


G.M. Baigozhina 

*Karaganda Buketov University, Karaganda, Kazakhstan  
(E-mail: gulnara\_2007@inbox.ru)*

## **Concerning the observance of bilingualism in document management in Kazakhstan in 1985–1991 years**

The article studies the problems of observance of bilingualism in document management in 1985–1991. At the beginning of perestroika, the intensification of the democratization processes of society led to a new upsurge of many unresolved problems including social, ethnic, etc. during the Soviet period. One of such acute problems for Kazakhs was the issue of the reduction of the Kazakh language in all spheres of public life. During the period under review, the top party leadership recognized the problems in language policy. G.V. Kolbin criticized the party organization of the republic for ignoring the problems of the Kazakh language and the necessity of equal use of the Kazakh and Russian languages in document management at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan in January 1987. The article is based on the archival materials of the Archive of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The author studies the resolutions “On improving the study of the Kazakh language in the Republic” and “On improving the study of the Russian language in the Republic”, which raised the issues of development and dissemination of Kazakh-Russian bilingualism in the Republic under consideration. The author concluded that the organization of work on the introduction of office work in the Kazakh language did not meet the demands of the Kazakh-speaking population. On the example of areas with a predominantly Kazakh population, the author shows that office work was conducted in Russian. The dominance of the Russian language in the most prestigious spheres of social activity often had negative socio-psychological consequences for Kazakhs.

*Keywords:* Kazakh language, Russian language, bilingualism, document management, Kazakh SSR, national policy, Kazakhs, interethnic relations, language policy, resolutions.

### *Introduction*

December protests of Kazakh youth in Almaty and other cities on December 17–18, 1986 demonstrated the crisis in many social issues. One of the most acute problems related to the national policy in the republic was a sharp narrowing of the area of the Kazakh language (especially after the Virgin Lands campaign), with certain bans and restrictions connected with the study of Kazakh literature, Kazakh culture, etc. Uncontrolled migration contributed to the fact that the specific weight of the Kazakh people decreased to 30 percent in the national structure of the republic's population. As a result, there was a serious threat to the Kazakh language (more than 700 schools were transferred from the Kazakh language of instruction to Russian) [1; 80]. S. Mukanov expressed concern about the situation of the Kazakh language in 1965. He spoke at the meeting in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan devoted to the development of the Kazakh language. Later, he wrote a letter to the Central Committee, emphasizing that in the northern regions of the republic, the Kazakh language had ceased to function as the state language. Its use was limited only at the household level, and such a situation could spread to the entire republic. In addition, S. Mukanov named the reasons for the crisis of Kazakh schools, the main of which was the limited opportunity to apply the Kazakh language in all spheres of social and political life of the republic [2; 598].

G.V. Kolbin, appointed to Kazakhstan as first secretary, not only did not have any popularity after the suppression of the December uprising, he was extremely negatively received by Kazakh society. To stabilize the situation and gain some popularity, G.V. Kolbin pointed out the necessity to study the Kazakh language and required party workers to study and use it. G.V. Kolbin also promised that at the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, he would report in Kazakh and Russian languages [3; 61]. Thus, among several problems that G.V. Kolbin tried to solve, and these were indeed measures to calm and stabilize the mood of the Kazakhs, were two resolutions “On improving the study of the Kazakh language in the republic” and “On improving the study of the Russian language in the republic”, adopted in March 1987. The resolutions assessed the state of functioning of the Kazakh and Russian languages. The main provisions were to improve the study of the Kazakh and Russian languages and to develop and disseminate bilingualism in the republic. However, it should be clearly understood that it is unlikely that G.V. Kolbin was so puzzled/concerned about this problem, because being the first secretary of the Ulyanovsk Regional Party Com-

mittee before his appointment to Kazakhstan, not living and working in the republic, it is unlikely that he had elementary knowledge of Kazakh culture, Kazakh language. We proposed that as a party functionary, he understood that the only way to cause, if not sympathy, at least not rejection of Kazakhs, was to turn to the study and popularization of the Kazakh language. On April 11, 1987, the Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan on national and interethnic relations at the Republican scientific-practical conference stated that knowledge of two languages will allow “to work more effectively in the national economy, party, state apparatus, creates more favorable conditions for fair representation in party and Soviet bodies, public and other organizations” [4; 17].

The relevance of the study is that the analysis of Kazakh-Russian bilingualism in 1985–1991 will reveal the problems that need to be solved at the present stage for further development and implementation of document management in the Kazakh language in the republic.

