

UDC 342.725

DOI 10.56378/OYFU20230301

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Bibliographic Description of the Article: Yalova, O. (2023). Ways and forms of implementation of language legislation in Ukraine. *Innovations in scientific, technical and social ecosystems [Scientific journal]*, 5, pp. 25–39. doi: 10.56378/OYFU20230301

WAYS AND FORMS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF LANGUAGE LEGISLATION IN UKRAINE

Abstract. *The Purpose of the Study* is to propose ways and forms of implementation of language legislation, arguing the necessity of implementation by state and local authorities, public organizations, and citizens of the provisions of the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language” in 2019. **The Research Methodology.** During the preparation of the research article, were used the following methods: General scientific and specially-scientific, in particular: Comparative, historical, philosophical–legal, systemic, functional, and generalization. **The Scientific Novelty** of the research article consists in the fact that it is one of the first studies devoted to the issue of ways and forms of implementation of the adopted Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language”. **The Conclusions.** The issue of the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language” is proposed to consider at the meetings of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine since the issue of the state language belongs to the sphere of national security. It is justified that parliamentary hearings “On the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language in Ukraine” – which are also an effective form of language policy implementation, are sufficient to be held once per cadence of parliamentary convocation, however precisely for effective implementation of the provisions of the law on language, identification of gaps and shortcomings, and outlining ways of overcoming. It is expedient to create a specially authorized body of executive power on issues of state language policy. The role of the Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on culture and spirituality in the implementation of the language policy of the state has been defined. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine's role in monitoring the implementation of language legislation is outlined. The available experience of the language policy implementation and ensuring the functioning of the

Ukrainian state language, such forms as scientific conferences, round tables, symposia, congresses, discussions, etc., in Ukraine, has been analyzed.

Keywords: *Language; state language; language policy; Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language”; state security.*

The Problem Statement. On April 25, 2019, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted Law №2704-VIII “On Ensuring the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language” (“Law of Ukraine”, 2019), almost thirty years later, as the Law of the Ukrainian SSR “On Languages in Ukrainian SSR” of October 28, 1989, was adopted, from which the implementation of the language policy on the territory of Ukraine began. Since then, the guarantee of the national-cultural and language rights of all citizens started to combine with the priority development of the Ukrainian language, which received the status of the State Language.

The Analysis of Sources and Recent Researches. Adopted on July 3, 2012, the Law of Ukraine “On Principles of State Language Policy” was, in our opinion, aimed not at the development and maintenance of the functioning of the Ukrainian language as a state language but at ensuring of the further protection and functioning of the Russian language. On February 23, 2014, it was abolished by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and on February 28, 2018, the Constitutional Court of Ukraine recognized it as inconsistent with the Constitution of Ukraine (Decision of the Constitutional Court, 2018).

The law of Ukraine of April 25, 2019 does not contain such shortcomings. For more than four years, a group of experts has been working on the text of the draft law. During its preparation for the second reading, more than two thousand amendments has been made, which were considered by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (Koba, Sokolan, 2019). Andriy Smoliy from the V. M. Koretsky Institute of State and Law of NASU noted in an interview with “Newspapers in Ukrainian” that the law on language does not discriminate against any category of the population, is more liberal than similar laws of Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, and it does not contain any legal provisions that violate the rights of the Russian-speaking population in private life (Koba, Sokolan, 2019). Director of the European Center for minority issues (ECMI) Tove H. Malloy admitted that the Ukrainian language law complies with international standards, saying that he does not violate the right of national minorities to speak and study in the native language. Analysis of polemics on social media makes it possible to state mostly favorable assessments of citizens regarding the language law.

In general, while positively assessing the fact of the law on language adoption, we believe that the content of the law-making facility No. 5670-D was

much more effective in ensuring the functioning of the Ukrainian language as a state language.

At the same time, the long consideration of the language law in the second reading verified the existence of political forces in Ukraine opposed to any regulated laws in the sphere of ensuring the functioning of the Ukrainian language as a state language, declaring that they will dispute on this laws in the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.

