
ВЗГЛЯД В ПРОШЛОЕ LOOK TO THE PAST ЎТМИШГА НАЗАР

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ЕИ ДАВЛАТЛАРИДАГИ МУҲОЖИРЛАРНИНГ ТИЛГА АСОСЛАНГАН ИНТЕГРАЦИЯЛАШУВ ОМИЛИ: ГЕРМАНИЯ МИСОЛИДА



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АННОТАЦИЯ

Ушбу мақолада муҳожирлар ва қочоқларнинг оиласига мансуб бўлган фарзандларнинг тилга асосланган ва маданий интеграциялашувини таъминлаш масаласи бирламчи аҳамият касб этувчи, Германиянинг тилга асосланган ҳозирги замон сиёсати муҳим масалалардан бири сифатида таҳлил этилган. Немис тилини ўзлаштирганлик даражаси ва интеграцион имкониятлар ўзаро узвий боғлиқдир. 2015–2016 йилларда Германияга 1,139 млн.га яқин қочоқлар кириб келиши муносабати билан юзага келган миграцион инқироз шароитида, мазкур муаммо янада долзарб аҳамият касб этади. Ота-оналари билан биргаликда муайян давлатга яшаш мақсадида кириб келган болаларнинг тилга асосланган интеграциялашув масаласи давлат аҳамиятига молик даражага кўтарилади. Мақолада инқироздан кейинги шароитда Германия ҳукумати томонидан мавжуд масаланинг ечими борасида қўлга киритилаётган натижалар хусусида фикр юритилади.

Таянч сўзлар: миграция, инқироз, меҳнат миграцияси, қочоқлар, одам савдоси, ишсизлик, терроризм ва хавфсизлик.

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ФАКТОР ЯЗЫКОВОЙ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ МИГРАНТОВ В СТРАНАХ ЕС: НА ПРИМЕРЕ ГЕРМАНИИ

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье рассматривается один из важных вопросов современной языковой политики Германии, где языковая и культурная интеграция детей из семей мигрантов и беженцев. Знание немецкого языка и возможности интеграции находятся в непосредственной связи. В виду миграционного кризиса 2015–2016 гг., когда в Германию прибыло около 1,139 млн беженцев, этот вопрос приобретает все больше особую актуальность. Языковая интеграция детей, прибывших в страну вместе с родителями на жительство, становится задачей государственного масштаба. Статья ознакомит с тем, насколько успешно этот вопрос решается правительством Германии в посткризисный период.

Ключевые слова: миграция, кризис, трудовая миграция, беженцы, торговля людьми, безработица, терроризм и безопасность.

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THE FACTOR OF LANGUAGE INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS IN THE EU COUNTRIES BY THE EXAMPLE OF GERMANY

ANNOTATION

The article discusses one of the important issues of modern language policy in Germany, where the linguistic and cultural integration of children from migrant families and refugees. Knowledge of the German language and integration capabilities are in direct communication. In view of the migration crisis of 2015-2016, when about 1,139 million refugees arrived in Germany, this issue is becoming increasingly important. The language integration of children who have arrived in the country with their parents for a residence becomes a task of national importance. The article will introduce how successfully this issue is solved by the German government in the post-crisis period.

Keywords: migration, crisis, labor migration, refugees, human trafficking, unemployment, terrorism and security.

The best way to explain what language policy is is to give an example from the medical field: language policy is a type of preventive treatment of wounds, in those places where it hurts or can be damaged soon. If you take the example of Switzerland, which should operate in four native languages, it is largely free from pain, while Belgium suffers from incompatibility between the French and the Flemish[1].

If we look at the development of the German language in the last few years, we can first see the delineation of the linguistic image. As for grammar, this is manifested in the gradual disappearance of the subjunctive mood. In addition, the influence of English on German is growing steadily. Here one can distinguish the use of anglicisms and the so-called "Danglish / Nemi"[2]. The term "Anglicism" refers to foreign words emanating from English, which were used in German (e-mail, laptop, meeting), but also used for words, phrases, and sentence constructs that were copied from English to German (Make sense instead of meaning make sense)[3.34-41]. It does not unequivocally determine at what point Danglish[4] begins, which means the integration of English words, language applications and grammatical structures into German, and is a term from German linguistic criticism. These language combinations of English and German often lead to the fact that neither one nor the other language is used grammatically correctly. Danglish is used when English verbs or adjectives are "Germanized," although there are corresponding German words that express the same facts (the flight was canceled, I downloaded the program). After Danglish initially appeared in various professions (the advertising industry, the music industry) and, in general, the growing importance of computers and the Internet, now it is also in many other areas, such as government and universities, in politics and in the media, and - more and more pushes language in German there.

Language policy is an integral part of the national policy of any state. Language plays a key role in European integration policy. A recent comparative study by the Language Testing Association in Europe (AYATE) on integration and naturalization policies in 19 European countries, notes that only eight countries do not have the language conditions for issuing a residence permit or that migrants contract to obtain citizenship. In the rest

of Europe, migrants must pass a national language test in order to obtain citizenship. Strikingly, how to achieve your goal becomes very difficult. The required level of language, as well as the number of hours during which these levels should be achieved, differ significantly from each other. These differences are already understood as a sign that the link between language knowledge and integration produced in programs is a political construct.

