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**Sociolinguistic portrait of the cities Amvrosiivka and Yenakiyevе:
comparative analysis**

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In this article the peculiarities of sociolinguistic situation in Donetchina have been observed, the comparative characteristic of sociolinguistic portrait of the cities Amvrosiivka and Yenakiyevе with regard to general language situation have been compiled, and the dynamics of national and language composition of the population in those cities have been traced.

Key words: sociolinguistic portrait of the city, language situation, bilingualism, communicative language capacity, demographic language capacity.

Sociolinguistic researches have been carried out more frequently lately, they are connected with functional expressions of the languages, language situation in different regions of Ukraine and these researches are obligatory for creation the optimum model of the state language politics. The article continues the study connected with examining the language situation in the eastern cities of Ukraine.

The purpose of the research is to determine regional peculiarities of the language choice (Ukrainian or Russian) by the inhabitants of the cities under scrutiny. The purpose presupposes solving the following tasks: 1) to identify the structural elements of a sociolinguistic portrait; 2) to find out the peculiarities of language situation on the territory of the cities in Donetchina and characterize sociolinguistic portrait of the cities under scrutiny; 3) to analyze functional load of the languages in various communicative spheres of the cities Amvrosiivka and Yenakiyevе.

Donetchina is an industrial region on which territory people's communicative requirements have been met due to two languages for a long time: Ukrainian and Russian, which was predetermined by historical, geographical, social, economic, cultural and national factors.

The general language situation on the territory of Donetsk region can be described as Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism on the grounds that nowadays most of the population speaks Russian. The results of the census 2001 and the results of our survey carried out in the towns of Donetchina in May 2006 prove that fact. According to census 2001, 24,09% of the whole population consider the Ukrainian language their mother tongue, 74,8% inhabitants of Donetchina called the Russian language a mother tongue. Concerning our survey, on the territory of the towns in Amvrosiivka, Dokuchaivsk, Yenakiyevе, Snizhne, Torez, Shakhtarsk the Ukrainian language is referred to as a mother tongue by 36,74% out of all respondents (7461 people), correspondingly the Russian language – 63,2% of respondents (see: [1, 3]).

Despite the general language situation in Donetsk region where the Russian language predominates, the sociolinguistic portrait of each mentioned city gains great interest.

Sociolinguistic portrait of the city

This is a detailed characteristic of the society (particular groups) that inhabit the territory under scrutiny according to their age, gender, education, occupation, status, their language priorities in various communicative situations (spheres).

Let's enlighten upon comparative portrait of the cities Amvrosiivka and Yenakiyev since on the territories of these cities we observe different types of bilingualism: Ukrainian-Russian (Amvrosiivka) and Russian-Ukrainian (Yenakiyev).

The following factors are of paramount importance while making a sociolinguistic portrait: 1) geographical aspect; 2) history of settlement; 3) national composition; 4) social status of the inhabitants; 5) coexistence of different social and age groups; 6) corporative interests, sphere of contacts of big, medium and small businesses; 7) proportion between the centre and periphery, language priorities of the inhabitants; 8) language of education in the city; 9) level of education: presence of colleges, technical schools, higher educational establishments and their branches; 10) distance from big cities; 11) media: newspapers, magazines, radio, television; 12) city growth; 13) whether there is a population growth due to seasonal workers; 14) presence / absence of bilingualism.

Comparative analysis of sociolinguistic portraits of Amvrosiivka and Yenakiyev

Amvrosiivka (former name Donetsk-Amvrosiivka) – a city of regional subordination, regions' centre; located in the eastern part of Donetsk region near the Russian boarder, 82 km from the regional centre.

The territory of the city and its suburbs was settled long time ago: starting from early palaeolith.

Due to the construction of Kursk-Kharkiv-Azov railway in 1869 a station village appeared here which inherited the name of a neighboring Wallachian village of Amvrosiivka (now the village Blagodatne). However, the village growth is connected with foundation of cement plants that contributed into workers' migration from different Ukrainian and Russian regions into these sites.

