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NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION IN UKRAINE

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Abstract. The actuality of research paper is the integration of Ukraine into the European Union and the achievement of victory over Russia in the "hybrid war" of the XXIst century, the need to unite Ukrainian people around common goals based on national pride. The Ukrainians study two important concepts - the Ukrainian the national idea (UNI) and the national identity, the means of their evaluation and development. **The aim of the research** is a critical analysis of common and distinctive concepts of the UNI and national identity. **The purpose of the research** is to define the main difficulties for spreading the victorious UNI in present conditions; to research the practice of studying and measuring the numerous characteristics of national identification by sociologists and the other Ukrainian scholars (in the first place - the language theme). **The research methodology** has a modern system and multidisciplinary character. The method of dialectical analysis is taken from philosophy, evolutionary approach - from historical sciences, comparative analysis - from linguistics and pedagogics, etc. We will be constantly turning to the latest scientific discoveries in ethology, cognitive science, noohistory and the other "young" sciences, that is necessary for predictions in the topic of "national identification". Particularly we are going to borrow foreign experience in the protection of the national language and in effective teaching of foreign languages. The main result of the research is the need to create and apply the UNI as a strategic means on consolidation of Ukraine. UNI-21 should rely on a combination of noohistory as the sum of exact dates of archaeological findings and the decoding of the DNA of their organic part. The facts about the Great Trypillya and the other ancestors' achievements of Ukrainians for over 15,000 years have already raised national pride and created a scientific outlook. The noohistorians have created a new theory on the of the Indo-European languages' family origin. Besides they confirmed the hypothesis of German linguists of the XIXth century about the extension of Indo-European languages' family from Ukraine's forest steppes. These and other facts are forming a high national pride, which greatly facilitates the solution of language problems. **Conclusion:** We have proved that the experience of Ireland on the language issues has special significance for modern Ukraine. It is known that Ireland has been colonized by the United Kingdom for 800 years. The Irish were suffered from a linguistic split and separation of a part of the nation, but they did not lose their native language. And even after the "economic victory" over the colonialists in circumstances of a very high standard living they started to restore the Irish language position of the main state language.

Key words: native language, foreign languages, Ukrainian national idea, national pride, national identity, Great Trypillya, Indo-European languages, language changes in Ireland

Relevance and problem statement. The recent intensification of the language theme in the Ukrainian society is explained by the cumulative impact of many simultaneous processes at once - the intensification of all forms of attack on Ukraine by Russia; the formulation of territorial claims on Ukrainian lands malevolence to us from the part of the leaders and the population of the neighbouring European states (for example, Hungary), who use the phenomenon of temporary economic and political weakening of Ukraine; finally, the logical need for millions of people to find the answer to a number of questions "Who are we?", "Where are our origins and who are our friendly to us?" A lot of politicians and representatives of other humanities, the set of such challenges is called "the problem of national identification." We are the professionals in the linguistic sphere and are directly interested in the most successful and rapid formation of national identification. They realise the advantages of connecting all citizens on the basis of the common mother language foundation and cultural heritage of our great ancestors. We share many positions of the patriotic part of the scientific world of Ukraine, but we also see instances of those false allegations and proposals which will later be evaluated by the formula, expressed by one of the intelligent representatives of the Russian people - «They wanted the best, and it turned out - as always».

Therefore, it is advisable to be engaged in the discussion of the problem of "national identity" using

our philological knowledge and achievements of several young sciences - cognitive science, ethology, neuromolecular biology, noohistory and others.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Representatives of psychological pedagogical and other humanities in the theme chosen by us for this article most often consider certain aspects of the big problem of formation of the "Ukrainian national idea" as the power to unify all citizens for the strengthening of their Motherland. We can indicate large and small publications by M. Mikhalchenko, V. Andrushchenko, L. Gubersky [1], V. Kremen, M. Stepko [11] and others. But the problem of national identification is being developed by another group of experts, among who dominate the politicians.

