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**Vladimir V. Naumov**  
**St.-Petersburg State Polytechnic University**  
**St. Petersburg, Russian Federation**  
e-mail: vladimir\_naumov@mail.ru

**«IT IS TOO MUCH OF LIGHT NOT TO FOLLOW THE DARKNESS ...»  
POST-SOVIET SOCIOLINGUISTIC SITUATION**

**Abstract**

The article views sociolinguistic situation in some countries undergoing revision of their political, ethnic and linguistic past and present. In Russia Perestroika period innovations were too radical, inconsistent and thoughtless. With the fall of the USSR most post-soviet countries aimed at fast transition from voluntarily-forced bilingualism to monolingual community. In Scotland economic problems on the one hand determined native language status lowering, on the other – forced the nation's self-identification. Forced bilingualism in Indonesia as a result of its colonization by Holland lead to major native languages – Malayan and Javanese – gradual displacing. Israel's language policy of introducing and popularizing Hebrew was the most efficient supported from within measure providing language well-being, its «treatment and purification».

If language system pressure is substituted by the pressure on linguistic consciousness from outside, linguistic community suddenly realizes native language importance. Inevitable consequence of poor government control over bilingualism in the country is redistribution of functions and communicative codes that destabilizes relations inside ethnic groups and between them. An important factor regulating relations in the triad «state – society – language» is the balance between real and codified standard of the national language. If not regulated, innovations can denormalize the language that can lose functional and structural variety.

**Keywords:** language, society, state, standard, language policy, ethnolinguistics, sociolinguistics.