SOCIOLINGUISTICS SYMPOSIUM 21

Attitudes and Prestige

Murcia 15 - 18 June 2016

e-Book of Abstracts

UNIVERSIDAD DE MURCIA

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Session Chair: Francisco Lorenzo

Choice of language and attitude to languages in modern Kazakhstan

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Modern Kazakhstan is a multilingual state. However, two languages – the Kazakh and Russian languages have the dominated position. The observed in recent decades changes in the linguistic situation in Kazakhstan have an impact on the features and spheres of the functioning of the Kazakh, Russian and other languages.

The choice of language in a multilingual society is not just a linguistic problem. Such factors as a geopolitical situation (Kazakhstan borders with Russia, China, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan), ethno-demographic and ethno-linguistic structure (in Kazakhstan there are 126 languages, referential to them ethnicities), socio-economic living conditions, and others made a great influence on the choice and attitude to a particular language in Kazakhstan.

The Kazakh language is a state language of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Kazakh language is autochthonic language of Kazakhstan. It takes the 93rd place among world languages by quantity of speaking people and enters 4% of world languages, i.e. the group of 283 languages with more than a million of speaking people.

Russian in Kazakhstan carries out all volume of functions of the language used on an equal basis with the state language: it is the language of policy, education, science, all types of communication. English in Kazakhstan according to the state cultural project "Trinity of Languages" (2007) is an obligatory language of education.

As the carried-out analysis showed (400 Kazakh families were interrogated), modern Kazakhstan families prefer to give the children polylingual education that is naturally reflected in the use of languages in a family.

In the report the examples of switching of a code in family communication, a language choice depending on age, sex, ethnos, relation to languages in bilingual families are reviewed. The carried-out short analysis showed that in the Kazakh families the phenomenon of the natural Kazakh-Russian and the Russian-Kazakh bilingualism is observed. Code switching in the speech of bilingual Kazakhs in a family communication has conscious character and serves as means of understanding in organization of corrections, as it occurs when a speaker is dissatisfied with the solution of the correction, and unconscious character when words impregnations are added at the end of the phrase and can often not match with the previous sentence according to the meaning.

An integrated explanation of contact phenomena in the Basque Country: implications for language revitalization efforts

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The revitalization process of the Basque language began in the late 70s when a new standardized variety (*Euskara Batua* 'Unified Basque') was implemented in schools. The abundant increase of L2 learners in the (BAC) in Spain is thought to be a characterization of its successful revitalization (Eusko Jaurlaritza, 2011), although language-promotion efforts are also regarded as 'not so successful' (Maia, 2012) due to the unguaranteed systematic use of the language. In language contact situations where strong connections between language and identity are the result of political and ethnic-status disparities, social meanings of different features, languages and its users are intensified (Jaffe, 1999; Azurmendi, et. al., 2008; Montaruli et. al., 2011; Edwards, 2009; Ortega et. al., 2015). Therefore, the main aim of this paper is to show how ideological representations of contact-phenomena (Differential Object Marking, DOM) affect the way different bilinguals use it, shape social identity, and how social categorization or grouping can affect the use of Basque at a larger scale.

Using methodologies in SLA and sociolinguistics, 70 different Basque-Spanish bilinguals and 19 Basque-French bilinguals (control) participated in an *elicited production task* (EPT) containing 30 target