In our opinion, the first and the second group of research should be expanded due to the deep analysis and "young" sciences mentioned above It should be taking into account those tendencies indicate the movement of all humanity in its linguistic, economic, political and another activities to a state that, in our opinion, in the most known to us works, is consider only partly due to the insufficient accounts of the most important trends that determine the world's future and the place of our Motherland.

The aim of the research is a critical analysis of common and distinctive concepts of the UNI and national identity

The purpose of the article is to analyze a wide range of issues of the problem "national identity" and to

prove the false tendency of its rather national identification with administrative means as soon as possible to remove the Russian language from the entire cultural and informational Ukrainian space. Our appealing to noohistory and analysing the successful examples of national identification of other nations will allow to propose new means of acceleration and successful national identification of Ukrainian citizens.

Research methodology. It is obvious that it is impossible to analyse the theme we have chosen properly on the basis of one or even two sciences. We need a multidisciplinary approach with application of the methods of dialectics from philosophy, the foundations of evolution - from history, comparative analysis - from linguistics and pedagogy, etc. We will appeal constantly to the latest scientific discoveries not only to eliminate all the known "white spots" in the history of Ukraine or to the theory of education and training, but also to predict the development of events in the field of "national identity", in particular, the role of foreign languages' teaching.

Presentation of research results. We are interested in the questions of comparison of two related concepts - "national idea" and "national identity". The Wikipedia gives us the variety of opinions on this issue as it is directly related to the main political and economic objectives of Ukraine in their competition for its leadership in the world. In the Ukrainian Wikipedia there are the scientific achievements of M. Mikhalchenko, who defines the "Ukrainian national idea (UNI)" as the

one that the most fully reflects the main national interests and sets the best direction for the country's development both in the present and in the future. Due to the persistence of national interests in the political, economic, cultural and everyday spheres, the national idea can exist in a complex synthesis form as a national ideology and in the subgroups, - the ethnic idea, foreign policy, cultural, etc. [8].

There are many different kind of formulations, but the common idea for all is a leading and organizing role of the UNI. But the statement about the "absence of the UNI" or its lack of formation for Ukraine is a consensual outcome in the effectiveness of directing of the Motherland into a positive future.

We would like to take into your considerations the article of the leading scientist of the Institute of Philosophy of the National Academy of Sciences by A. Yermolenko entitled "National Idea" or "National Identity" [3] where he debase the role of UNI. While comparing these two concepts, he prefers the second, calls the UNI "obsolete" and identifies it with "national self-consciousness." He points out that such "self-consciousness" relies predominantly on the philosophical ideas of the leading German philosophers of the XIXth century. The theory of human consciousness created by them is clearly idealistic and is very inapplicable in everyday life and activity of the average citizens of Ukraine. At the same time, we deny A. Yeromolenko's critic UNI. Among the new works of Ukrainian scholars there are successful examples of the

modern UNI, which are based on the latest scientific discoveries and integrate both the past and the future, and prospects of Ukrainian future development (for example, the article by K. Korsak in the magazine "Worldview (Svitogliad)" [5]. This article contains the views of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine on problems of the present).

A. Yermolenko believes that "national identity" is more useful, because it "... foresees such association of people, which, in addition to national consciousness, contains also existential dimensions – awareness of yourself as an identity, denoted by the pronoun "We", the commonality of values, and also a certain compromise of interests (social, economic, political) which is denoted in certain institutional forms (state, law, politics, economy, etc.). These institutions are an objective factor in the self-identification of one nation, its self-determination among other nations" [3, p. 33].

We share the idea of the advantages of "national identification" over the UNI. It is obvious that it contains a lot of characteristics and indicators which can be measured by questionnaires or by other means, which provides hundreds of employees of state and more autonomous institutions with the constant work. The leader of the second group is the reason to consider the Ukrainian Centre for Economic and Political Studies named after Olexander Razumkov, who, after his foundation in 1994, carried out dozens of sociological and another projects and obtained significant results which we are going to use in this article.