Immediately after the publication of the language law, the delegation of the Russian Federation appealed to the President of the UN Security Council with a request to convene a meeting in connection with the adoption of this normative-legal act by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and tried to present it as a violation of the Minsk agreements. On May 20, the UN Security Council rejected Russia's inquiry to hold a meeting on this issue. "The Russian objective is to pursue its notorious policy of intimidation against Ukraine again" – German Ambassador to the United Nations, Christoph Heusgen, said after the meeting. – "We, therefore, welcome the decision of the majority of member states not to support this Russian proposal. The law on "The Functioning of Ukrainian as the State Language" does not need the immediate attention of the Security Council which needs to focus on its core mandate – the maintenance of international peace and security – and matters where we urgently need progress, instead of taking up the internal affairs of a sovereign UN member state without any discernible effects on peace and security in the region" (Mandziuk, 2019).

The Purpose of the Article. In view of the aforementioned, the research article aims to propose ways and forms of implementation of the language legislation, arguing the necessity of strict implementation by state and local authorities, public organizations, and citizens of the provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language" 2019.

The Research Methods. In general, the problems of language policy and the role and status of the state language in the countries of the European area and Ukraine have been considered in publications by various scientists.

In particular, Azhnyuk B. formulated the main provisions defining the European language policy: 1) the leading role of the state language as a factor of national unity; 2) protection and support of minority languages; 3) bilingualism with sufficient knowledge of the state language; 4) effective mechanism of observance of language rights. The researcher concluded that maintaining a balance between the unified role of the state language, on the one hand, and the satisfaction of linguistic needs, on the other, meets the principles of linguistic ecology, which offers theoretical substantiation and practical recommendations for the establishment of the conflict-free interlanguage relations (Azhnyuk, 2019).

Well-known scientist Grytsenko P. has analyzed the part of the Ukrainian language in the process of state formation over the last two decades. The author notes the complexity of the process of language identification of Ukrainians at the end of the '80s of the XX century, highlights the main aspects of profound changes in the language situation, emphasizes the fact that during the last twenty years, changes occurred both in the Ukrainian language and the language situation, as well as in and the society regarding the attitude to the Ukrainian language and language problems in general (Grytsenko, 2018).

The retrospective review of language policy in Ukraine for the period of independence was conducted by Prystupenko T. The researcher analyzes several draft laws directly or indirectly related to issues: of the national and state language and its functioning in society, foremost – in the mass media of Ukraine as the principal source of information. She outlined the main directions of the state language policy in modern Ukraine as a determining factor and the main features of the identity of the Ukrainian nation, highlighted the problems and contradictions of the state language policy implementation based on the position of the motivation strengthening of the state language use and increasing its prestige (Prystupenko, 2018).

The current state language policy was analyzed by Kuts Y. and Sergeyeva O. Authors prove that there should be comprehensive support of the state language in the sphere of domestic policy, which is one of the symbols of statehood. Its profound function is to provide a single political, economic, and educational space throughout the country. The state language policy should be implemented based on well-developed language legislation. The state language policy of Ukraine has adequate set of formalized and separated goals, as well as other properties and qualities to define one as a type of state policy. Every language in Ukraine is a subject of business, cultural, scientific, and other activities. The state language of Ukraine is also an instrument of state governance, which serves to reveal the will of the people and the will of the state (Kuts, Sergeyeva, 2019).

Regulation of the status of the state language in Ukraine by the directions of constitutional order and regulation in other laws was researched by Penkovska S. The author argues that the use of the Ukrainian language as a state language is not properly managed, lacks effective legal mechanisms of independent protection of the state language and its popularization. In view of the aforementioned, it is obvious that it is necessary to adopt a new legislative basis for the standardization of the use and protection of the Ukrainian language as a state language. In her research, Penkovska S. outlined the directions of development of such legal regulation of the status of the Ukrainian language: adoption of a law that would regulate the rank of the state language; establishment of responsibility for

violation of its norms with its incorporation in the relevant codes; establishment of state language policy bodies, etc. (Penkovska, 2019).

