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LANGUAGE POLICY IN UKRAINE: NATIONAL CONSOLIDATION OR POLITICAL RISK

Abstract. Language is social phenomenon of human consciousness. It is clearly expressed when language reacts to social factors.

Our research is called to actualize the assertion that state language substantially affects to formation of national consciousness of citizens in any country including Ukraine.

Actuality of subject that we chose is that national consciousness of citizens is in the making in any country which is in transitional phase. The state language has leading part in this process.

The language serves communication, culture, provides cooperation between ranks and social strata, territorial and professional groups. It also makes possible the sharing of information for realization of social interaction in society. The state language is using as symbol of ethnic community and unity of all members of society.

The state language can gain political content in interethnic relations when one of the ethnoses politically dominates another one. It took place in relations between ethnoses of colonial and semi-colonial countries and their parent states. It also took place in majority of multinational countries. The inequality of autochthonic languages is often appears in legislation and becomes as character of juridical inequality that can be observed in Ukraine nowadays.

The problem of split in nation because of language is appeared in Ukraine again. That is why it is necessary to define causes and effects of such situation urgently.

Article aim: to determine the influence of language policy in Ukraine on condition of national consciousness of citizens, based on theoretical analysis of scientific researches in politology, philology and history.

In every country the language policy is component of national policy. It reflects its principles and conforms ruling ideology. The direction and adoption forms of language policy are determined by current socio-political system, political regime and interethnic relations. The language policy is capable either to seal a lead of ruling language or to contribute to relieve an interethnic tension by supporting minority nationality's languages.

Key words: *language policy, national self-consciousness, national consolidation, state language, regional language, political risk.*

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CIVIL SOCIETY AS A FACTOR IN THE NATION-BUILDING: RETROSPECTIVE AND PERSPECTIVE

Abstract. Having critically considered the approaches of procedural understanding of communication formed by Ch. Taylor, J. Habermas, J. Coca, J. Keane, J. Cohen, A. Arato, the author proves that presence of a legalized and legitimized private interest is a precondition enabling the very phenomenon of a civil society.

Traditions of conceptualization of the problem of a civil society are considered. It is shown that they have one thing in common – the civil society confronts authoritative and political relationships, its structures have their own corporate (special) interest and do not claim to express the overall interest (to be political) or to offer the society in general any models of its organization. The border between the civil and political sphere is therefore the struggle for power, whatever civilized and democratic forms it might take. The civil society influences the authorities and controls them with a view to resolving its special interests; however it does not struggle for power.

The interdependence of existence of the civil society and the law-abiding state is revealed, which are formed under conditions of poly-subject space and grow from one communicative “root”, i.e. occurrence of a difference between the general – on one hand, and the special or single – on the other, and establishment of a correlation between them.