

Social study of problems of language development and lingual situation in Pavlodar region of Kazakhstan

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Abstract. Among the main ways, methods and approaches to analysis of society impact on language functioning the most important is language policy. It is the most important factor that forms and changes linguistic situation both in separate regions and in country as a whole. Social indicators of realization of linguistic policy in a certain region of Kazakhstan are reviewed. This region is characterized as poly-ethnic and poly-lingual subject typical for the country of former Soviet Union. The authors of the article have researched functioning of Kazakh as state and Russian as a language of international communication on the example of Pavlodar region where shares of people speaking Russian and Kazakh languages are almost equal – 50% each.

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Introduction

Today world may be separated into three main geopolitical regions depending on the character of ethno-linguistic processes with relevant groups of linguistic situations. These are the following regions: 1) Western countries – Western Europe, the countries of European Union, USA and Canada; 2) new independent states, founded after the downfall of the USSR and socialist system; 3) developing countries (Third world countries).

Counter trends are developing in the West on the background of economical and macro-political integration. These are the trends to regional “new federalism” that is political and cultural autonomy of small and middle-sized ethnoses. Regenerating and keeping ethno-lingual originality of “small motherland” people protect their “right to be different” because they view it as asylum from growing standardization and globalism in modern anthropogenic society. According to N.B. Mechkovskaya search for healthy balance will cause the growth of commitment of different peoples to their roots to their “native language” [1]. Concern about regional languages gets state support including legislative support and funding in Western countries.

In the countries of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe social lingual dynamics has the following features: significant reduction of “multi-ethnic” character of a number of states (downfall of the USSR, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia); ubiquitous efforts and awakening of national consciousness; state policy targeted on improvement of communicational status and prestige of languages of “title nations”; sharpening of national relations in some states and regions that are redoubled by

economical difficulties and political instability of transient periods; negative destabilizing momentum of life and mentality of totalitarian regimes, their intolerance to non-standard thinking and ideas that do not agree with communist ideology; legal ignorance of most of people and legal nihilism related with it.

For social lingual situation of development of countries of the “third world” the following features are typical: plurality and fractional character of languages in the scope of language family with the absence of definite boundaries between languages; development of over-ethnic communities (larger than nation), that unite many ethnoses in ethnic groups that speak on numerous and sometimes even not related languages; weakness of ethno-lingual self-consciousness because states are multi-ethnic and poly-lingual; political instability, poverty, tribalism, religion and cultural intolerance.

The problems of lingual contacts and linguistic policy in the scope of today social and lingual researches are covered in a number of works of sociologists and linguists [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]. Research of functioning of state language in poly-ethnic society of post-Soviet states including Russia and Kazakhstan are covered in works of R.Zh. Saurbaev, O.E. Komarov, R.A. Vafeev, O. Altynbekova. Lingual development laws are signed in these countries [2, 9, 10].

Today state lingual policy of Kazakhstan is targeted on functioning of state language as the most important factor of improvement of national unity with preserving the languages of all ethnoses living in Kazakhstan.

As President N.A. Nazarbayev said: “We must do our best for further development of Kazakh

language that is the main factor of unification of all Kazakhs. At the same time it is necessary to create favorable conditions for representatives of all living in the country nationalities to speak and study in native language and develop it".

In the Doctrine of national unity state language is defined as the highest priority, key factor of spiritual and national unity. Studying it should become the duty and obligation of every citizen of Kazakhstan. It will define personal competitiveness and personal participation in social life.

Functioning of Kazakh language as state language of the country is characterized by growth of national self-consciousness of native speakers, ever-increasing interest to state language from representatives of the other ethoses, their tolerant attitude to lingual policy pursued in Kazakhstan. Kazakh language has become the mean of expression and preserving of national statehood, further development of ideological, spiritual and cultural unity of people.

The processes of lingual development are not only in the limelight governmental structures but have *thorough support* of civil society, educational institutions and scientific and research centers thus forming traditions of social partnership.