Based on the analysis of a considerable array of information on the subject of the study, it should be noted that since the recognition of Ukraine's independence, many steps have been taken to determine its language policy and ensure the functioning of the Ukrainian state language, despite the absence of a language law. The principles of language policy were already regulated in the Constitution of Ukraine of 1996. Important milestones were the decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine of December 14, 1999, № 10-рп/99 in the case of the constitutional submission of 51 People's Deputy of Ukraine on the official interpretation of the provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine concerning the application of the state language by state authorities, local self-government bodies and its use in the educational process in educational institutions (Yevkramov, 2001) and parliamentary hearings "On the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language in Ukraine" dated March 12, 2003, as well as the relevant resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of May 12, 2003 (Oberezhno-mova, 2003).

In our opinion, the comprehensive measures concerning the all-round development and functioning of the Ukrainian language, approved by the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of September 8, 1997, № 998 ("Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine" 1997), were profound and substantial.

This document envisaged important directions and tasks in the spheres of the Ukrainian language as a state language; the Ukrainian language as the language of the Ukrainian nation, the basis of its spiritual and artistic culture, science and education; the Ukrainian language in mass media; of the Ukrainian language in the world, as well as in the financial provision of their implementation.

At the beginning of 2000, the press reports on the subject of the resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On additional measures to expand the functioning of the Ukrainian language as a state language", which provided: recertification of civil servants of all categories and ranks, taking into account the level of their knowledge of the Ukrainian language and its use in the course of performance of their duties; check the implementation conditions in all spheres of the public life of all regions of the state, in particular, observance of the requirements for their language use during the exercise of their powers; prevention of violations of the Ukrainian regime in the daily work of the executive and local government bodies, etc. (Masenko). These additional measures of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine aimed at strengthening the positions of the state language have not even been published in official sources. However, as the analysis of printed mass media publications of that time showed, they were utmost negatively

evaluated by representatives of the official circles of the Russian Federation and individual political parties, politicians, scientists, and ordinary citizens of Ukraine.

Since then, has been formed a new generation of Ukrainian citizens, the presidents have changed, some political parties have disappeared, and others have appeared in return, political preferences of Ukrainian citizens have changed, but no significant change has happened in the sphere of language policy and ensuring the functioning of the Ukrainian language as a state.

The main reason for this was the non-implementation or improper execution of adopted laws, resolutions and decrees. One can conclude that if the state and society do not comply with the provisions of the language law of 2019, yet another generation of citizens will have the following language law with similar norms to the current ones.

In connection with the above mentioned, it is expedient to signify our vision of ways and forms of implementation of the provisions of the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as a State Language”, even though the analysis of numerous documents on the functioning and development of the Ukrainian language adopted by the Presidents of Ukraine, by the parliaments of all convocations, the governments of different states and the formation of language policy in Ukraine in general, shows no proper and necessary continuity in the state power. Although it is still being constitutionally re-loaded, we would like to hope that our proposals will be thoroughly analyzed, carefully considered and perhaps practically implemented.

1. During the second reading discussion of the draft law on language in the hall of the Parliament and at talk shows of different TV channels, it was repeatedly noted that the language belongs to the sphere of national security, so it attracts such attention from the state authorities as any other sphere of national security.

In particular, the doctor of philological sciences and professor of the National University Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Masenko L.T. put his view of the Ukrainian language as a factor of national security on the pages of “Ukainska Pravda”. Expert criminologist, candidate of Legal Sciences Maliar A. noted – “our language is a factor of our security. And the war came to our home, including through the russification and the decline of Ukrainian language policy. “She rightly asserts that all languages of the national minorities are protected by conventions, declarations ratified by Ukraine, and the Ukrainian language is used only in Ukraine, and there is no one else to preserve and protect this language” (Maliar).