Let us highlight the main problems in the provision of document management in the Kazakh language in the period under review: lack of synchronous halls in areas with predominantly Kazakh population, lack of typewriters with Kazakh script, lack of typists who could work with typewriters with Kazakh script, limited production of printed materials in the Kazakh language, etc.

#### *Research methods and materials*

The methodological basis of this article is the principles of historicism, objectivity, and systematic approach.

The practical tools are a set of general scientific (content analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, interpretation and generalization) and special-historical methods, such as historical-comparative, historical-systemic, method of documentary analysis, method of quantitative description.

To characterize and analyze the principle of bilingualism observance in document management in Kazakhstan in the late Soviet period, the materials of the Archive of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (AP RK) fund 708 — Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan were studied. To characterize and analyze the principle of bilingualism in office work in Kazakhstan in the late Soviet period, the materials of the Archive of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (AP RK) of fund 708 — Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan were studied. The following types of sources were used in this article: normative-legal documents (resolutions, laws), statistical data, office documentation (transcripts, minutes, certificates and reporting materials). The resolutions “On improving the study of the Kazakh language in the republic” and “On improving the study of the Russian language in the republic” [5; 2] a system of measures to improve the language policy in the republic were presented. In particular, the question about carrying out explanatory work among the population of the republic on the necessity of knowledge of two languages — Kazakh and Russian was raised. The Resolution “On improving the study of the Kazakh language in the Republic” stated: “There is a declining tendency of the Kazakh language prestige, especially among persons of indigenous nationality”. In the current situation, the republican leadership formed commissions of the Central Committee, held plenums and conferences to study national and interethnic relations.

To improve inter-ethnic relations and to satisfy the right of the Kazakh people to develop their language and culture, the law “On Languages in the Kazakh SSR” on September 22, 1989 was adopted [6]. The law included 6 chapters and 35 articles. The Law “On Languages in the Kazakh SSR” established the legal basis for the functioning and development of languages in the Kazakh SSR. In particular, the law stipulated that the state language — Kazakh, while Russian remained the language of interethnic communication in Kazakhstan.

#### *Discussion*

The problems of Kazakh-Russian bilingualism have been studied in the works of Soviet, foreign and domestic researchers. The works of historians, ethnologists, philologists and sociolinguists were devoted to the study of the development of Kazakh-Russian bilingualism. Among the Soviet scientists it is necessary to emphasize the works of M.M. Suzhikov and G.S. Sapargaliev [7], B.H. Khasanov [4]. M.M. Suzhikov and G.S. Sapargaliev analyzed the state of document management in the Kazakh language by regions of the republic [7]. In B.H. Khasanov's work, a well-known researcher in the study of ethnolinguistic processes, the socio-economic and cultural-historical conditions for the development of Kazakh-Russian bilingualism in the Kazakh SSR are shown [4].

Russian researcher A.P. Mykshev states that the most important G.V. Kolbin's achievement in Kazakhstan was the idea of transition to Kazakh-Russian bilingualism, giving equal status to Kazakh and Russian languages [5].

A significant contribution to the study of national policy in Kazakhstan was made by Zh.B. Abylkhozhin [1], S.Sh. Kaziev [3]. Zh.B. Abylkhozhin considers the issues of socio-economic and socio-political history of Soviet Kazakhstan, referring to the problems of national and language policy in the period under consideration [1]. The problems of document management in Kazakhstan were addressed by domestic researcher S.Sh. Kaziev [3]. However, the analysis of Kazakh-Russian bilingualism in document management was not a special subject of S.Sh. Kaziev's study.

The presented historiographical review allows us to conclude that there are few studies on this problem in historiography.

### *Results*

One of the problems that attracted the close attention of the republic's leadership during the period under review was the work on observing the principle of bilingualism in document management. The Party leadership outlined a wide range of measures to popularize and study the Kazakh language. Systematically at the meetings the issues of providing regions and districts with typewriters with Kazakh script, availability of halls with simultaneous translation, production of printed matter in two languages, etc. were raised [3; 61].

The Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR "On measures to improve document management in the Kazakh language in the state apparatus, public and cooperative organizations of the republic" was adopted in 1958, but the measures outlined in it were not implemented in practice [7; 54].