So optimal settlement of linguistic problems is the main factor of stabilization of international relations, strengthening of the unity of people and preserving national consent. The main strategic direction of government is creation of national tolerant verbal environment as a factor of unity of the people of Kazakhstan.

Lingual situation may be the object of sociological analysis because from methodological point of view language may be regarded as social process because lingual processes reflects changes that take place in today society. Institutional approach discloses the value of lingual policy that is defined by leading role of the language as social institution that forms spiritual culture and ethnic self-consciousness of the people of Kazakhstan.

It should be noted that *effective realization of state triune lingual policy with priority of state language and development of languages of ethoses living in the region carried out by the Bureau of language development of Pavlodar region* includes annual sociological researches. It allows getting operative and trustworthy data about modern trends, problems and specific of development of state and other languages in different social and demographic groups. It also helps to make managerial decisions on the problems of realization of state policy in language development basing on scientifically grounded recommendations that improves tolerance and international consent in Pavlodar region.

Problem

Logic of today linguistic development is characterized by a number of problems:

Different levels of state language knowledge in society. This problem is directly related to the lack of unified methodology and educational standards for studying state language, unified standards of functioning of educational infrastructure, stimulation system and monitoring of the processes of studying state language, low qualification of teachers and professionals of Kazakh language.

Insufficient use of state language in social and communicational space of the country. These problems are related mainly with widening of the spheres of active application of state language for international communications and entertainment and its development as a language of law, science and new technologies. At the same time there are problems with improvement of prestige of its use, popularization of state language as family value as well as some negative myths and stereotypes in lingual area.

Reduction of lingual culture of Kazakh society. Further development of linguistic space is significantly hampered by problems in terminology, anthroponymics and onomastics, necessity to improve standards of speech and written language as well as creation of tolerant lingual space.

Necessity to preserve and strengthen lingual capital of Kazakh people. There are the group of problems related to preserving the level of Russian language as competitive advantage for Kazakh people, forming conditions for development of languages of ethoses that define lingual plurality of Kazakhstan culture and studying English and other foreign languages as means of international business-communication.

Methodological base of research

Research has been made on the base of complex approach and general scientific principles of cognition such as objective character, unity of theoretical and applied analysis, logical analysis, discovering of general and specific in the process of development of the object of research, system approach, determinism, verification and trustworthiness of obtained results.

Research methods

General scientific cognition method has been applied in research, sociological survey by means of questionnaire and computer processing of obtained information, comparison methods, the method of statistic grouping, correlation analysis.

Sample selection. Sample survey is the method of systematic gathering of data on behavior and ideas of people by questionnaire among specially selected group of respondents providing information about themselves and their opinions.

Total massive of the sample is formed by capable of working 3000 citizens (from 18 to 60). Following request of the customer proportion of respondents in the sample the most close to the properties of the general totality was defined as follows:

- 10 rural areas of the region – 1000 respondents (100 inhabitants were surveyed in each area);
- Pavlodar – 1200 respondents;
- Ekibastuz – 500 respondents;
- Aksu – 300 respondents.

Sample was formed considering national composition of the population of territorial entities according the following principle: respondents were surveyed according a certain path in each second apartment in each building with odd number or in each second household.

The structure of the sample represents capable of working respondents (from 18 to 60) according to sex, nationality, age. Representatives of different professions and social strata have been surveyed: workmen, builders, office workers, civil servants, physicians and medical personnel, school teachers, professors and students of higher educational institutions and colleges, sales persons and service employees, businessmen and unemployed people and others.

1. Level of knowledge of native and state language. According to diagram 1 Kazakh language is native for the greatest part of respondents (in 2010 – 49.5%, in 2011 – 67.7%, in 2012 – 65.5%), Russian for 31.4%, other languages for 8.4% (in 2010 – 42.9% and 7.2%, in 2011 – 27% and 5.2%, in 2012 – 31.1% and 3.5%, respectively).

Overwhelming majority of representatives of title nation pointed Kazakh language as their native language – 95.9% (in previous years – 95.3%, 94% and 93.6%) and only 4.1% - Russian language (in 2011 – 5.6%, in 2012 – 5.3%).