To analyze a national composition of the inhabitants of the city let's have a look at table 1 where based on the censuses we can observe the quantitative change in national composition of population. (see table1).

Table 1

**Dynamics of the national composition
of Amvrosiivka population
based on censuses 1923 and 1939**

Nationality	1923	1939
Total population	2885 / 100%	15001 / 100%
Ukrainians	1390 / 48,18	10323 / 68,8
Russian	1296 / 44,92	4188 / 27,91
Hebrews	-	128 / 0,85
Germans	41 / 1,42	73 / 0,48
Poles	19 / 0,66	-
Greeks	8 / 0,28	64 / 0,42
Tartars	-	39 / 0,26
Bulgarians	3 / 0,1	
Other	49 / 1,7	133 / 0,88
Unknown	79 / 2,74	

As we see, according to censuses 1923, 1939, the quantity of Ukrainian population in the enterprises of Amvrosiivka raised more than by 20%, regarding Russians, their

quantity decreased by 17%. The reason for that – constant migratory processes on the territory of the region [1, p. 264, 266, 268, 270; 3, papers 7-10].

Based on census 2001, the national composition on the territory of Amvrosiivka region is the following: Ukrainians – 39,015 people (71,0% out of total inhabitants of the region), Russians – 14,401 people (26,2%), Byelorussians – 334 people (0,6%), Armenians – 261 people (0,5%). Despite the fact that Amvrosiivka is situated near the Russian boarder, beginning from 1939 most of the population as of the city as of the region are Ukrainians as proved by the censuses.

Yenakiyevе (former names: Rykovo, Ordzhonikidze) – a city of regional subordination; located 50 km from north-east of Donetsk).

First settlements on the territory of today’s city appeared at the end of the 18th century.

The city growth was due to the establishment of the Russian-Belgian metallurgical company in 1895 which in 1897 built new Petrovskiy plant. This led to the increase of population on this territory.

Based on censuses 1923, 1939, 1989, 2001, let’s trace the changes in the nationality composition of the population in Yenakiyevе (see table 2).

Table 2

**Dynamics of the national composition of Yenakiyevе population
based on censuses 1923, 1939, 1989, 2001.**

Nationality	1923	1939	1989	2001
Total population	26621 / 100%	88566 / 100%	189078 / 100%	162778 / 100%
Ukrainians	7045 / 26,46	34991 / 39,5	77410 / 40,9	73675 / 45,3
Russians	16033 / 60,26	46533 / 52,5	103345 / 54,7	83726 / 51,4
Hebrews	2251 / 8,46	3293 / 3,71	967 / 0,5	291 / 0,2
Germans	367 / 1,37	991 / 1,11	-	-
Poles	386 / 1,44	-	254 / 0,1	-
Greeks	13 / 0,05	156 / 0,17	230 / 0,1	-
Tartars	43 / 0,16	315 / 0,35	734 / 0,4	-
Bulgarians	40 / 0,15	-	165 / 0,1	-
Byelorussians	-	1049 / 1,18	3414 / 1,3	1777 / 1,1
Armenians	-	-	341 / 0,2	587 / 0,4
Azerbaijanians	-	-	249 / 0,1	366 / 0,2
Moldavians	-	-	429 / 0,2	-
Lithuanians	-	-	109 / 0,1	-
Gypsies	-	-	167 / 0,1	
Georgians	-	-	134 / 0,1	
Mordvinians	-	-	184 / 0,1	

Yenakiyevе is one of three cities in Donetsk region where Russian population has been predominant for a long time [1, p. 224, 236, 238; 3, paper 54; 5, p. 17; 6, p.15].

With a view to estimating national language capacity of the Ukrainian and Russian languages let’s have a look at table 3.

