

International Research Collaboration on Documentation and Revitalization of Endangered Turkic Languages in Ukraine: Crimean Tatar, Karaim, Krymchak and Urum experience

For 18 years we've applied every effort to preserve '*insular*' Turkic languages in Ukraine, Lithuania, Balkans, in 2006-2007 conducted field studies with Altaic Society of Korea to study languages of Turkic speaking minorities not educated in vernacular. *The paper aims to analyze* our language policies, educational practices towards endangered languages, *share* organizing experience in their protection& promotion in the context of language diversity in Europe; *discuss* language planning& shift including expected cultural/cognitive consequences of language loss.

The filed studies was conducted according to *methodologically checked, 10y.developed* questionnaire which included personal data, knowledge of the mother tongue; basic vocabulary (classified due to frequency of use, from old to modern terminologies); phonetics, main phonological conditions; everyday conversations; morphology, syntax. All the recordings made possible digital measuring of speakers' phonetic parameters in phonological laboratories. International working group took *more then 10Gb audiomaterials, a lot more videos*, invaluable in view of there was the only informant speaking Qrymchaq, less then ten - Qypchaq Urum, only eight Crimean, two - Halych dialects of Karay. Using the experience of teaching at Karay summer school held by Uppsala Univ., after Crimea had been occupied by Russia we created Crimea department in Kyiv which became the only interdisciplinary centre in Ukraine providing international accumulation of scientific abilities to meet cultural, language, scientific requirements of indigenous refugees, monitoring state of minorities' cultural heritage, their language competence using advanced sciences and multimedia resources, major resource for contacts between leading world scientific circles and civil society.

Theoretical and practical approaches to endangered languages

Turkic languages in Ukraine: their state and status

Turkic languages as minority languages in the context of different language situations (case studies)

Interrelations between majority languages and minority indigenous languages

Romantic vs. rationalist language policy models: the different approaches to language protection

Theory and practice of language revitalization

Language identity and language ideologies

The educational policy (multi/bilingual language education, teacher training)

Corpus planning for languages in danger (orthography, dictionaries, grammars)

Conceptual metaphors in the study of endangered Turkic languages

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