A number of Russians considering Russian as native language has slightly increased from 91.4% to 93.9% and the share of Russians who consider Kazakh as native language has reduced respectively from 7.6% to 6.1%.

The situation of knowledge and defining as native a certain language by representatives of other ethnic groups (German, Tatar, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Ingush, Uzbek, Uygur, Korean, Armenian, Jew) is changing from year to year. 61% of surveyed representatives of other nationalities

pointed the language of their nation as their native language (in 2010 – 44.9%, in 2011 – 47.5%, in 2012 – 45.5%); 6.4% pointed Kazakh language as native (in 2010 – 5.1%, in 2011 – 13.9%, in 2012 – 12.7%) and 32.5% pointed Russian language as native (in 2010 – 47.9%, in 2011 – 38.6%, in 2012 – 41.8%).

The share of representatives of other ethoses studying native language by a special courses in ethnic oriented associations of the region is 36.6% (15.9% study native language on regular basis and 20.7% from case to case. Still almost each seventh of the diaspora representatives (14.9%) mentioned that these were no courses of native languages of other ethoses (mainly in distant rural regions).

The main indicator of lingual situation is high level of Kazakh language knowledge of Kazakh people. According to the Constitution of Kazakhstan Kazakh language is state language of the republic (see Table 1).

Table 1 – Level of state language knowledge in Pavlodar region, territorial distribution) % of all surveyed)

Settlement	Do not know	Understand some phrases	Understand speech and may speak on basic level	Speak, read, write fluently
Pavlodar	11.5	30.0	19.9	38.6
Ekibastuz	6.6	22.2	22.8	48.4
Aksu	10.7	31.3	15.3	42.7
Aktogai region	6	16	13	65
Bayanul region	2	10	18	70
Zhelezinski region	10	20	30	40
Intush region	6	32	17	45
Kachirski region	10	24	14	52
Lyubymirski region	1	11	18	70
Mayskove region	1	14	14	71
Pavlodar region	9	19	33	39
Uspenskoye region	5	26	22	47
Scherbakty region	5	28	27	40
Region as a whole	8.6	25.5	20.2	45.7

According to Table 1, only 8.6% (in 2012 – 9.6%) of capable of working citizens does not know Kazakh language at all that demonstrates effective realization of the policy of functioning and development of languages by governmental agencies in last year. The greatest percentage of people who does not know Kazakh language in cities is in Pavlodar (11.5%), while 38.6% of citizens who know the state language perfectly live there. Among rural regions such regions are Kachirski (10%), Zhelezinski (10%) and Pavlodar regions (9%). Data correlation in rural areas may be explained by domination of Russian people and year correlation may be explained by migration processes of non-native people and sample error (+-2%).

The share of population of the region who know state language quite well (people who understand speech and may speak and people with fluent language) is 65.9% (sum of data on fourth and fifth

columns of Table 1). To compare in 2012 this indicator was 65.3%.

Analyzing the level of knowledge of Kazakh language depending on nationality one may see that 91.5% of Kazakhs, 33.1% of Russians and 44.1% of people of other nationalities know Kazakh language rather well for everyday life that means that they understand speech and may speak as well as know the language fluently.

In 2013 as in previous researches it may be observed correlation with age. Majority of capable of working people know state language relatively well (understand speech and may speak as well as know the language fluently), in group from 18 to 29 years – 63.5%, from 30 to 49 years – 67.5%, from 50 to 60 years – 67%). At the same time there are two counter trends in the group from 50 to 60 years in which 11% does not state language as all and 47.8% know Kazakh language fluently.

As Table 2 shows more people of different professions and social strata in Pavlodar region know state language relatively well including students, civil servants, agricultural workers, teachers and other people working in education and science. Level of language knowledge of businessmen, office workers, sales persons, medical personnel, engineers, workmen and service employees is relatively lower.

