Human Rights Laws on Teaching Local Languages and Code Switching of Tatar Language

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Abstract

Each and every person has the right to receive an education, according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. At the very least, elementary and basic levels of education will be free. Primary education will be required. The general public will have access to technical and vocational education, and merit-based access to higher education will be available to all. The current study investigates code switching, a phenomenon that is frequently seen in bilingual and multilingual communities, based on the research and practices that have been discovered. The justifications for code switching (CS) can change based on the circumstance and context. Therefore, it is crucial to comprehend the roles played by and motivations behind language switches between one's native tongue and a second (or foreign) language. This article aims to advance your understanding in this regard. The peculiarity of the work is that it concentrates on professional language, particularly the language of the forest industry, in a multilingual society where Russian is the language of official papers and documents. Based on information gathered from native Tatar speakers who are proficient in both Tatar and Russian, the research's goal is to learn more about the roles of CS in the professional world, specifically in the language of the forest industry. The researchers used Malik's [1] model for data classification, classifying each instance into relevant categories.

Keywords: code switching, bilingualism, Tatar language, Russian language studies, matrix model, language contact, communication.

Introduction

Strengthening respect for basic liberties and rights is the aim of teaching about the full development of the human personality. All nations, racial and religious groups should be able to understand one another better through education, which will also aid the United Nations [Organization] in preserving world peace. Code switching (CS) is widespread in nations with multiple official languages. It is not surprising that a significant portion of research focuses on CS because it is a common phenomenon in bilingual speech. Our article is based on theoretical concepts that were previously studied by foreign scientists like C. Judith Myers-Scotton. John Poplack. -P. Blom, J. Gumperz, P. Auer, J. Scientists from Russia like M. I and MacSwan. Solnyshkina, G. N. P. Chirsheva. V. together with Korovushkin. The primary goal of the study's authors is to understand the roles played by CS in the Republic of Tatarstan's forest industry. Tatar and Russian are the two official languages of the Republic of Tatarstan, according to its constitution. There hasn't been any research done on Tatar-Russian and Russian-Tatar CS in the professional world, particularly in the forest industry. Speaking of CS in Tatar and Russian, it's interesting to note that bilingualism between Tatar and Russian, as well as Russian and Tatar, is common throughout much of the country. For the purposes of this study, CS is defined as language switching between bilingual speakers who are fluent in both of their native tongues. Phrases, sentences, clauses, and longer single utterances within discourse can all contain the CS. This essay is specifically concerned with the functions of CS between Tatar and Russian. Also included are fewer CS to English translations.

While doing the research, the authors used the following methods: the comparative method, the component and contextual analysis, quantitative methods of material processing and interpretation methods.

Legal Convention on Non-Discrimination in Education

The right of members of national minorities to conduct their own unique educational activities, including operating schools, and, depending on each country's educational policy, to use and teach their own language, must be acknowledged, provided that:
(1) This right is not exercised in a way that prevents members of these minorities from understanding the culture and language of the society at large and engaging in its activities, or that has an impact on national sovereignty.
(2) The quality of education meets or exceeds the general standard set by reputable organizations.
(3) Attendance at such schools is optional.

The Role of Literature in The Science of Law

Undoubtedly, the most luxurious literary texts are the handiwork of the religious editors of every society, who put the presentation of a solid text with all sincerity in order to please God, and the science of law, which is itself a branch of the science of religions, in every society has a literary style and should. It should also be like this, and certainly the position of literature in the science of law is not to encourage and encourage to continue the old style and to maintain adherence to old texts out of prejudice and prejudice, but rather to feel the cultural virtue and the strength of the legal foundation, because today there is no stronger test than the experience of years.