Acquaintance with the literature on national issues has convinced us that its authors deal almost exclusively with semantic concepts of philosophy, political science, sociology and historical sciences.

These terms do not allow you to comprehend and correctly analyze the actions of people and explain the laws of the human brains' work at various moments of his life. Practically are not used the achievements of ethology (in the English-speaking world - evolutionary psychology), which has several Nobel laureates and quite accurately explains the limits of human thinking. It delimits the influence of genetic (inherited) programs and those ones which a person forms independently while living after birth in a particular society. It is obvious that the genetic component of the behaviour of Homo Sapiens is an invariant and relatively uniform for representatives of all peoples, because it has been strengthening for tens of millions of years. Even it is different for different individuals, because there is the effect of random genetic variations. Teachers of foreign languages know from their own experience that there are keen on learning foreign languages, but the most part of students and people are more successful in their mother tongue than in learning English or Chinese.

At the moment, Ukrainian legislative authorities are trying to create and apply a new version of the "Law on Languages". In the first reading, it was approved by 261 deputies out of 421 possible. The reaction of the media and Internet social networks was intense and

predictable - the published text will surely create more problems as it eliminates the old ones. The publishers of the influential weekly "New Time (nv.ua)" took a relatively balanced position [2]. The article published there contains objective data on the linguistic preferences of the population of different regions of Ukraine. It was collected and worked out in spring 2017, under conditions

of active hostile actions in the East of Ukraine, were collected and worked out by the staff of the Ukrainian Centre for Economic and Political Studies named after Olexandr Razumkov [4]. These two sources provided data through the infographic, but for the convenience of the readers, we transformed them and created Table 1.

Table 1.

What language(s) the native citizens of Ukraine speak and how they communicate at home (in%)

	Answers to the question "What language do you think is native?"			
	Ukrainian	bilingual (Ukr / Russ)	Russian	other
<i>Ukraine as a whole</i>	67.7	17.4	13.8	1.1
	Answers to the question "What language do you use at home?"			
	Ukrainian	bilingual (Ukr / Russ)	Russian	other
<i>Ukraine as a whole</i>	55.5	20.5	23.2	0.8
West: Volyn, Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Rivne, Ternopil, Chernivtsi regions	92.4	4.0	1.7	1.9
Centre: cities Kyiv, Vinnytsya, Zhytomyr, Kyiv, Kirovograd, Poltava, Sumy, Khmelnytsky, Cherkasy, Chernihiv regions	67.6	19.1	12.9	0.4
East: Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporozhye, Kharkiv regions.	17.8	43.4	38.3	0.5
South: AR Crimea, Mykolaiv, Odesa, Kherson regions	31.2	15.7	50.0	3.1
Donbass: Donetsk, Luhansk regions	6.0	24.8	68.4	0.8

These results are quite predictable - hundreds of years Russian and similar empires tried to eliminate all other languages and leave only one language of the metropolis in use. It is even inappropriate to consider them to be extremely negative, since the Russian Empire and the USSR achieved significant success only in those regions of Ukraine in which

they artificially turned Ukrainians into a national minority in education. Schools with Ukrainian language teaching were forbidden by administrative means, even where Ukrainians retained the majority: 10-20% of children with Russian or another native language lacked the decision to close schools with Ukrainian language teaching.

In comparison with our linguistic question there is bad position of the general population of Ireland (Republic of Ireland) with its capital in Dublin. For almost 800 years, the Ireland have been completely colonized by the Great Britain and practically lost the opportunity to use their native language (Irish). They could not develop it through the media or other traditional means. A century ago during the liberation struggles, the richer part of the population in the northern territories around Belfast broke away from the South and preferred life alongside with the colonialists (now known as "Northern Ireland" – a part of the United Kingdom).