Table 2 – Level of language knowledge of people of different professions and social strata in Pavlodar region (% of all surveyed)

	Do not know	Understand some phrases	Understand speech and may speak on basic level	Speak, read, write fluently
Students	3.2	33.1	21.5	42.2
Civil servants	3.6	17.5	21.9	57.0
Agricultural workers	5.8	14.0	24.0	56.2
Teachers, scientists	6.5	19.4	18.0	56.1
Unemployed	7.0	12.8	15.1	65.1
Managers	8.7	28.2	19.4	43.7
Service employees	10.1	31.5	20.2	38.1
Workmen	11.1	26.5	19.6	42.8
Engineers	11.4	41.1	15.3	32.2
Medical personnel	11.6	19.3	20.8	48.3
Sales persons	12.1	30.9	23.0	33.9
Office workers	12.2	34.5	21.3	32.0
Businessmen	15.9	26.1	22.9	35.0
In total	8.6	25.5	20.2	45.7

At the same time number of people with fluent Kazakh language has increased comparing previous years almost in all social groups. It may be explained by higher working mobility of a part of specialists with high qualification. A person with high qualification in some industry and capable to speak fluently state language has competitive advantages in labor market and have the possibilities to have more prestigious work including employment in governmental bodies.

Respondents were asked: “Do you think it is necessary to know Kazakh language to fulfill your professional duties?” Answers were the following:

- knowledge of Kazakh language is necessary to fulfill professional duties – 39.1%, of them: Kazakh – 52.5%; Russians – 22.4%; respondents of other nationalities – 25.8%);

- knowledge of both languages (Kazakh and Russian) is more important – 42%; of them: Kazakh – 36.4%; Russians – 50.0%; respondents of other nationalities – 44.4%.

- I do not know Kazakh and it causes no problems as work – 17.6% (in 2010 – 28.6%, in 2011 – 17.3%, in 2012 – 17.4%), of them: Kazakh – 10.1%; Russians – 25.8%; respondents of other nationalities – 28.8% (in 2010 – 24.7%; 32.4% and 16.7% in 2011 – 16.1%; 18.4% and 22.8%, in 2012 – 16.7%; 20.1% and 12.7%, respectively).

So majority of Pavlodar region citizens understand the necessity and perspectives of knowing state language for better fulfillment of professional duties and career promotion.

2. Level of knowledge Russian. *Today state lingual policy of Kazakhstan is oriented on development of poly-linguality that includes knowing Kazakh language as state language, Russian as a language of international communication and English as the language of successful integration in global economy.*

According to self-estimation of having three fluent languages (Kazakh, Russian and English) of respondents the share of poly-lingual people is 5.9% of them among Kazakhs – 9.3%; Russians – 1.2% and other nationalities – 3.8%.

Citizens of Pavlodar region note high level of Russian language especially the citizens of the city of Pavlodar and Aksu as well as Zhelezinski, Uspenski, Pavlodar, Kachirski and Irtush regions (see Table 3).

Level of knowing Russian of citizens of Ekibastus and Maiski, Bayanaulski, Aktogaiski and Lyebayzhinski regions are lower that may be explained by domination of people speaking Kazakh in these regions as well as migration *oralmans* and countrymen in regional center mainly due to wider employment possibilities and the possibility to study in high educational institutions and colleges.

So, the share of the population of the region knowing Russian in 2013 equals 98.1% (sum of data in fourth and fifth columns in Table 3).

At the same time, analyzing the level of knowing Russian language depending on nationality, it is necessary to note that 97.7 of Kazakhs, 99.3% of Russians and 95.9% of people of other nationalities has fluent Russian (understand speech and can speak on basic level and has fluent Russian) that means that they have sufficient knowledge of official language of the country.