The sublime and efficient prose is the one that has remained stable and eternal for many years, and even today, the society's desire, which penetrates the minds and legal thoughts of individuals and experts, is the continuation of the same old method. Our legal literature is full of eternal works resulting from the combination of creativity and the mysterious embodiment of words, the analysis of which speaks of a beautiful content and firm principles, and the observance of brevity and avoidance of puns, and in the composition of opinions or the adoption of any type of judicial decision or bill. The defense and organization of documents in official document offices is trying to achieve goals that include the implementation of justice and its distribution and expansion in society, the strengthening of human rights, and the preservation of public interests and order in society. In addition to responding to material needs, the document includes spiritual needs as well. In a comprehensive definition of legal writings, it can be said that legal writings are actually a collection of legal and judicial measures and thoughts that the editor with his special talent and inspired by legal knowledge, experiences and savings to meet the need and exercise the right and formalize transactions and personal condition - which is the ultimate cause and reaching material and spiritual desires - is used; that this, itself, was the result of years of continuous suffering and effort and following the old rules; In other words, by looking at the texts of opinions, bills and regulatory documents, the opinions of the supervisory boards and the Supreme Registration Council, and the votes of the general procedure of the Supreme Court of the country, one can clearly see the profound influence of literature in the science of law, which is evident from the writings of high-ranking judges and lawyers and The directors of various registration departments and the respected heads of official document offices shine on the dark side of our history with beautiful words, and their original and literary characteristics are enough to cover a wide range of words and a special elegance of combining spirituality, legal culture and the ruling system.

Self-collected and the result of its successful effects with the powerful leaven of literature is the emergence of rich and proud texts that are considered as capitals of legal knowledge of this land. Here, we avoid judicial speeches that include the reading of the indictment by the prosecutor and the lawyer's defense in the presence of the court, which in turn are coherent oral content and full of legal literary skills and have a special mastery and background, and we only use the written role. We will pay it. It should be said that the drafting of the opinion and the organization of the documents are accompanied by many arguments; Legal concepts and documented reasons are directly involved in legal relations and actions related to it and are regulated by "express text".

It is an official document of historical events that is written with a certain impartiality and makes the conscience of the society believe in the honesty and correctness of the opinion, and the conclusions in such works are so solid that even if there are objections, it is documented and undeniable, because the conformity The writings explain the standards that are meant by the legislator's opinion and are relevant to the actual requirements of the demand - including litigation and transactions and personal circumstances - this feature is by establishing order and general concepts and establishing the relationship between different topics and choosing the way of reasoning from the stage of perception and The association of meanings and the speed of the transfer originated and the process is an official document, a document that can be cited as valid without the need for confirmation

in higher authorities and from the time of occurrence. And basically, the current method of organizing the documents is the result of the thoughts and experiences of the past and is based on the knowledge and analysis that was taken from the declaration of the will of the contracting parties and was written, and the most basic form of that is the expression of the conventional concepts of the subject in various forms and with the understanding of the meanings of the words. It is literary and since most of the documents are inferential in the eyes of notaries, the custom and habit of document writing prepares the form of the document. In organizing documents, in addition to observing all laws, regulations and directives, the notary uses his inferential powers, and inferential documents are documents that are supported by knowledge, experience, and continuity, and are scientifically and practically acceptable and prominent.

Methods

In order to study Tatar-Russian code-switching, participants were recruited from a seed-growing company in the forestry sector in a village in the eastern region of the Republic of Tatarstan. This company was chosen because it is located in a primarily Tatar-speaking region of the Republic; a region which also, however, promotes and educates residents in Russian in the local school system and where Russian is also used in daily communication. In the company virtually all residents are fluent in both Tatar and Russian, while many are also fluent in Udmurt, a Finno-Ugric language, and English, which they learn from grade 5 in the local school system.

The data for this study were collected from native speakers of Tatar. For this study, each participant has been given a pseudonym for confidentiality purposes. Table 1 below provides detail about each of the participants' age, gender, position in the company and education level. In the Russian university system, students typically attend for five years to reach graduation.