2. We analyzed the provisions of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Security of Ukraine” (“Law of Ukraine” 2018), however, the concepts of “Ukrainian language”, “languages of national minorities” and “language policy” are not present in it. In our opinion, they are “hidden” in the definition of the term

“national security of Ukraine”, which is interpreted as “national security of Ukraine is the protection of state sovereignty, territorial integrity, democratic constitutional order and other national interests of Ukraine from real and potential threats” (Para. 9, Sub-s. 1, Art. 1 Law of Ukraine), as well as “National interests of Ukraine are the vital interests of a man, society and the state, the implementation of which provides the state sovereignty of Ukraine, its progressive democratic development, as well as safe living conditions and welfare of its citizens” (Para. 10 Sub-s. 1 Art.1 Law of Ukraine).

In view of the above, as well as taking into account the prominent place among national security subjects of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine, we consider it appropriate to consider the issue of using the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as a State Language” at the meetings of the National Security and Defense Council. This will enable the effective influence of the implementation of language policy, monitor compliance with the provisions on the development of the Ukrainian language, and take measures to strengthen it. Since this is a coordinating body on issues of national security and defense under the President of Ukraine, attention to those outlined by the Head of State will contribute to a proper reaction on the part of central and local executive authorities.

3. On March 12, 2003, parliamentary hearings “On the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language in Ukraine” took place (abovementioned). They were the first with such an agenda and became an important and relevant event in the life of Ukrainian society. Unfortunately, the recommendations approved by the parliamentary hearings and approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine were mostly ignored by the central and local authorities. Even the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, foreseeing “annual parliamentary hearings dedicated to the development and functioning of the Ukrainian language”, has never held them during the last sixteen years.

There was, of course, no need for an annual one. It is sufficient to hold such hearings once per cadence of parliamentary convocation, but precisely for the purpose of effective implementation of the provisions of the law on language, identification of gaps and shortcomings, and outlining ways to overcome them.

Parliamentary hearings cause public resonance and they are characterized by the breadth and depth of expressed opinions and proposals, which is facilitated by the involvement of a significant number of participants from all regions of Ukraine.

4. In accordance with Para. 2 Art. 50 of the Law on Language, the legislator provides for the presence of a central body of executive power in the field of state language policy. According to the Decree of the President of Ukraine “On the optimization of the system of central executive bodies” dated December 9, 2010

No. 1085, such a body can be a ministry, state inspection, a central body of executive power with special status, another body (“Decree of the President of Ukraine” 2010).

Proposals regarding the formation of a central body of executive power in the field of language policy have been expressed before, in particular in the resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine “On Recommendations of Parliamentary Hearings” “On the functioning of the Ukrainian language in Ukraine” dated May 22, 2003 No. 886-IV” (“Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada”, 2003). Despite this, the issue of formation and provision of the state language policy among its other 46 areas of activity has been under the responsibility of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine for years, (“Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers”, 2014). It is quite obvious that the mentioned ministry (department in the number of several persons) is not able to solve the issue of language policy adequately to the language situation in Ukraine.

The President of Ukraine by Decree No. 146 dated February 20, 2008 “On some issues of the development of state language policy” has already instructed the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine to work out the procedure for creating an authorized body of executive power on language policy issues. Determining its main task to participate in the formation and implementation of the state language policy; generalization of the practice of applying the legislation on languages, development of proposals for its improvement; coordination of actions by the central bodies of the executive power to ensure the implementation of the state language policy (“Decree of the President of Ukraine” 2008).

It is not known whether the prescribed order was "worked out", but the corresponding authorized body was never created.

Another (and completely valid and necessary in our opinion) desire of the parliamentarians to create a central body of executive power on language policy issues should be implemented. Otherwise, there can be no question of ensuring the functioning and development of the Ukrainian language as a state language, creating and ensuring an effective language policy in Ukraine.

It is appropriate to emphasize one more aspect. The well-known publicist Losev I., reflecting on the adoption of the new law, claims that “Ukraine will survive without the Russian language, but without Ukrainian, it simply will not exist. At the same time, slogans are worthless if deputies or ministers do not answer a simple question: “How much money are you ready to spend on Ukrainianization?”. And without money, this process will not continue. Russia spends considerable funds on the further russification of Ukraine (Losiev, 2019).