There were often serious problems with the implementation of the Kazakh language in document management. For example, out of 2,995 executive committees of local Soviets, only 748 executive committees (or 25%) conducted paperwork in the Kazakh language (including 47 districts and 701 settlements, villages and auls Soviets). Document management was conducted in the Kazakh language in the districts with a predominantly Kazakh population

In Aktobe region document management was conducted in the Kazakh language only in 4 districts out of 7 districts with a predominantly Kazakh population. Chairman of Aktobe Region Executive Committee S.S. Sagintayev in his report pointed out: "Where Kazakhs live, we provide document management in the Kazakh language. We speak in Kazakh, and we provide document management in Russian. This has been done for centuries. The Kazakh population lives there mostly (63%). Now it is not necessary to quickly, in a planned order translate paperwork into Kazakh. We will gradually transfer" [9; 28-29].

In East Kazakhstan Region — in 1 area out of 5; in Guryev Region — in 3 areas out of 8; in Kokchetav Region there was no office work in the Kazakh language in any of 3 areas [7; 54-55]. Thus, despite the high percentage of the Kazakh population, there were no conditions for conducting paperwork in the Kazakh language.

In many ministries and departments of the Kazakh SSR, paperwork was conducted exclusively in Russian. The State Agroindustry, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs sent replies to people's letters only in Russian. Forums, meetings and conferences with a mixed contingent of participants, which should have been held in two languages, in practice were conducted only in Russian. For example, in all districts of Alma-Ata city, in East Kazakhstan, Kokchetav, Tselinograd and other regions with mixed population sessions were held only in Russian language. In ministries and departments, all forms, regulations and instructions were in Russian only [7; 54-55]. Kokchetav and Tselinograd Regions executive committees refused the Ministry of Communications, which offered its services in equipping rooms for simultaneous translation [9; 5-6].

In reference of the Ministry of Social Security of the Republic, it was stated that the work on the observance of the principle of bilingualism in paperwork was carried out. Signboards, letterheads of the Ministry, pensioners' certificates were made in Kazakh and Russian languages. The reference states that the principle of bilingualism was also observed during personal appointments and responses to letters. The Ministry has produced and distributed bilingual posters explaining the procedure for assigning and paying pensions to various categories of the population in 10,000 copies. However, at the local level, social security bodies used forms in Russian only while assigning pensions. The Ministry did not observe the principle of bilingualism in the work of informing the city councils of incoming additions and amendments to the procedure for the assignment and payment of pensions and benefits. Thus, 57 additional explanations on the application of pension legislation were sent to the local authorities in 1986 and 79 in 1987. But of which 1 in 1986 and 1 in 1987 were sent in two languages. All other explanations are in Russian only [10; 80].

In 1987, a CPSU brigade arrived to study the issue of interethnic relations in Kazakhstan. In their report to G. Kolbin, the members of the brigade stated that they were not in favor of the widespread introduction of the Kazakh language along with paperwork in Russian. But in case of determining the status of the state language for the republic, we would consider declaring Russian as the language of interethnic communication and Kazakh as the most widely used language as well [11; 18]. We think it is necessary to give an example from the monograph of B.H. Khasanov, where he emphasized his attention to the attitude toward the Kazakh language: “Bilingualism in our country is like a one-way road. Based on the role of the Russian language as a means of interethnic communication, as one would expect, there are far more Kazakhs who speak Russian than Russians who speak Kazakh” [4; 19]. We agree with B.H. Khasanov’s viewpoint. The part of Kazakh youth has formed an idea about the irrelevance of their native language, and they tried to speak only Russian. The trend of Russification is also confirmed by Kazakh historians A.N. Alekseenko and Zh.S. Aubakirova. The authors note that the younger generation, living mainly in cities, was maximally Russified. The process of entry and adaptation of Kazakhs from rural areas into the Russified urban space was very difficult. Young Kazakhs were forced to adjust to a system where everything functioned only in the Russian language [12]. In our opinion, first of all, such a tendency was connected with the stereotype fixed in the Kazakh society that knowledge of the Russian language gives more chances to enter higher educational institutions, to build a successful career, and in general was connected with further prospects for Kazakh youth. The above conclusions are confirmed by the statement of the American Sovietologist M.B. Olcott that a Kazakh who wants to move up the career ladder should still be a Russian speaker, look and behave like a Russian [13; 8].

In the report on the progress of implementation of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee “On the work of the Kazakh Republican Party Organization on international and patriotic education of workers” by the party bodies of Kokchetav region in 1988, it was stated that the approach to the approval of Kazakh-Russian bilingualism was formal. Obkom, Oblispolkom, district party committees have developed measures to implement the resolutions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan and the Council of Ministers of the Republic to improve the study of the Kazakh and Russian languages, but there have been no changes. There was not any single hall with simultaneous translation in the region (Table). Sessions of local Soviets of People’s Deputies, as a rule, were held in only one language — Russian. Visual agitation, except for individual slogans and stands, was also in one language — Russian. Announcements at the airport, road and railway stations were made in Russian [10; 152]. Practically all visual propaganda coming to Kazakh schools, even for junior schoolchildren, was in Russian [14; 107].

