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4. Vector cartoon illustration with children different nationalities
URL: <https://www.alamy.com/sad-muslim-girl-in-school-hallway-and-teenagers-behind-her-back-vector-cartoon-illustration-with-children-different-nationalities-social-communication-problem-bullying-and-racism-concept-image363797969.html>
5. URL: <https://upsihologa.com.ua/citaty/mysl-155> (дата обращения: 06.04.2023).
6. URL: <https://inforesist.org/top-5-videochatov-2020-obzory-i-otzyvy/> (дата обращения: 06.04.2023).

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THE CURRENT STATE OF TURKIC LANGUAGES OF SIBERIA

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Siberia is a vast region with a rich linguistic and cultural diversity, home to several indigenous Turkic languages that have been spoken for centuries. However, in recent decades, these languages have faced a range of challenges that threaten their long-term survival and sustainability. In this research paper, we will explore the current functional status of the Turkic languages of Siberia, examining their geographical distribution, population statistics, and challenges, for preservation. By examining these factors, we hope to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of these languages, as well as insights into potential strategies for their continued use and development. The purpose of this research paper is to examine the current status of the Turkic languages of Siberia, including their demographic trends, language policies and education, cultural significance, and challenges and opportunities for language maintenance and revitalization. It will be argued that despite their rich linguistic and cultural heritage, the Turkic languages of Siberia face numerous challenges in maintaining their vitality and survival in the contemporary world, including political, social, and economic factors, language planning and policy implementation, and the impact of language contact and change.

The geographical distribution of Turkic languages in Siberia is diverse and complex, reflecting the historical migrations and settlement patterns of Turkic-speaking peoples in the region. Today, there are several Turkic languages spoken in Siberia, including Yakut (Sakha), Tuvan, Altai, Khakas, Shor, and others. In addition to these major languages, there are several smaller Turkic languages spoken in Siberia, including Dolgan, Chulym, and others. These languages are primarily spoken in rural areas and are considered to be endangered.

The geographical distribution of Turkic languages in Siberia is influenced by a range of factors, including historical migrations, cultural interactions, and political boundaries.

The population statistics and demographics of Turkic languages in Siberia vary depending on the language and the region [1]. Here are some general trends and information about some of the major Turkic languages of Siberia:

Yakut (Sakha): Yakut is the largest of the Turkic languages spoken in Siberia, with approximately 480,000 speakers, according to a 2020 census. The majority of Yakut speakers live

in the Sakha Republic in northeastern Siberia, where they make up around 50% of the population. Yakut is also spoken by smaller communities in neighboring regions (Census 2020). It is one of the official languages of Sakha (Yakutia) alongside the Russian language.

Tuvan: Tuvan is spoken by approximately 295,000 speakers, according to a 2020 census. The majority of Tuvan speakers live in the Republic of Tuva in southern Siberia, where it is one of the two official languages alongside Russian. They make up around 80% of the population of the republic (Census 2020).

Altai: Altai is spoken by approximately 70,000 speakers, according to a 2020 census. The majority of Altai speakers live in the Altai Republic in southwestern Siberia, where they make up around 30% of the population (Census 2020). It is the official language of the Altai Republic alongside Russian.

Khakas: Khakas is spoken by approximately 48,000 speakers, according to a 2020 census. The majority of Khakas speakers live in the Khakassia Republic in central Siberia, where they make up around 12% of the population (Census 2020). It is one of two official languages in the Republic of Khakassia.

Shor: Shor is spoken by approximately 5,000 speakers, according to a 2020 census. The majority of Shor speakers live in the Kemerovo Oblast in central Siberia (Census 2020).

Additionally, there are several smaller endangered Turkic languages in Siberia, meaning they are at risk of becoming extinct in the near future. Here are some examples of endangered Turkic languages in Siberia:

Chulym: Chulym is spoken by a small community in the Tomsk Oblast in central Siberia. According to a 2020 census, there were only around 38 speakers of Chulym (Census 2020). The language is considered critically endangered, with most speakers being elderly and transmission to younger generations being limited.

Dolgan: Dolgan is spoken by a small community in the Taymyr Peninsula in northern Siberia. According to a 2020 census, there were around 5,000 speakers of Dolgan (Census 2020). The language is considered endangered due to factors like the language shift to Russian and the impact of urbanization on traditional nomadic lifestyles.

Tofa: Tofa is spoken by a small community in the Irkutsk Oblast in eastern Siberia. According to a 2020 census, there were only around 67 speakers of Tofa (Census 2020). The language is considered critically endangered [1].

Although these languages are spoken in large geographic areas across Siberia, the statistical evidence suggests that most of the Turkic languages in the Siberian region are steadily becoming overshadowed by the Russian language, especially in the public sphere. For instance, a survey from 2014 identified that 54.5% percent of the ethnic Sakha from the city of Yakutsk, the capital of the Sakha Republic, prefer to use Russian over Yakut for formal purposes [2, 184]. Another study from 2018 by Sereedar demonstrated that only 50% of ethnic Tuvans between the ages of 18 and 30 from the Republic of Tuva consider themselves to be fluent in their native language. For comparison, among the Tuvans above the age of 56, this marker was estimated to be around 70%. Furthermore, 15% of Tuvans between the ages of 14 and 18 did not find the Tuvan language to be an important element of life in Tuvan Republic [3, 8-9].