Table 3 – The level of knowing Russian in Pavlodar region, territorial distribution (% of all surveyed)

Settlement	Do not know at all	Understand some phrases	Understand speech and can speak on basic level	Speak, read and write fluently
Pavlodar	1.1	0.3	10.7	87.9
Ekibastuz	1.6	0.9	16.6	80.9
Aksu	1.0	0.7	10.0	88.3
Aktogai region	1	1	17	81
Bayanaul region	1	5	14	80
Zhelezinski region	1	7	2	90
Intush region	1	3	13	83
Kachirski region	-	-	17	83
Lybyashinski region	2	3	13	82
Mayskoye region	1	-	24	75
Pavlodar region	1	1	13	85
Uspenskoye region	1	-	11	88
Scherbakty region	-	1	18	81
Region as a whole	0.8	1.1	12.3	85.8

3. Areas of state and official languages functioning. Area of language functioning may be understood as using languages in a certain activity. Analysis of data demonstrates high level of demand for state language (now integrated demand indicator of the language is 73.5%). It is the most pressing in governmental bodies and management, education and science in place of work and study, media, in other way – in sectors where state support if the most possible (see Table 4,5).

Table 4 – Dynamics of demand for state language in different areas of social life in Pavlodar region (% of all surveyed)

Nº	Area of social life	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	State authority and government	55.4	73.2	75.6	92.2	95.8
2	Education and science	54.5	72.8	71.9	91.2	90.1
3	Place of work (study)	46.7	51.3	64.6	82.8	80.1
4	Media	55.5	72.0	59.0	77.9	73.8
5	Sales service and domestic service	31.9	28.3	45.9	58.5	56.9
6	Transportation	32.4	31.6	43.6	55.5	54.3
7	Banking	31.9	28.3	45.9	58.6	63.3
	Average	46.0	54.9	60.1	73.8	73.5

Table 5 – Dynamics of demand for state language in different areas of social life in Pavlodar region, regional distribution (% of all surveyed)

	Pavlodar region		Pavlodar		Ekibastuz		Aksu
Nº	Areas of social life		2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
1	State authority and government		92.2	95.8	91.2	96.9	88.2
2	Education and science		91.2	80.1	88.3	87.3	86.7
3	Place of work (study)		82.8	80.1	78.5	73.1	87.3
4	Media		77.9	73.8	76.3	71.7	79.8
5	Sales service and domestic service		58.5	56.9	62.5	50.6	64.4
6	Transportation		55.5	54.3	58.4	49.1	62.7
7	Banking		58.6	63.3	61.9	61.6	66.2
	Average		73.8	73.5	73.9	70.1	76.5

On the same level where preferences in language choice are less controllable and are defined in natural way (for example in transport, as well as in sales and domestic service) the level of demand for Kazakh language is slightly lower.

As in earlier surveys citizens of Pavlodar region noted the following trends of widening of area of Kazakh language use: record keeping in state language – 51.2%; increase of the number of print press and periodicals on state language – 44%; conducting majority of events in state language – 35%; knowing of Kazakh language became prestigious – 32.7%; improvement of education quality in state language – 27.2%; growth of patriotic spirits and civic consciousness of Kazakh people 25.9%; purposeful fulfillment of state policy of language development – 24.2%; nothing has changed – 10.9% (see Table 7).

Table 6 – Trends in growth of the area of use of state language in social life in national aspect расширения (% of all surveyed)

№	Trends	In total		Kazakhs		Russians		Other nationalities
		2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
1	record keeping in state language	48.4	51.2	49.5	50.7	46.3	52.8	46.7
2	increase of the number of print press and periodicals on state language	47.4	44.0	49.0	45.0	42.7	44.8	52.7
3	conducting majority of events in state language	24.0	35.0	26.2	30.8	17.9	39.3	26.7
4	knowing of Kazakh language became prestigious	32.3	32.7	33.7	39.5	30.4	23.8	26.1
5	improvement of the quality of education in state language	17.9	27.2	18.8	34.2	16.2	19.6	16.4
6	growth of patriotic spirits and civic consciousness of Kazakh people	21.0	25.9	23.7	31.4	13.5	20.1	25.5
7	purposeful fulfillment of state policy of language development	20.6	24.2	20.6	25.0	20.9	25.3	19.4
8	nothing has changed	70.5	10.9	50.8	11.7	11.5	10.0	76.9

Position of title nation respondents in this survey as in previous surveys gives more optimistic evaluation of demand level and growing of the area of state language use. It may be explained by purposeful, coordinated and constantly improving work of governmental bodies working over the development of languages in Pavlodar region. It allows people seeing real positive shifts in lingual development in sites.