Table

**The number of halls with simultaneous translation of speeches and typewriters with Kazakh script (1988)**

№	Name of regions	Total number of halls in party organizations	Including		In other ministries and agencies	Number of district committees with paperwork in Kazakh language	Number of typewriters with Kazakh font
			In regional centers	In cities and district centers			
			Number of halls	Number of halls			
1	Aktobe	-	-	-	-	3	5
2	Alma-Ata	1	1	-	-	5	18
3	East Kazakhstan	1	1	-	-	1	3
4	Guryev	1	1	-	1	2	10
5	Dzhambul	-	-	-	-	3	17
6	Dzhezkazgan	1	1	-	-	2	3
7	Karaganda	-	-	-	-	1	2
8	Kzyl-Orda	1	1	-	2	5	9
9	Kokchetav	-	-	-	-	-	1
10	Kustanay	-	-	-	-	2	4
11	Pavlodar	-	-	-	-	-	2
12	North Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Semipalatinsk	1	1	-	1	3	13
14	Taldy-Kurgan	-	-	-	-	1	3
15	Ural	1	1	-	2	8	32
16	Tselinograd	-	-	-	-	-	1
17	Chimkentskaya	3	1	-	1	3	15
	Total	8	8	-	7	39	138

Table shows that in North Kazakhstan region there was not any single hall with simultaneous translation and there was not any single machine with Kazakh script. There was not any single hall with simultaneous translation in Aktobe, Dzhambul, Karaganda, Kokchetav, Kustanay, Pavlodar, Taldy-Kurgan and Tselinograd regions. There was one synchronous hall in each of the other regions, except for Chimkent region, which had the largest number of 3 halls. There was not any single synchronous hall in the district centers, while a large number of the Kazakh population lived there. As part of the program to improve the study of the Kazakh language, the party organs were to organize clubs and courses for the study of Kazakh and Russian languages for all interested people. According to the information provided by A.A. Ustinov — head of propaganda and agitation department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan on the implementation of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee “On the work of the Kazakh Republican Party Organization on international and patriotic education of workers” and preparation for the next plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan on this issue were solved such problems as Kazakh national pre-school and school institutions, the problem of Kazakh-Russian dictionaries and phrasebooks, textbooks. According to information, more than 5 and a half thousand groups and clubs on studying Kazakh and Russian languages were operating in labor collectives, party committees, organizations and institutions of the republic, Russian-Kazakh, Kazakh-Russian phrasebooks, Kazakh-Russian dictionaries, manuals, etc. were published [15; 38].

Additional teaching hours were introduced in pre-school institutions and primary and secondary schools of the country [3; 61]. However, the situation with the provision of education in the Kazakh language remained difficult. For example, in Kokchetav region, where one third or more of the population were Kazakhs in 10 districts, the study of Kazakh as a native language was not organized, while 30438 (28.8%) out of 105551 pupils of Russian-language schools were Kazakhs by nationality. The number of Kazakh-Russian schools decreased in 1988. In Leningradsky district, where 38.1% of the population was Kazakh, a Kazakh school was to be opened only from September 1, 1988. In Kyzyltu district, where more than half of the population was Kazakh, only about 400 children studied in Kazakh schools. In the state farm “Kairatsky” of Valikhanovsky district, the school did not organize education in the Kazakh language for more than 95% of Kazakhs. There were 441 Kazakh language clubs in the region, but many of them (Kokchetav City Committee of the Party, Leninsky district, Department of Culture of Volodarsky district, etc.) have disintegrated and were mostly on a paper [10; 153]. The level of training of Kazakh language teachers remained low.

