

## UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE IN THE MODERN ACTIVITIES OF SPECIALISTS

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Over the past few years, much more attention has been paid to the development of the Ukrainian language in Ukraine. In 2021, important developments in the legislative sphere took place, namely in July – the Constitutional Court recognized the Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language" as fully in line with the Main Law of Ukraine. The Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language Taras Kremin does not hide his attitude to the decision: "On July 16, three important events coincided at once, and therefore this day is already called significant in the history of Ukraine. First, on July 16, 1990, Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR adopted the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine, a document that became the political and legal basis of the Act of Independence of Ukraine on August 24, 1991. Secondly, on July 16, 2019, the Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language. Finally, on July 16, 2021, the next provisions of this law came into force."

Language is the most discussed topic in the nowadays realities and it gives impetus to strengthen the role of the national language as a major factor in the progress of science, technology, and education. In order to continue the development and simultaneous preservation of language traditions in these areas, a national strategy of language development, increasing the value-motivational status of the Ukrainian scientific language, improving the content and methods of continuing language research is needed [1].

In the process of finding ways to address the language issue, the legislator primarily focused on raising the level of knowledge of the state language among government officials or civil servants. Their life gradually included the need to adhere to the norms of scientific style, including knowledge of the construction and linguistic expression, the principles of scientific

texts, their categories, features, characteristics, structural and semantic aspects and substantive parts, which is an important indicator of scientific language culture.

The language culture of a modern Ukrainian specialist is not only expressed at the level of language and communicative training, but also in the free possession of the national scientific, complex language, in all its manifestations and styles. Unfortunately, despite the fact that many government officials need to constantly process professional information, compile difficult procedural texts, their level of language training is insufficient.

Among modern researchers, whose works are aimed at improving the culture of communication and language culture, there stand out as follows: B. Antonenko-Davydovych, V. Berkov, H. Volkotrub, O. Horbul, O. Kubrak, O. Serbenska, F. Khmil, T. Chmut, S. Shevchuk and others.

A recently introduced state language proficiency test conducted by the National Commission on State Language Standards has shown that it is much easier for young people and candidates for government officials to perform than for those who have long worked in the public sphere. It is not yet clear what statistics will be like a year after the introduction of this assessment, but the high efficiency of innovations is clear.

A government official in his or her activity must communicate in accordance with the basic norms of speech. Their language should be meaningful, full of inversions and means of expression. In their work during the conversation, the government official should avoid tautologies and similar words and phrases; the statement must be accurate, clear and appropriate.

A high level ability of government officials to use the state language is the key to further development not only of the individual but also of all Ukrainians, as it is the government officials who perform their duties to ensure the practical implementation of the functions of the Ukrainian language in public administration.

In order to effectively address the issue of improving the level of knowledge of the Ukrainian language and its culture among professional government officials, the outlined

problem should be considered as complex. This requires combining the knowledge of linguists and public administration professionals.

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