Despite some efforts to support and promote these languages, many communities in Siberia lack human capital, access to technology and materials, and institutional support for their language, including in education and media, making it difficult for speakers to maintain and transmit their language to future generations.

The Turkic languages of Siberia seem to be underrepresented in printed mass media.

For instance, only 8,000 copies of the most popular Tuvan newspaper "Shyn" are currently released weekly, whereas in the 1970-80s the circulation of the newspaper used to amount to 25,000 copies weekly. The newspaper is now released three times a week, and during the late Soviet period, it used to be released 6 times a week [4]. Moreover, mediae in Tuvan is mostly read by elderly people only [3, 12]. It is also true for the Sakha language, which is also experiencing a reduction in the circulation of printed media [2, 184]. Considering the fact that the Tuvan and Sakha languages are the least threatened Turkic languages in Siberia with a significant number of native speakers, it is hard to claim that any of the mentioned languages are in a prosperous position.

The situation is even less encouraging in the sphere of fictional literature. For instance, between the years 2005 and 2006, there were not any books published in the Khakas language in the Republic of Khakassia. The total amount of published literature in the Tuvan language decreased by 28 times between the years 1990 and 2000, and there weren't any books published in the Tuvan language in 2011 [5, 57]. The amounts of copies of books published in these languages are also experiencing a significant decline.

The usual amount of released copies for fictional literature books designated for children in the Tuvan language, for instance, is 500-1000 copies, 15-20 times less than in the early 1990s. The situation is further worsened by socioeconomic factors: most parents in the republic can not afford to purchase books. As a result, most children in the Republic of Tuva do not see any literature in their native language while growing up. The republic also experiences a lack of school textbooks in the Tuvan language. A similar situation is present in the Khakassia, where 100-500 copies are the typical amount of released copies for books published in the Khakassian language. These trends negatively affect the use of native languages for educational purposes and limit the opportunities for preserving mentioned languages [5, 58].

A similar situation is present in the sphere of television and radio.

Relatively smaller languages, such as Altai do not have, Programs and shows in native Turkic languages comprise only a small portion of the screen time and are placed in inconvenient time sections for the majority in most cases. Even in those cases, violations of the rules of spoken and written language regularly occur on television due to the lack of qualified journalists and reporters, and the lack of feedback from the viewers [5, 59].

Another challenge for the local languages is the lack of educational support and language resources. Most Turkic languages in the region are experiencing a decline in the number of students, who usually prefer the Russian language to the local language. The educational resources in local languages are often outdated due to the lack of human resources: for instance, there were no comprehensive studies regarding the teaching of local languages like Tuvan or Altai in the modern age during the last 15-20 years. Furthermore, Bavuu-Syuron argues that the foundation for the possible total assimilation of the Tuvan language has already been established, and the language will inevitably lose a portion of its speakers [4].

In conclusion, the Turkic languages of Siberia face complex and multifaceted challenges that threaten their functional status and long-term sustainability. Despite these challenges, there are also opportunities to promote and preserve these languages, through community-based efforts, language revitalization programs, digital resources, increased recognition, and community pride and ownership. By working together to address these challenges and seize these opportunities, we can help ensure that the rich linguistic and cultural diversity of Siberia continues to thrive, for the benefit of current and future generations. As such, we must continue to study and raise awareness about the functional status of the Turkic languages of Siberia, and to work towards effective strategies for their preservation and promotion.

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СӘН САЛАСЫНДА ҚОЛДАНЫЛАТЫН ҚАЗАҚ ТІЛІНДЕГІ АНГЛИЦИЗІМДЕР

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Қазіргі дамып жатқан, жаһандану заманында- ағылшын тілінің алатын орны ерекше. Әлемдегі, мемлекеттер арасындағы саяси, экономикалық, ғылыми және мәдени қарым қатынастардың дамуы, ақпараттық құралдардың қарқынды зерттелуінде ағылшын тілі бірден бір жетекші рөл атқарады. Дүниежүзіндегі жаңашылдық пен өзгерістер, ағылшын тілінің дамуы мен кең етек жаюына ықпал етті. 20 ғасырдың аяғында Қазақстанда болған өзгерістер қоғамның барлық салаларын қамтыды және, әрине, бұл өзгерістер тілде де көрініс тапты. Халықаралық байланыстардың кеңеюі, ағылшын тілінде сөйлейтін елдер мен қызмет салаларының ағылшын тіліне бейімделуі, қазақ тіліне ағылшын сөздерінің тұрақты пайда болуына ықпал етті. Бұл тілдегі өзгерістер өте тез дамып, кейбір кезде адамдар оған ілесе де алмай қалуына ықпал жасауда.

Ең бірінші англицизм терминіне тоқталсақ. Яғни, англицизм дегеніміз ағылшын тілінен алынған немесе тікелей ағылшын сөзі болып табылатын, кез келген тілге сінісіп кеткен сөздерді айтамыз. XX ғасырдың бірінші жартысында Ушаковтың сөздігінде ағылшындылық варварлықтың бір түрі ретінде айқындалып, ана тілінде жат элемент