5. The Committee of the Verkhovna Rada on Culture and Spirituality pays due diligence to the functioning and development of the Ukrainian state language and language policy in general. The Committee of the Parliament of the eighth

convocation focused its efforts on the preparation and discussion of the bill in the Ukrainian state language. According to the results of our analysis, the committees of the previous convocation also studied similar issues, as well as considered the collected information of local self-government bodies, public formations, and forums, individual citizens on the decision of language questions, suggestions, and remarks on laws, resolutions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. However, reports about such activity of the Committee in the mass media (written or electronic) were not published.

It is argued that active media coverage of the mass information activities of this Committee in the analyzed direction was helpful for local authorities, local self-government, public organizations and formations, and citizens interested in the becoming of the state language and its further development.

6. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine plays an essential part in the implementation of the language policy, which, according to the requirements of Art. 116 of the Constitution of Ukraine, takes measures to ensure human rights and freedoms (in particular, language), and local executive bodies – local state administrations, which, according to Art. 119 of The Constitution of Ukraine – ensures the observance of the rights and freedoms of citizens (as well as language) on the respective territory.

In our opinion, the issue of the state of implementation of language policy, provision, and development of the Ukrainian language would be the subject of consideration by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, first of all, during the period of aggravation of the language situation and the upheaval of the Ukrainian society. It seems reasonable that the Government, together with the Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on Culture and Spirituality, should study the status of implementation of the provisions of Law No. 2704-VIII in one of the regions, listen to the results of the study at the session, develop recommendations on its improvement or approve such experience and recommend it for implementation.

Attention of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Committee on Culture and Spirituality of Local State Administrations and Local Self-Government bodies in this direction.

7. Ukraine has accumulated some experience in implementing language policy and ensuring the functioning of the Ukrainian state language. For example, the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, within the frames of science days, has been annually organizing scientific conferences devoted to the questions of language interaction and the language situation in Ukraine for several years. They considered the problems of implementing the provisions of the European Charter for Regional Languages or Minority Languages in Ukraine, ensuring the implementation of the Ukrainian state language in the Ukrainian state and society, publishing literature in the Ukrainian language, etc.

For 15 years, the National Academy of Internal Affairs has annually held a traditional conference on the development and functioning of the state language – “Ukrainian language in jurisprudence: Status, Problems and Prospects” on the occasion of the Day of Ukrainian Literature and Language. Opening the conference last year, Rector of the Academy, Doctor of Law, Professor Cherniei V. noted: “Taking into account the fact that this is the XIV All-Ukrainian scientific and practical conference on the problems of development and functioning of the state language and taking into account the wide geography of participants, it is possible to conclude that the need for the specialized edition of the Ukrainian language of jurisprudence remains urgent for all regions of the state” (Cherniei, 2018).

We would like to add that in the work of this conference the representatives of more than twenty scientific institutions and the HEIs of Ukraine took part (except for scientific and pedagogical workers of the Academy).

Important events on language policy were held in Uzhgorod (international scientific and pedagogical seminars), as well as in the Ukrainian Institute of National Memory (roundtable discussions).

The above-mentioned forms of implementation of language policy, as well as symposia, and conferences of scientists, politicians, and community groups, allow the state authorities, scientific institutions, and HEIs, which are their organizers, to determine the necessity, expediency, and perspective of the guidelines developed by them for the implementation of constitutional and legislative provisions on the improvement of language policy and maintenance of functioning of the Ukrainian language, to receive their approval or well-founded comments, proposals, the positions of the scientific, political and public environment in further activities to be considered as much as possible, which will contribute to the improvement of the language situation and the unity of Ukrainian society.

8. Effective forms of dissemination and development in the society of the Ukrainian state language are the Petro Yatsyk International Contest in the Ukrainian Language, the All-Ukrainian Dictation of National Unity, and the International Mother Language Day (February 21).