At the same time today lingual situation provides argument to peaceful coexistence of Kazakh and Russian languages.

In may seem interesting that 8.5% of Russians and 20.3% of people of other nationalities (mainly representatives of Turkic peoples: Tatar, Uyghurs, Uzbeks, Kirghis, etc.) in family communication use Kazakh language. 54.1% (in 2011 – 19.1%, in 2012 – 39.3%) of Kazakhs use in family communication only Kazakh language; only Russian – 20.2% and both languages (Russian and Kazakh) – 16.3%.

21,3% (in 2012 — 15.2%) of citizens of Pavlodar region prefer to communicate with colleagues only in Kazakh language, 56.6% -only in Russian and 17% use both languages. It means that every third (38.3%) respondent uses in professional communications only state language (see Table 7).

Table 7 – Kazakh and Russian languages usage levels in social and domestic area by citizens of different nationalities (% of all surveyed)

Type of communication	Language	In total	Kazakhs	Russians	Other nationalities
<i>With family</i>	Kazakh	32.0	54.1	4.4	10.8
	Russian	48.7	20.2	87.8	63.1
	Both languages	11.3	16.3	4.1	9.5
	Native language	8.0	9.3	3.6	16.6
<i>With friends</i>	Kazakh	25.2	42.7	2.7	10.8
	Russian	54.4	30.8	86.2	68.5
	Both languages	14.3	20.5	5.8	11.2
	Native language	5.9	5.9	5.2	8.8
<i>With neighbours</i>	Kazakh	23.9	40.0	3.6	9.2
	Russian	57.0	34.6	86.8	71.9
	Native language	13.9	20.1	4.9	12.2
	Native language	5.2	5.3	4.6	6.8
<i>With colleagues</i>	Kazakh	21.3	35.2	3.7	9.2
	Russian	56.6	37.0	83.2	67.8
	Both languages	17.0	22.9	8.4	16.3
	Native language	4.9	4.8	4.6	6.8

Majority of Kazakhs in all types of communication now are oriented on Kazakh language (with family – 79.8%; with friends – 69%, with neighbors – 65.4%, with colleagues – 62.8%) despite wide usage of Russian language.

A certain group of Russian people may be marked in today Kazakh society. They know Kazakh language and use it in everyday life in communications with neighbors – 8.5%; with colleagues – 12.1% and with friends – 9.5%. Besides traditionally native language (95.5% uses Russian for communications in family) in family communication some Russians (8.5%) use also state language.

Group of people speaking Kazakh has formed among the people of other nationalities (German, Tatar, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Ingush, Uzbek, Uygur, Korean, Armenian, Jew, etc.). 25.4% of people of other nationality use Kazakh language to communicate with colleagues, 21.4% - with neighbors and with friends – 22%. Despite the majority of people (63.1%) that prefer Russian, about one fourth (16.6%) use native language and about one fifth (20.3%) - Kazakh.

So, people that do not relate to title nation in family communication use mainly Russian language but out of domestic sphere domination of Russian language became lower.

Table 9 demonstrate dynamics of use of state and official languages and some differences in using languages by respondents of different territories of Pavlodar region. The citizens of Ekibastuz city and rural regions use Kazakh language in all types of communication more frequently and in higher degree that citizens of big cities. Majority of them are oriented in communications on Russian language especially in communication with colleagues.

It should also be noted high demand for media of respondents especially radio and television in state language.

Although people in the region read books (61.2%) and newspapers (60.3%) mainly in Russian, still substantial part of respondents see TV in Kazakh language (37.4%) and listen to radio 38.7% (in state language – 19.8% and 21.8% respectively, and in both languages – 17.6% and 16.9%).

Demand for production of national media from title nationality is relatively uniform, radio in Kazakh language is in high demand (62.2%) as well as TV (60.2%), and published by state publishing houses books (60.5%) and newspapers (58.8%). Among the people of other nationalities TV and radio in Kazakh language is more preferable that books and newspapers (see Table 8).