Table 3

**Dynamics of the national and language composition
regarding population in Amvrosiivka, Yenakiyevе (years: 1923, 1926, 2001, 2006
(own research))**

Population centre	1923 Ukr. / Rus. % out of total population	1926 Ukr. / Rus. % out of total population	2001 Ukr. / Rus. % out of total population	Results of own research 2006 Ukr./Rus. % out of total population
Amvrosiivka	47,60/44,47	34,70/62,25	43,33/54,59	51,70 / 48,30
Yenakiyevе	26,43/60,20	16,86/71,54	20,89/84,59	14,0 / 86,0

From the data enlightened above it is clear that the Russian language had dominated on the researched territories for a long time, the exception is Amvrosiivka (data according to census 1923 and our own research) [1, p. 224, 236, 238, 268, 270; 2, p. 331, 410, 411, 414, 415, 420, 421,438; 6, p. 15,19].

In order to adequately form the peculiarities of a sociolinguistic portrait of the cities under scrutiny a special questioning pattern was worked out; schoolchildren and members of work collective were the respondents. Each respondent was asked to fill in the questionnaire of 24 alternative questions concerning the level of the Ukrainian language fluency, language priorities as well as ‘bio data’ – questions about nationality, educational qualification, and occupation.

The residents of the cities were proposed to evaluate their level of the Ukrainian language fluency and point out the spheres of social life where they mostly make use of the Ukrainian language: at home, at work, with friends and whether they answer in Ukrainian spontaneously.

In Amvrosiivka (total quantity of respondents – 1299 people) 984 respondents (75,75%) speak Ukrainian fluently; 183 respondents (14,08%) understand the language but do not speak it; 132 respondents (10,1%) have difficulty in understanding.

In Yenakiyevе there were 1236 respondents, among whom 690 (55,82%) speak Ukrainian fluently; 468 (37,86%) respondents understand though do not speak Ukrainian; those who have difficulty in understanding make 78 people (6,31%).

Regarding the level of the Ukrainian and Russian language usage in different walks of domestic and social life (see table 4).

Table 4

Spheres of expansion and use of the Ukrainian and Russian languages

	Total respondents	At home Ukr. / Rus., %	At work Ukr. / Rus., %	With friends Ukr. / Rus., %
Amvrosiivka	1299	593(45,65)/ 700 (53,88)	566 (43,57) / 733 (56,42)	528 (40,64) / 762 (58,66)
Yenakiyevе	1236	118 (9,54) / 1115 (90,21)	175 (14,15) /1061(85,84)	18 (1,45) /1218 (98,55)

It is necessary to note that insignificant percentage of Amvrosiivka residents speak Armenian at home and with friends. In Amvrosiivka people use Ukrainian in most social spheres of life whereas in Yenakiyevе Russian is used.

In that questionnaire we included the questions about spontaneous use of the language in the street with a view to finding out the number of people for whom Ukrainian

is a mother tongue since the language we think in can be considered our native one according to L. Scherba.

The results of acquired answers let us analyze their dynamics on the territories of the cities under scrutiny (see table 5).

Таблиця 5

Quantitative indexes of respondents' spontaneous replies

City name	Total respondents	Spontaneous replies in Ukrainian, %	Spontaneous replies in Russian, %
Amvrosiivka	1299	162 / 12.47	1137 / 77.53
Yenakiyevе	1236	63 / 5.09	1173 / 94.91

The respondents of the cities were asked the question 'What was your language of study at school?'

In Amvrosiivka 435 people studied in Ukrainian which makes 33,48% out of total number of respondents and correspondingly 864 people studied in Russian (66,52%).

In Yenakiyevе 57 respondents got the secondary education in Ukrainian (4,6%), and 1179 people in Russian (95,4%).

These indexes are a result of existence or absence of Ukrainian-language schools in the cities during Soviet times (see table 6).