This historical fact is very similar to the situation of that part of the population of our Donetsk region, which was captured by modern Russia and now is trying to turn it into an active ally in the struggle against all other Ukrainian citizens. For our article, it is important to point out two results of splitting Irish people into two parts:

1) the northern colonizers have enjoyed for a long time a higher standard of living, compared with the rest of the Ireland. But freedom and the right policy in education and economics have given Ireland the opportunity just in the period of the restored independence of Ukraine, to increase its GDP in many times, to join the group of state leaders in modern and promising technologies, to achieve a significantly higher standard of living in comparison with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and thus obtaining such a desirable

moral and economic victory over the colonialists;

2) decolonization in the linguistic issue of the Irish began only when they started to win the world competitions in the indicator "quality and safety life". The appeal to the newest historical discoveries and the restoration of the true history of the Irish, together with economic and educational achievements, became the basis of national pride, hence the new national idea ([10; 12], etc.). That is why only now, on the wave of indisputable civilization achievements, leaders and the population of Ireland have begun the restoration of Irish as a state language. Obviously - and quantitatively, and by using this language is much inferior to the colonizers' language. But in the society was gradually formed a distinct respect for the language of the ancestors, the support of the custom of its free use. This process takes place without legislative or the other pressure and with the minimal promotion.

In this article we pay the great attention to the analysis of Irish language issue because we consider its experience is more useful than K. Berdinsky's and I. Verstyuk's proposals in the article in The "New Time"[2]. They tell about three languages of Switzerland and Belgium and bilingual Canada and Finland. Little information is about Spain with its regional-separatist problems. The data on the language policy in the direction of uniformity in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania is sufficiently detailed.

If we take Belarus into consideration, a very important fact is

indicated: there, in the interval from 1999 till 2009, the number of people who most often spoke the Belarusian language was decreased from 43% to 26%. The conclusion is extremely obvious: if to eliminate the policy of legislative protection of the native language and not to prohibit the aggressor from distributing literature and Mass Media materials in Russian, alongside with the floods of historical fiction, then inevitable will be the retreat of the native language of given people. Therefore, Ukraine is simply obliged to create a new "Law on Languages" and to protect the state language of Ukraine as much as possible, creating cultural and educational incentives for its prosperity and spreading. However, in the current version, voted by the Verkhovna Rada in the first reading, there are many tactical drawbacks that will necessarily use our enemies and detractors to split Ukraine and transform Donetsk region into a new variant of Northern Ireland as a part of Russia.

Unfortunately, there are frankly harmful proposals for the development and success of the Motherland. For example, we consider the decision to print scientific publications in Ukrainian only. It would be desirable for the creators of the Law to recall that due to the lack of very high-quality publications and publications in English, Ukraine practically disappeared from the scientific map of the world and will soon be among the general African countries ([14] etc.).

The words "very high-quality publications" mean so important works that, regardless of the language

of writing, immediately cause global interest and reprints in the other languages. Scientists of Ukraine for many reasons do not create them, though, a little more than half a century ago, everything was different. During the Soviet victories over the United States of America in rocket and space competitions, all Ukrainian-language publications on exact sciences and mathematics were transmitted abroad to an immediate translation into English and several other languages, making them known almost to the whole planet. The modern decline of the Ukrainian science requires its translation into English and maximum cooperation with the EU states. Fortunately, the secondary and higher schools of Ukraine remain relatively high-quality, therefore the mental Ukrainian product is highly valued abroad, as evidenced by the invitation of our young people to study and to postgraduate studies.

We are keen advocates for protecting of our native language tongue through raising its status in the thoughts and outlook of youth and the elderly population. We pointed out in her previous publication "World Language Processes and the Strategy of Foreign Language Education in Ukraine" [6], some of the facts about her true origin and about the participation of the Greater Trypillya in forming a common lexicon of the whole Indo-European language family.

The best way to form a national identity and unity of Ukrainian citizens can be only dissemination of accurate information about the ancient past of the ancestors. It is guaranteed

to form national pride and awareness that Russians have no reason to consider "older and more advanced brothers" in a unique, perfect language. In fact, the Russian language among all Slavic ones is the youngest and very poor in lexical terms. This is evidenced by the excessive number of very multivalued nouns, the imbalance of articles, the absence of words important to the society (the example of such a term is *kohannia* - emotions between Romeo and Juliet. The word "love" is too ambiguous) etc.