The issue of providing the institutions conducting document management in national languages with typewriters with Kazakh script, letterheads, etc. remained difficult. The demands of district centers with typewriters in Kazakh script were not satisfied. For example, of the 152 machines requested by the Taldy-Kurgan Regional Executive Committee only 10 were received, while the Chimkent Regional Executive Committee received 40. However, the State Supply Service showed in its reports that no machines were ordered from the regions. As a result, the lack of coordination between the State Supply Service of the Kazakh SSR, regional executive committees, several ministries and departments in the preparation and coordination of applications led to the fact that the problem of providing typewriters with the Kazakh script was acute in some institutions conducting document management in the Kazakh language. In addition, it was necessary to solve the problem of training typists to work on typewriters with Kazakh script, stenographers, simultaneous interpreters. Thus, in the first half of 1988, 53 typists were trained to work on machines with Kazakh script based on SPTU-10 of Arkalyk and SPTU-14 of Dzhambul. For example, earlier 10–12 people were trained in these courses. The plan was to train an additional 60 typists by the end of the year. The problem could be alleviated with the education and training of 200 typists annually [10; 95-96].

In the sphere of services, trade, and public utilities, there was also no work to promote bilingualism. For example, in districts, settlements and collectives, where the majority of residents were Kazakhs, paperwork was conducted in Russian. Thus, almost 90% of the population were Kazakhs in the Chistyakovsky state farm of the Leningrad district. At that time, a shepherd of this state farm, deputy of the Village Council Ye. Mukalykov wrote to the editorial office of the newspaper “Kokshetau Pravdasy” that all sessions were held in Russian in the district. In addition, Ye. Mukalykov pointed out that there were seven Kazakhs in the executive committee and all the issues were discussed in the Kazakh language, whereas the protocols of the meetings had to be written in Russian. They did it because it was required by both the district executive committee and the regional executive committee. B. Bektasov, a shepherd of the state farm “Chapaevsky” of Valikhanovsky district and a deputy of the district council, writes about the same thing [10; 153]. This problem was also pointed out by U.D. Dzhanibekov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. During the meeting of the Central Committee Commission on National and Interethnic Rela-

tions on December 5, 1988, he said: “Often at a session, at a plenum, if someone speaks in Kazakh, it is a shepherd, then they translate his speech, it turns out that instead of one — two people speak: one with a speech, the other — with translation” [9; 5].

Thus, concerning the processes taking place in the Kazakh SSR by the end of the 1980s, the issue of giving Kazakh the status of the state language became acute. In February 1989, at an enlarged meeting of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, the necessity of establishing bilingualism in the republic was outlined. The best way to solve the urgent language problem was to give state status to both Kazakh and Russian languages. Russian researcher A.P. Myakshv believes that an important achievement of G.V. Kolbin's national policy in Kazakhstan was the realization of the idea of transition to “Russian-Kazakh bilingualism” by giving equal status to Russian and Kazakh languages [8; 436]. Thus, the USSR People's Deputy M. Shakhnov wrote to U. Dzhaniyev about the receipt of numerous appeals (several thousand signatures from different parts of Kazakhstan) with proposals and demands to give the Kazakh language the status of the state language, and the Russian language — the status of the language of inter-ethnic communication. M. Shakhnov also indicated that he is a supporter of these appeals [16; 5]. The necessity of equality of two languages and the free usage and development of the languages of all nationalities living on the territory of Kazakhstan was outlined in the law “On Languages in the Kazakh SSR”. In particular, Article 2 states that the free functioning of the Russian language on an equal basis with Kazakh must be ensured. Importantly, knowledge of the Russian language is in the “indigenous interests” of representatives of all nationalities living in Kazakhstan [6].

### *Conclusions*

The party leadership of the republic addressed the issue of observing the principle of bilingualism in document management was dictated by the ethno-political situation in the country. The dominance of the Russian language in the most prestigious spheres of social activity often had negative socio-psychological consequences for the Kazakh population. During the Soviet regime, the scope of the Kazakh language was constantly narrowed. It was predominantly rural Kazakhs who could write and speak Kazakh, which later hampered their ability to urbanize and pursue higher education. Not all Kazakhs were competent in the literary Kazakh language and very few representatives of other ethnic groups inhabiting Kazakhstan were interested in speaking the Kazakh language. The latter circumstance is a source of quite certain discontent among Kazakhs even nowadays.

The leadership of the republic took measures to improve the study of the Kazakh and Russian languages in the republic. In 1987, resolutions “On improving the study of the Kazakh and Russian languages” were adopted, but the activities prescribed were not fully implemented. Kazakh language courses and study groups organized at the enterprises of the republic often did not work. The production of textbooks, dictionaries, reference books and other manuals did not satisfy the demands of the Kazakh-speaking population.

There was an acute issue with providing synchronous halls and simultaneous translation, machines with Kazakh script. There was not a single such hall in 9 regions of the republic in 1988. The demands of district centers for typewriters with Kazakh scripts were not satisfied. Kazakh typists were not trained. Several organizations, party institutions, ministries and departments did not organize work on the introduction of document management in the Kazakh language.

