

The work is dedicated to the language situation in Belarus at the turn of the 20th and the 21st century. It presents the Belarusian language situation in the context of the East Slavic languages and in a more widespread, postcolonial language continuum which finds itself in a new development phase. The contemporary language situation in Belarus is characterized by historical interferential influence; an emphasis is put on its binary nature which may be found in all spheres, and demonstrates the inevitability of a complex analysis. The work deals with the degrees of the contemporary interference, touches upon the process of mutual influence and its impact on the contemporary East Slavic languages is studied on the example of the adaptation of “cerkovnoslovjanizm” (the language of the Orthodox Church).

The aim of the work is to present a common language situation in Belarus which has been developing in the situation of asymmetrical bilingual direction. Anyway, the work doesn't claim to describe all the characteristics concerning language interference in Belarus. The real contemporary bilingual situation is described. The level of speech interference is analyzed in detail.

“Trasyanka”, as the type of the language used in Belarus, is described in a special chapter and it is focused at summarizing previous studies, presenting various and mostly opposed linguistic and non-linguistic views. And on the basis of all the opinions the reasonable approach to language innovation is founded. The study task is to define the place of “trasyanka” among the similar but not identical phenomena, to identify its “sociolinguistic phenomena”. The definition that is offered to use will help to evaluate objectively non-standard language innovations and will prove language balance that supports a literary language.