We consider it expedient to briefly recall about the scientific achievements of the outstanding Ukrainian linguist K. Tyshchenko and use the data from his book "On the Origin of the Ukrainian Language" [10, p. 35]. Having a great command of all the main languages from the Slavic family, he distinguished 82 specific features of phonetics and grammar and used them to quantitatively evaluation of the Ukrainian language community with all the others. The results are given in Table 2.

Table 2

About the affinity of the Ukrainian language with other languages of the Slavic peoples.

Language	Number of common features with Ukrainian	Language	Number of common features with Ukrainian
Belarusian	29	Serbian	20
Upper Luzhitskaya	29	Macedonian	20
Lower Luzhitskaya	27	Polabskaya	19
Czech	23	Slovenian	18
Slovak	23	Russian	11
Polish	22		
Bulgarian	21		
Croatian	21		

It is impossible to deny these facts - they are quite objective and testify about some kind of anomaly or unusual formation of the Russian language. Necessary additional evidence was received by the Russian scientists at the beginning of the XXIst century by wide measurements of the genes of the modern population of Russian Federation [7]. These measurements have proved that the velikorusy on the Valdai Hills have male genes of Slavic origin from the southern forest-steppes of Slobzhanshchyna and Chernihiv, while the women ones remained from

those tribes that inhabited these territories even at the time of the formation of Kyiv Rus and traded with it. At the initial stage of the fusion of genes, the male and female parts of the future Muscovy were used in very different languages, and the true Russian language was finally formed only after many generations.

We are convinced that the national pride of the entire Ukrainian population can be formed on the basis of true information about the achievements of our ancestors during the interval of 15,000 years, about the migration from Eastern Anatolia to

the forest-steppe Ukraine, about Trypillya-1 and much more potential than the Great Trypillya (GT). It is the Ukrainian words from the technological group GT-words that form the semantic commonality which is characteristic for all over 400 languages of the Indo-European language family (including English).

In our **conclusions**, we emphasize that the study of English, French or Russian will not harm the national self-awareness of young people only if it receives precise, up-to-date

scientific truth about ancient events, technological inventions and achievements of our Great Trypillya ancestors. This will give understanding of oneself, of our loved ones, linguistically and culturally related to the other peoples. The study of foreign languages is absolutely necessary at the moment, but not all, evenly, but the first and foremost, the English as a particularly effective means of protecting the Motherland and enhancing its scientific and cultural value.

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НАЦІОНАЛЬНА ІДЕНТИФІКАЦІЯ ТА ІНШОМОВНА ОСВІТА В УКРАЇНІ

Анотація. Актуальність теми дослідження полягає в тому, що для інтеграції України в Європейський Союз і досягнення перемоги над Росією в розв'язаній нею «гібридній війні» зразка ХХІ ст. необхідне згуртування українців навколо спільних цілей на основі національної гордості. Українські представники гуманітарних наук вивчають два важливі поняття - українську національну ідею (УНІ) і національну ідентичність, засоби їх вимірювання й розвитку.

Мета дослідження – критичний аналіз спільного та відмінностей понять УНІ та національна ідентичність.

Ціль дослідження - виявити головні труднощі створення і поширення всепереможної УНІ в умовах сьогодення; дослідити практику вивчення і вимірювання численних характеристик національної ідентифікації соціологами та іншими українськими науковцями (у першу чергу - мовної теми).

Методологія дослідження має сучасний системний та мультидисциплінарний характер. Метод діалектичного аналізу запозичений філософії, еволюційний підхід - з історичних наук, порівняльного аналізу - з лінгвістики і педагогіки та ін. Ми будемо постійно звертатися до найновіших наукових відкриттів з етології, когнітології, нооісторії й інших молодих наук, необхідних для прогнозів у темі «національна ідентифікація», зокрема, стосовно запозичення зарубіжного досвіду в захисті національної мови й розумному викладанні іноземних мов.