Table 8 – Level of demand for media production in Kazakh and Russian languages, national distribution (% of all surveyed)

	In Kazakh language			In Russian language			On both languages	
	Kazakh	Russian	Other nat.	Kazakh	Russian	Other nat.	Kazakh	Russian
Books	45.1	2.9	9.5	39.9	93.7	72.9	15.0	3.4
Newspapers	42.8	4.8	9.5	41.2	89.9	71.5	16.0	5.3
TV	36.1	3.6	7.1	39.8	88.6	67.5	24.1	7.8
Radio	39.2	3.9	8.1	37.2	88.2	68.8	23.0	7.9

So, results of the survey show steady growth of demand for production of national media among population. It may be explained by widening of usage area of Kazakh language and wide masses of population studying it, both Kazakhs and people of other nationalities.

Basing on results obtained as a result of sociological survey among the population of Pavlodar region the **following conclusions** may be done:

- Share of the population of the region with fluent state language (people who understand speech and may speak as well as know the language fluently) is 65.9% (in 2012 – 65.3%). These figures are distributed over nationalities as follows: 91.5% of Kazakhs, 33.1% of Russians and 44.1% of people of other nationalities know state language relatively well on domestic level that means that they can understand speech and may speak as well as know the language fluently.

- The figures are distributed over professional status as follows: students, civil servants, agricultural workers, teachers and other specialists engaged in education and science know state language better. Businessmen, office workers, sales personnel, medical personnel, engineers, workmen and domestic service employees have lower level of knowledge.

- Majority of citizens of Pavlodar region understand the necessity and perspectives of studying

state language for better fulfillment of professional duties and carrier promotion.

- Only 8.6% (in 2012 – 9.6%) of capable of working people does not know Kazakh language at all. It proves effective realization of state policy of functioning and development of languages by state bodies. The greatest percent of people who does not know Kazakh language at all is in Pavlodar (11.5%) although 38.6% of citizens with fluent state language live here, and among rural regions: Kachirski (10%), Zhelezinski (10%) and Pavlodar (9%) regions that may be explained by domination of Russian speaking people here.

- Research has revealed high level of knowledge of Russian language (share of population of the regions knowing Russian is 98.1%), especially among the population of Pavlodar and Aksu cities and Zhelezinski, Uspenskiye, Pavlodar, Kachirski and Irtysh regions. Level of Russian knowledge of people of Ekibastuz and Maitski cities and Bayanaul, Aktogai and Lybyazhinski regions is lower that may be explained by domination of Kazakh population in these regions as well as migration of *oralmans* and countrymen to regional center mainly due to wider employment possibilities and the possibility to study in high educational institutions and colleges.

- People living in rural regions use Kazakh language in all types of communication more frequently and in higher degree that citizens of big cities. Majority of them are oriented in communications on Russian language especially in communication with colleagues.

- The highest level of demand for state language (no integral measure of demand for language is 73.5%), is in state bodies and government, education and science, in placed of work (study), in media due to high possibility of state support and the lowest – in transport, sales and domestic service and in banking.

- Sociological data show steady demand for production of national media among population. It may be explained by widening of usage area of Kazakh language and wide masses of population studying it, both Kazakhs and people of other nationalities.

Conclusion

So, majority of citizens of Pavlodar region understand the necessity and perspectives of studying state language for better fulfillment of professional

duties and carrier promotion. Situation with knowing and defining of the language as native of representatives of other ethnic groups changed from year to year. Overwhelming majority of Kazakhs in all types of communication is oriented on Kazakh language although Russian is widely used. Level on knowledge of Russian language of the citizens of the region is high especially in Pavlodar and Aksu cities as well as Russian-speaking regions Zhelezinski, Uspenskoye, Pavlodar, Kachirski and Irtysh. Level of Russian knowledge of people of Ekibastuz and Maitski cities and Bayanaul, Aktogai and Lybyazhinski regions is lower that may be explained by domination of Kazakh population.

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