Table 6

Dynamics of studying in Ukrainian/ Russian language at a secondary school

Academic year	Amvrosiivka number of Ukrainian schools / Russian schools	Yenakiyevе number of Ukrainian schools / Russian schools
1947/1948	4(28,6%) / 10(71,4%)	–
1950/1951	5(33,3%) / 11(66,7%)	– / 31 (100%)
1958/1959	3 (27,3%) / 8 (72,7%)	2 (5,7%) / 33 (94,3%)
1971/1972	– / 12 (100%)	3 (6,25%) / 45 (93,75%)
1974/1975	–	2 (5,3%) / 36 (94,7%)

It is seen in the table that the number of Ukrainian-language schools was decreasing gradually on the territories of the cities Amvrosiivka and Yenakiyevе (the data in other cities was not found). In the late 80s of the previous century Ukrainian-language schools remained only in villages. In 1989 on the territory of Donetsk region only 3,2% pupils out of total number of schoolchildren studied at schools with the Ukrainian language of education and 405 pupils were allowed not to learn Ukrainian at all. [7, paper 8; 8, paper 9 reverse side; 9, paper 6 reverse side; 10, paper 47 reverse side; 11, paper 75; 12, paper 4 reverse side; 13, paper 22 reverse side; 14, papers 1-100].

Among the respondents aged 10 – 19 years old (347 people) no one named Ukrainian as the language of education. This bears out a careless attitude of the most Ukrainians to their native language.

The next question in our questionnaire was 'What was your language of study at a higher educational establishment?' which gave an opportunity to analyze quantitative proportion and percentage of respondents concerning the language of education at higher educational establishments (see table 7).

Table 7

**Quantitative indexes of the respondents' replies concerning education
in a particular language**

City name	Higher education in Ukrainian (people / %)	Higher education in Russian (people / %)
Amvrosiivka	231 / 41,84	321 / 58,15
Yenakiyevе	95 / 9,73	455 / 90,27

It is worth mentioning that the respondents who pointed in the questionnaire that they had acquired higher education in the Ukrainian language, according to their age belong to the groups of respondents born during 1940 – 1950. So, presumably, they got their higher education during 1960 – 1970.

The choice of the study language has always been made by parents and determined the parents' attitude to this or that language. During Soviet Union times the teaching in Ukraine was either in Ukrainian or in Russian. Parents used to give preference to Russian because mainly this language was used in most important spheres of social life. The parents' choice displayed which language was preferred in the family, whether they see their child as a native of Russian or Ukrainian, which language they consider to be the language of future.

The replies to such questions in our questionnaire as 'What language, in your opinion, should be used at schools?' 'What language should be used for education at higher educational establishments?' give us an opportunity to find out how well the citizens of the country realize the necessity of mastering the state language.

In the cities where the research was carried out among respondents the number of people who would like Ukrainian to be the study language at schools in Amvrosiivka are 780 people (60,05%), Yenakiyevе – 216 people (17,4%). Whereas 819 (39,95%) people think that secondary education in Amvrosiivka should be received in Russian, concerning Yenakiyevе – 1020 people (82,52%).

Regarding the language of study in higher educational establishments, 2554 people (34,23%) support Ukrainian: in Amvrosiivka 729 people (56,12%), Yenakiyevе – 224 people (18,12%). The Russian language was preferred by 570 people (43,88%) in Amvrosiivka and 1012 people (81,88%) in Yenakiyevе.

This data proves the fact that the Ukrainian language is gradually becoming more popular with both Ukrainian speakers and non-Ukrainian speakers. In social consciousness its communicational qualities and aesthetic values are being enhancing, the process of 'loyalty' reduction to the Ukrainian language has been halted – the linguistic national consciousness of Ukrainians and representatives of other ethnic groups is increasing (cited from: [2: 66]), thus, that resulted in the growth of Ukrainian-language schools and classes (see tables 8, 9).