Name	Age	Gender	Position	Level of Education
Amir	28	Male	General Manager	University
Amina	26	Female	Manager	University
Ilnaz	27	Male	Specialist-Worker	University
Rinaz	30	Male	Specialist-Laboratory	University

Table 1: Participants

Data were collected using the factory-installed dictaphone application on the Apple iPhone 5. The data collected consist of three hours of recorded speech. One participant, Amina, was supplied with an iPhone and instructed to switch it on to record whenever she was in conversation with any of the other three participants. This method was used in order to allow for more natural and free conversation between co-workers rather than having the researcher present, who does not work at the factory. As an outsider, the researcher's presence may have affected the production of more smooth workplace interaction.

Amina then transcribed the data into Microsoft Word. All pronunciation variations and natural conversational pauses and other intonational effects were preserved in the transcription so as to reflect the actual conversations as they occurred. Whenever the transcript was unclear as to any linguistic or prosodic feature, the recording was consulted to ensure accuracy.

Results and Discussion

The purpose of the paper is to describe CS between the Tatar and Russian languages as observed in speech samples taken from employees of a forest industry company in a village in the Republic of Tatarstan's eastern region. This study's importance lies in the fact that it improves our comprehension of how CS behaves in the workplace. Our research focuses on the motivations and communicative functions of CS.

Using Hijazi's [2] example for classifying and analyzing data, instances of code-switching were classified into categories according to perceived function and motivation. The researcher listened to the recording once without referring to the transcript, then listened again while reading the transcript. Instances of code-switching were then classified according to Malik's model in accordance with the functions or motivations of the speakers pursuant to the context as provided in the recording and within the setting of the forest industry seed-growing company.

Different definitions of the phenomenon have been used in CS studies, and each one has provided a deeper understanding of the practice. J. Gumperz described CS as a "juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of passages of speech belonging to two different grammatical systems or subsystems" (as cited in Jingxia, 2010, p. 10 [3]). In his research on CS among bilingual English students in a university classroom, Krishna Bista discovered that CS "is an alteration of words and phrases between two languages or dialects" [4]. According to Bullock and Toribio [6] and Kazuhiko Namba [5], CS is "the alternating use of two languages in the same stretch of discourse by a bilingual speaker" (p. 20). In Tariq et. al. al. CS is described as "switching from one language/code to another...and mixing two or more languages/codes in one utterance is code mixing" [7] in the

definition from 2013 [7]. According to Hijazi, CS is "an increasingly common phenomenon in bilingual communities around the world in which a speaker uses more than one code, a language, or even a dialect, in the same discourse while interacting with someone who understands these languages" [2]. Furthermore, Poplack describes CS as "the alteration of two languages within a single discourse, sentence, or constituent" [8].

In addition, Myers-Scotton [9] offers the following definition: "Code-switching is the choice by bilinguals or multilinguals of form from an embedded language (or languages) in utterances of a matrix language during the same conversation. The general argument is that code-switching is not qualitatively different from other naturally occurring language data, with the embedded language playing a smaller role in code-switching utterances in a number of ways. Only the additional limitations of the matrix language make it different [10–12].

The researcher proceeded through the transcript, classifying each instance of code-switching into relevant categories using Malik's functions as found in Muthusamy [14]. As noted above, where no other classification seemed appropriate, the function of habitual experience was used. Also, where two or more functions seemed appropriate, instances were placed into both categories. As such, the number of instances as listed in the categories is higher than the actual number of code-switching examples. Also, at times, it was difficult to determine between two or more categories. Instances where placement was difficult are noted in the discussion section. In our research we couldn't find the illustrations to all functions suggested by Malik in the collected samples.

[A: -Sin bugen Airat belen soileshtehme, tege mesele buencha? Did you speak with Airat according to that question?

B: - Uk. No.

A: - Nishlep soileshmeden? Why didn't you speak to him?

B: - Ul bariber gavap bire almiyachak. He will not give me the answer. Ul bit, trouble maker. He is trouble maker.]

In this example, participant B wants to attract A's attention to a person, whom they are talking about, that he is a not a professional expert in his sphere.

- Lack of register

[- C: Alaisa sani yzgergender, mina bit 40 digenner ide. Oh, the number has changed, I was told 40.

- D: Tege kizil koroblar [rus] Pottiputki [English] belen bula ele. Those red boxes will be with the Pottiputki.]