One of the new developments in the study of learning a foreign language is the interest in "multilingualism", which for several years has become a fashionable topic in the field of foreign languages. A multi-faceted language is both a unifying and separating force: German speakers understand each other; but do they feel belonging on the basis of their common mother tongue? Do they feel belonging to the German nation? But the entourage of the German-speaking society proves the opposite: the one whose native language is French is not necessarily French, he may also be from Belgium or Switzerland or from Senegal - and, of course, will not consider himself a Frenchman[5.85].

However, this in no way relates to the German-speaking population of Europe. The German-speaking janitor feels just as little as the Germans as a Luxemburg, most Austrians also consider their country a separate country with its own identity and emphasize differences in language and mentality in front of Germany. The term "multilingualism" can refer to many things:

Firstly, it has a political dimension and means the existence of several languages in a state territory, such as countries like Switzerland, Belgium or Canada. Even in most African countries, this trend is observed. Today it can be assumed that, almost everywhere, multilingualism has become the main principle in the existence of the inhabitants of the country, including in Germany, and that true monolingualism is a rather rare exception.

Secondly, "multilingualism" also means individual multilingualism and, as such, has an educational aspect. If you look through the prism of the language policy of the European Union, you need to highlight a clear definition of the principle, for example: "every EU citizen should speak (besides his native language) at least two other European languages". It can be said that this principle of the EU provides multilingualism, but at the same time it creates new, uncertain inconveniences, and maybe of a political nature?

One of the most acutely debated internal political issues in Germany, which was especially clearly manifested during the migration crisis of 2015-2016. Migrants who arrived in the country for the purpose of naturalization, continues to be the main issue of integration. First, the migration policy of the Federal Republic of Germany testified that the full integration of migrants and refugees is not realizable without their knowledge of the language of their host country. That is, their equal and voluntary inclusion in all spheres of life of German society is not recognized if they do not master the state language.

In 2016, the first in the history of Germany, a federal law on integration (Integrationsgesetz)[6.] was adopted, which noted that strengthening the language integration of migrants and refugees was one of the leading priorities. German Chancellor

Angela Merkel, welcoming the adoption of this law, emphasized the importance of studying the language of migrants of their country of residence: "Esseisehr wichtig, Integration als Angebot an die Menschen, die zu uns gekommen sind, zusehen, aber auch als Erwartung: dass sie die deutsche Sprache lernen und dass sie sich an unsere Gesetze halten" ("It is important to consider integration as a chance for people who come to us, but also as an expectation on our part that they will learn German and adhere to our laws") [7].

According to German demographic statistics, every third child in the country was born into a family of first or second generation migrants [8]. Raising these children in the atmosphere of German language speech culture becomes a task of state importance. Such goals to a large extent give students responsibility for the success of the integration of individuals. And the fact that successfully passed language exams are considered as indicators of successful integration. The schools have teachers who are responsible for the successful education of migrant children. Here one can observe optimism in the field of education, which excludes shared social responsibility for integration.

Recognizing the importance of this aspect of integration, the German government is focusing on the pre-school teaching of the German language to children from migrant families. Since the early introduction to the German language is crucial for the further successful education of children in school, when choosing a profession, for access to higher education and, in the long term, for the development of a child as a future citizen of the country. According to the German specialists of preschool pedagogy and child psychology, children who attend nursery before the age of three, the chance for a successful completion of the gymnasium increases, and consequently, for university studies, increases by 40%. For children from migrant families, this figure is even higher, at 55% [9].

It should be noted that the opposite opinion is also widespread in the expert community, challenging the benefits of bilingualism and multilingualism. Indisputable, however, remains the fact that children with natural bilingualism are more likely to succeed in their future professional life. By building a system of pre-school language education for children from migrant families, the German government is laying the foundations for the cultural and language socialization of future citizens of the country [10.61]. The language policy of Germany in this direction is turned into the future and due to its consistency, scale character, involvement of the public, scientific personnel and, not least thanks to solid financial support, it has every chance of success. On the positive side, we believe that the more linguistic variations, the faster people of two nationalities can join the new society. But, it is necessary to highlight the other side of the process, this, the fact that language barriers arise in society, which can and will contribute to the "inhibition" of effective government.

Higher education institutions should develop new concepts of support for foreign students who, before passing the language exam, start entering the university and also accompany students after passing the exam. In order to attract foreign graduates of universities, Germany needs purposeful work of graduates on their professional orientation.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар:

- 1.[Электронный ресурс] Валоны и фламандцы <http://french-world.info/valony-i-flamandcy/>
В Бельгии приняты три официальных языка. Французский язык распространен в южной части страны, в провинциях Эно, Намюр, Льеж и Люксембург, фламандский вариант нидерландского языка - в Западной и Восточной Фландрии, Антверпене и Лимбурге. Центральная провинция Брабант со столицей Брюсселем двуязычна и делится на северную фламандскую и южную французскую части.
- 2.Негласное сочетание двух слов в случае комбинации и определяющий новое явление, как комбинация двух языков английского и немецкого (денглиш/немийский).
- 3.Schreiber Matthias. Deutsch for sale. // Spiegel. - Ausgabe. - 2006. - № 40. - SS. 34-41.
- 4."De-nglisch" - (Deutsch + Englisch), получается "немецкий+английский" (нем-ийский)
- 5.Trabant J?rgen. Die Herausforderung durch die fremde Sprache. Das Beispiel der Verteidigung des Franz?sischen. - Berlin: AkademieVerlag, 2012. - S. 85.
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- 9.Segregation an deutschen Schulen. Ausmaß, Folgen und Handlungsempfehlungen für bessere Bildungschancen. Sachverständigenrat deutscher Stiftungen für Integration und Migration. -Berlin: (SVR) GmbH, 2013. -