takes into consideration wide mass interests and that is why it may be called democratic one. Undoubtedly, it is necessary to point the international character of language politics because in

spite of Kazakh language priority Russian and other languages of ethnical groups' development is paid maximal attention in the country. Spheres of Russian language usage preservation prove intention of Kazakhstan to integration processes and to maintenance of united cultural and educational space with states of CIS. Russian language status reflects its great necessity as of considerable volume of scientific and cultural information source. Historical and cultural tradition among non-Russian population of the republic to use Russian language for international communication is being saved.

Implications and Recommendations

The conclusion may be asked for comparative analysis of language politics pattern of Republic Kazakhstan and other countries. Also it may become a basis of practical recommendations in the area of further language politics improvement in polyethnic aspect of the History of Kazakhstan, for summarizing works about the History of Kazakhstan during the XX-th and XXI-st century preparation, and also for special courses of language politics in the Republic of Kazakhstan for the humanitarian students of Universities.

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

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