- Mood of the speaker.

[Salem, Sin bugen bik te irte kildeng. Nerse buldi? Hello. You are too early today. What's up?

Eiiiii, Kazanskaya proverka kile, nado privesti v poryadok documenti, osobenno v laboratorii. Oh.., the inspector from Kazan is coming, I need to prepare the documents, especially in the laboratory.]

For example, the above example shows the speaker is bad mood, he is too early to prepare documents for Inspectors from Head department. The whole Russian sentence is more available at that time.

- Habitual experience.

[- Ooooo, привет дустым! Oh, hi, my friend!

- Хэллэр сон ничек? How are you doing?

- Буген теге тракторны карап алырбыз эле? Let's check that tractor today.

- Син заправкада кичэ заправился? Ну и как она? Did you tank up yesterday? How was it?

-Кем? What?

- Кем ди инде? Канишны, дизель. What do you think? Diesel oil of course.]

In this example, it can be seen that the speaker switches to Russian to greet and ask how the friend is doing.

Summary

Code-switching, reasons for which may vary considerably, is a widely observed phenomenon in bilingual and multilingual communities. The CS can happen within phrases, sentences, clauses, and larger utterances within discourse. It is used in professional language as well, and it is of utter importance to understand when and how switching to another language occurs. The study was conducted in the Republic of Tatarstan, where a great part of residents is bilingual, being fluent in Tatar and Russian, both of which are state languages of the republic.

The data for this study, consisting of three hours of recorded speech, were collected from native speakers of Tatar, working for the seed-growing company in the forestry sector. The study focuses on the communicative functions and the motives related to CS. Instances of code-switching were classified into relevant categories according to Malik's model pursuant to the functions or motivations of the speakers.

The study provides examples of CS in different situations with explanation of the reasons of its use, suggesting several main reasons for CS in the professional sphere of forest industry.

Conclusions

In bilingual communities, code switching is extremely common. This article has shown that there can be a variety of justifications for CS in the workplace. We've seen that complete sentences can be code-switched, in addition to just words and phrases. Four factors, including lack of facility, register, speaker mood, and habitual experience, were found to be potential causes of CS in the professional setting after data analysis. The law consists of rules and regulations that are prepared and regulated according to the needs of the society by the discerning people, reviewed and approved by the expert legislators in the parliament and used with the purpose of regulating individual and social relations and creating order, security and justice, after It is validated through legal procedures and the government guarantees its implementation and protection of its privacy and sanctity. The ultimate goal of creating legal rules is to implement order and justice by using legal mechanisms

It is flourishing, but in its extreme form, it has caused conflict, strife, war and conflict in human life, and as a result, lawlessness. Growth and development in various economic, social, cultural and political dimensions have not been achieved, except in the shadow of creating order and security and of course compliance with the "law". Compliance with the law and rule of law indicates the stability and cohesion of the society. Healthy relations between citizens and positive interaction will be possible in the light of compliance with the "law". Security as the main need of today's life in its various dimensions is formed only in the shadow of the law. New needs demand new rules and regulations. Social order is the blessed product of rule of law, and lawlessness is considered a kind of orientation towards social norms; A phenomenon that is seen in all societies to a degree of intensity and weakness. In some societies, accepting the law, obeying and respecting it is rooted in the behavioral culture of the people in such a way that it has become "sacred" for them to the point where "all their actions, behavior, deeds and thoughts show themselves." A society that regulates its movement according to the law, more than anything else, it helps the emergence of creativity and in the direction of prosperity within itself; Since the ultimate and ultimate goal of the law is to create order and establish justice in such an environment, the "ruler of the law" has taken steps to determine the limits and boundaries and clearly outline the relationships of individuals from the legal rights of the members of the protection society, prevent encroachment on the sanctity of people's rights, and create discrimination. And he avoids inequality and uses all his harmony to maintain order and observe justice. In such a society, the distribution of wealth and facilities is done according to the ability, talent and merit of people, the rights and duties are necessary and necessary and before the assumption is made that people are familiar with the laws.

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