Table 8

**Dynamics of the number of Ukrainian-language schools in Amvrosiivka, Yenakiyevе
(years: 2007 – 2010)**

(according to Administration of Education in Donetsk region)

Population centre	2007 / 2008 academic year		2008 / 2009 academic year		2009 / 2010 academic year	
	Total schools	Ukr-lang. schools	Total schools	Ukr-lang. schools	Total schools	Ukr-lang. schools
Amvrosiivka and region	28	17	27	16	27	16

Yenakiyeve	34	5	34	5	34	8
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Table 9

Dynamics of the number of Ukrainian-language schools in Amvrosiivka, Yenakiyeve (years: 2011 – 2013)

(according to Administration of Education in Donetsk region)

Years Population centre	2010/ 2011 academic year		2011 / 2012 academic year		2012 / 2013 academic year	
	Total schools	Ukr-lang. schools	Total schools	Ukr-lang. schools	Total schools	Ukr-lang. schools
Amvrosiivka and region	26	15	26	15	26	15
Yenakiyeve	25	6	24	6	25	9
Shakhtarsk	16	8	16	8	16	8

Although in 1989/1990 academic year there were no Ukrainian-language schools on the territory of Amvrosiivka and Yenakiyeve, in the table we can observe that the number of Ukrainian-language schools is being gradually increasing in the cities.

In the questionnaire the respondents were asked to answer the question ‘What language do you prefer while watching TV programmes?’ The question about the choice of the language of media presupposes cultural and historical, social and economical conditions and peculiarities of social and demographic, social and linguistic composition of the auditory in each particular case.

The concept ‘language choice of media’ has two meanings: firstly, this is the realization of a particular language and national politics via means of media; secondly, this is the decision made by each listener or auditory on the whole about what language to give preference to while watching TV programmes [3: 308].

The data received certifies the fact that 267 asked people in Amvrosiivka prefer watching TV in Ukrainian and 147 people prefer Ukrainian language of media in Yenakiyeve.

Regarding printed media, the situation is even worse here as in no one of the cities under scrutiny there are local periodical publications in the Ukrainian language. All Ukrainian-language newspapers on the territories of Amvrosiivka and Yenakiyeve are to be subscribed to. Only 1.78% respondents are subscribers to Ukrainian-language periodical publications.

Sociolinguistic portrait of the cities Amvrosiivka and Yenakiyeve made by means of quantitative and qualitative indexes displays the characteristics asymmetrical to the general language situation on the territory of Donetsk region: in Amvrosiivka the Ukrainian language predominates in spite of the fact that the general language situation can be described as Russian-Ukrainian.

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Оп. 1.

Спр. 170. Годовые статистические отчеты отдела народного образования и школ на 1974 – 1975 уч. г., 109 арк.

СОЦІОЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ ПОРТРЕТ МІСТ АМВРОСІЇВКИ І ЕНАКІЄВОГО: ПОРІВНЯЛЬНИЙ АНАЛІЗ

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У статті розглянуто особливості соціолінгвістичної ситуації у Донеччині, здійснено порівняльну характеристику соціолінгвістичного портрета міст Амвросіївки та Єнакієвого із загальною сучасною мовною ситуацією, простежено динаміку національно-мовного складу населення досліджуваних міст.

Ключові слова: соціолінгвістичний портрет міста, мовна ситуація, білінгвізм, комунікативна потужність мови, демографічна потужність мови.

СОЦИОЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ ПОРТРЕТ ГОРОДОВ АМВРОСИЕВКА И ЕНАКИЕВО: СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ

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В статье рассматриваются особенности социолингвистической ситуации в Донецкой области, осуществлена сравнительная характеристика социолингвистического портрета городов Амвросиевка и Енакиево с общей языковой ситуацией в Донецкой области, проанализировано динамику национально-языкового состава населения исследуемых городов.

Ключевые слова: социолингвистический портрет города, языковая ситуация, билингвизм, языковое общество, коммуникативная, демографическая, национальная мощность языка.