In particular, on the basis of the Regulations on the International Competition in the Ukrainian Language, the annual Petro Yatsyk International Contest in Ukrainian Language, launched in 2000, approved by the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine of March 13, 2008 №168. It is attended by pupils of general educational establishments, professional and technical schools, cadets of higher military educational institutions, students of higher education institutions (“Order of the Ministry of Education” 2008). And although in recent years over 20 thousand people participate in the competition

(at the first stage), which is high indicator, in our opinion, but its possibilities are much higher.

The All-Ukrainian Dictation of National Unity has been held almost twenty years in a row on the Day of Ukrainian Literature and Language on November 9. The broadcast takes place on the First Channel (Pershyi Kanal) of Ukrainian radio (Ukrainske Radio). For the first time, the All-Ukrainian Dictation took place in May 2000 on the occasion of the reburial of Taras Shevchenko and the Day of Memory of Saints Cyril and Methodius, Equal-to-the-Apostles. Then about a thousand works were received at the address of Ukrainian radio. In 2016 more than 21 thousand works were received, among which several dozens from other countries of the world (“Day of Ukrainian Literature and Language”).

The central location of the dictation writing is the Mykhailo Maksymovich Auditorium in the red building of the Kyiv National Taras Shevchenko University. However, the dictation is written everywhere: in school classrooms, student lecture halls, offices, libraries, at home. In 2015, dictation was written by 689 students and teachers of Borys Grinchenko Kyiv Metropolitan University. (“The All-Ukrainian Dictation”).

In general, the The All-Ukrainian Dictation of National Unity is not a test of knowledge of native language. Everyone who participates in its writing, is experiencing the sense of unity of the whole community, realizing that hundreds of thousands of fellow citizens simultaneously letter by letter introduce a sentence of radiodictation, which directly contributes to the consolidation of the Ukrainian nation.

The Conclusions. It is proposed to consider the implementation of the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as a State Language” at the NSDC sessions, since the issue of the state language belongs to the sphere of national security.

It is justified that the parliamentary hearings “On the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language in Ukraine” which are also an effective form of implementation of language policy, should be conducted once on the cadence of the parliamentary convocation, but it is in order to effectively implement the provisions of the law on language, to define gaps and shortcomings, to outline ways of overcoming them.

It has been proved that the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine is not able to solve the issue of language policy adequately to the language situation in Ukraine in view of the considerable number of its activities. Therefore, it is expedient to create a specially authorized body of executive power on issues of state language policy.

The role of the Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on Culture and Spirituality in the implementation of Language Policy was defined. It is argued

that the active coverage of this Committee in the mass media by the analyzed direction would be useful for local authorities, local self-government, public organizations and formations, citizens interested in the establishment of the state language and its further development.

The role of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in monitoring the implementation of language legislation is outlined. In particular, the Government, together with the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Culture and Spirituality, are invited to implement the provisions of Law No. 2704-VIII in one of the regions, to listen to the results of the study at the sessions, to develop recommendations on its improvement or to approve such experience and recommend it for implementation.

The experience of realization and maintenance of the functioning of the Ukrainian state language, namely such forms as conferences, roundtable discussions, symposia, congresses, discussions, etc, has also been studied. The high effectiveness of such measures is justified in view of the possibility of well-founded remarks, and proposals, to take into account the further activity of the positions of scientific, political, civil, and public environment, and will help to improve the language situations.

It has been proved that the Petro Yatsyk International Contest in Ukrainian Language, the All-Ukrainian Dictation of National Unity and the International Mother Language Day are effective forms of dissemination and development in the society of the Ukrainian state language.

In conclusion, we shall note that, at one time, a well-known Ukrainian writer Ivan Franko wrote: “The Constitution is only a soil, better or worse cultivated, which alone, without hard work and struggle, will not give bread” Applying this formula of Ivan Franko to the language law of 2019, it can be argued that it will not provide the expected results on the functioning of the Ukrainian language as a state language and its further development without genuine work and efforts of all bodies of state power and every citizen of Ukraine.

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The article was received 12/10/2022.

Article recommended for publishing 15/02/2023.