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**External and internal factors of destabilization of the linguistic phenomenon
escalation in the context of political crisis in Ukraine**

***Abstract.** We consider external and internal factors of destabilization linguistic phenomenon in the context of heightened political crisis in modern Ukraine. It is alleged that internal factors of destabilization Ukrainian society, which is pro-Russian political forces largely dependent on foreign policy preferences Ukrainian society and politics in general. By intensifying focus on what external and internal factors during the years of independence created linguistic and political problems that turn into conflicts, and this led to a political crisis in modern Ukraine.*

Internal destabilizing factor was the elections, particularly those that took place in 1994, after which in Luhansk and Odesa region there appeared bilingual Ukrainian-Russian and monolingual Russian schools and at the local level in these areas introduced the Russian language as official, which was direct violation of the Constitution of Ukraine, which didn't confer local authorities with such powers. After the elections held in 1998, in the parliamentary committees on the bills there began to appear pro-Russian politicians that were aimed at improving the status of the Russian language, which had become official / second state or regional, although such a rule, but in the law « On ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages» was nowhere introduced. Until 2004, the Ukrainian community has been completely politicized and divided by linguistic and political grounds on the Ukrainian Center and the West on the one hand, and the Russian-speaking East and South, on the other. Each of these regions voted for their candidate: South and East - Yanukovych, who is supported by Russia and the Centre and the West - a Ukrainian candidate from the national-democratic forces. Beginning in 2006, there was held a «parade of sovereignties language» when local councils of South and East Ukraine

have taken a decision on granting the Russian language the regional status, which lasted until 2010. The congress, held in 2008 in Severodonetsk, which was attended by representatives of Russia, showed that the issue of the Russian language is not resolved, and not removed from the agenda either by pro-Russian political forces of Ukraine nor Russian politicians and power. The confrontation that constantly arose between the right and left political forces, their leaders, members of polar political parties, the government and civil society, which is born, never stopped during all the years of independence. And to preserve state sovereignty, Ukrainian society has to have such a dominant ideology that does not protect the interests of certain political forces and but of every Ukrainian and is going to work as the benefit of the Ukrainian people. This suggests that the language problem in modern Ukraine came from the state, has become a political nature, was to inhibit the formation of the Ukrainian political nation, what caused the political crisis began to threaten, constitutional order and state sovereignty of Ukraine, created danger in different spheres of life: national, political, economic, military, environmental, informational, demographic, international, legal and so on.

Key words: *constructive, external and internal factors, destructive, language policy, destabilization, political crisis, modern Ukraine.*