In our opinion, the heads of organizations should first of all learn the Kazakh language and instill this necessity in the team. We believe that today document management in the Kazakh language has become a need of the Kazakh society. The study and development of the Kazakh language is a necessary attribute of the development of Kazakh society.

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Г.М. Байгожина

### **1985-1991 жылдары Қазақстанда іс қағаздарын жүргізуде көстiлділік қағидатын сақтау мәселесі туралы**

Мақалада 1985-1991 жылдары іс жүргізуде көстiлділікті сақтау мәселелері қарастырылған. Қайта құрудың басында қоғамды демократияландыру процестерінің күшеюі кеңестік дәуірде шешімін таппаған көптеген әлеуметтік, этникалық және басқа да мәселелердің жаңа өрлеуіне әкелді. Қазақтар үшін осындай өткір мәселелердің бірі қоғамдық өмірдің барлық саласында қазақ тілін қысқарту мәселесі еді. Қарастырылып отырған кезеңде сол кездегі жоғарғы партия басшылығы тіл саясатында мәселелердің барын мойындаған. 1987 жылғы қаңтарда Қазақстан Компартиясы Орталық Комитетінің пленумында Г.В. Колбин республиканың партиялық ұйымын қазақ тілінің проблемаларын елемегені және ресми іс жүргізуде қазақ және орыс тілдерін тең қолдану қажеттілігі үшін сынға алды. Сонымен қатар Қазақстан Республикасы Президенті мұрағатының мұрағаттық материалдары пайдаланылды, «Республикада қазақ тілін үйренуді жақсарту туралы» және «Республикада орыс тілін үйренуді жақсарту туралы» қаулылар зерделенді, онда қарастырылып отырған кезеңдегі республикада қазақ-орыс көстiлділігін дамыту және тарату мәселелері көтерілген. Автор қазақ тілінде іс жүргізуді енгізу жөніндегі жұмысты ұйымдастыру қазақ тілді халықтың сұранысын қанағаттандырмады деген қорытынды жасайды және қазақтар тұратын аймақтарды мысалға ала отырып, іс-қағаздарының орыс тілінде жүргізілгенін көрсетеді. Әлеуметтік қызметтің аса беделді салаларында орыс тілінің үстемдігі қазақтар үшін жиі жағымсыз әлеуметтік-психологиялық зардаптарға әкеп соқтырды.

*Кілт сөздер:* қазақ тілі, орыс тілі, көстiлділік, іс қағаздарын жүргізу, Қазақ КСР, ұлттық саясат, қазақтар, ұлтаралық қатынастар, тіл саясаты, қаулылар.

Г.М. Байгожина

### **К вопросу о соблюдении принципа двуязычия в делопроизводстве в Казахстане в 1985–1991 гг.**

В статье исследованы проблемы соблюдения двуязычия в делопроизводстве в 1985–1991 гг. В начале перестройки активизация процессов демократизации общества привела к новому подъему многих нерешенных в советское время социальных, этнических и других проблем. Одной из таких острых для казахов проблем был вопрос сокращения казахского языка во всех сферах общественной жизни. В рассматриваемый период высшее партийное руководство признало наличие проблем в языковой политике. На Пленуме ЦК Компартии Казахстана в январе 1987 г. Г.В. Колбин подверг критике партий-

ную организацию республики за игнорирование проблем казахского языка и необходимость равного использования казахского и русского языков в официальном делопроизводстве. В статье использованы архивные материалы Архива Президента Республики Казахстан, изучены Постановления «Об улучшении изучения казахского языка в республике» и «Об улучшении изучения русского языка в республике», в которых поднимались вопросы развития и распространения казахско-русского двуязычия в республике в рассматриваемый период. Авторы пришли к выводу, что организация работы по внедрению делопроизводства на казахском языке не удовлетворяла запросов казахоязычного населения. На примере районов с преимущественно казахским населением автор показывает, что делопроизводство велось на русском языке. Доминирование русского языка в наиболее престижных сферах социальной деятельности имело зачастую отрицательные социально-психологические последствия для казахов.

*Ключевые слова:* казахский язык, русский язык, двуязычие, делопроизводство, КазССР, национальная политика, казахи, межэтнические отношения, языковая политика, постановления.

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## Information about the author

**Baigozhina Gulnar** — PhD, Karaganda University named after academician E. A. Bu- ketov, 38 Gogol str., Karaganda, Kazakhstan; <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7779-9509>