Головним результатом дослідження є доведення необхідності створення і застосування УНУ як стратегічного засобу зміцнення України. УНУ-21 має спиратися на поєднання нооісторії як суми точних датуваль археологічних знахідок і розшифровки ДНК їх органічної частини. Факти про Велике Трипілля та інші досягнення пращурів українців за 15 000 років уже підвищують національну гордість і створюють науковий світогляд. Нооісторики створили нову теорію походження сім'ї індоєвропейських мов і підтвердили гіпотезу німецьких лінгвістів з ХІХ ст. про поширення цієї сім'ї з лісостепів України. Ці й інші факти формують високу національну гордість, яка значно полегшить вирішення мовних проблем.

Висновок: нами доведено, що для України-2018 у мовній темі особливо високе значення має досвід Ірландії. Цю країну на 800 років колонізувала Велика Британія. Ірландці зазнали мовного розколу і відділення частини нації, але не втратили рідну мову й після економічної перемоги над колонізаторами в умовах дуже високого рівня життя розпочали урівноважено відновлювати ірландську мову на позиції головної державної мови.

Ключові слова: рідна мова, іноземні мови, Українська національна ідея, національна гордість, національна ідентифікація, Велике Трипілля, індоєвропейські мови, мовні зміни в Ірландії

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НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИЯ И ИНОЯЗЫЧНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ В УКРАИНЕ

Аннотация. Актуальность темы исследования заключается в том, что для интеграции Украины в Европейский Союз и достижения победы над Россией в развязанной ею «гибридной войне» образца XXI века необходимо сплочение украинцев вокруг общих целей на основе национальной гордости. Украинские представители гуманитарных наук изучают два важных понятия - украинскую национальную идею (УНИ) и национальную идентичность, средства их измерения и развития. **Цель исследования** - критический анализ общего и различий понятий УНИ и национальная идентичность.

Задача исследования - обнаружить основные преграды для распространения всепобеждающей УНИ в сегодняшних условиях; исследовать практику изучения и измерения многочисленных характеристик национальной идентификации социологами и другими украинскими учеными (в первую очередь - языковой темы).

Методология исследования имеет современный системный и мультидисциплинарный характер. Метод диалектического анализа заимствован из философии, эволюционный подход - из исторических наук, сравнительного анализа - из лингвистики и педагогики и др. Мы будем постоянно обращаться к новейшим научным открытиям в этологии, когнитологии, нооистории и других молодых науках, необходимых для прогнозов в теме «национальная идентификация», в частности, относительно заимствования зарубежного опыта в защите национального языка и разумном преподавании иностранных языков.

Главным результатом исследования является доказательство необходимости создания и применения УНИ как стратегического средства укрепления Украины. УНИ-21 должна опираться на сочетание нооистории как суммы точных датировок археологических находок и расшифровки ДНК их органической части. Факты о Большом Триполье и других достижениях предков украинцев за 15 000 лет уже повышают национальную гордость и создают научное мировоззрение. Нооисторики создали новую теорию происхождения семьи индоєвропейских языков и подтвердили гипотезу немецких лингвистов XIX в. о распространении этой семьи из лесостепей Украины. Эти и другие факты формируют высокую национальную гордость, которая значительно облегчит решение языковых проблем.

Вывод: нами доказано, что для Украины-2018 в языковой теме особенно высокое значение имеет опыт Ирландии. Эту страну на 800 лет колонизировала Великобритания. Ирландцы испытали языковой раскол и отделение части нации, но не утратили родной язык и после экономической победы над колонизаторами в условиях

очень высокого уровня жизни начали уравнивать ирландский язык на позиции главного государственного языка.

Ключевые слова: родной язык, иностранные языки, Украинская национальная идея, национальная гордость, национальная идентификация, Большое Триполье, индоевропейские языки, языковые изменения в Ирландии

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