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## **THE STATUS OF THE ROMANCE LANGUAGES IN MODERN SOCIETY**

*Annotation.* The article deals with the question of romance languages place in the EU and it is emphasized that these languages are poorly represented in many spheres of human activity: cyberspace, international relations, science, technology etc. The author takes into consideration the notion of the weight of language in the context of the EU.

*Key words:* foreign language, English, weight of language, EU, official language, romance languages.

Solutions in the field of learning and teaching foreign languages taken at the national and supranational level under the influence of processes of globalization and Europeanization, put on the agenda the question of whether the English language to expand the language skills of EU citizens, or English threatens the viability of other languages due to the loss of fields of use and hierarchy of languages? Theoretically, this danger is small because some national languages, e.g. German, Italian, or Polish, have in their countries a strong position, moreover, article 22 of the Charter of fundamental rights of the EU says that the EU will respect cultural, religious and linguistic diversity. Actually, the situation is due to three paradoxes:

– the first paradox lies in the fact that the EU was originally a Franco-German project, but, despite the leading role of France and Germany in the EU, the use of French and German languages are decreasing;

– the second paradox is that the rhetoric of the EU and in the official texts retained the support of multilingualism and cultural and linguistic diversity, but in practice has a policy of complacency towards the introduction of market relations;

– the third paradox is that, traditionally, foreign languages have been studied in the context of culture and literature. The English language is soaked in British and American culture, but as a result of globalization, an increasing number of people with other native languages use the English language in ways that have nothing to do with English cultural norms.

Therefore, in each country, regardless of the structure, origin and traditions of the education system are very relevant questions about what languages should be used, with some relation between the languages and for what purposes. Today, with the development of information technology English as hypercentral language begins to experience competition from Chinese, Spanish and Arabic. Regardless of the outcome of relentless battle waged by the two models of the linguistic order, one thing is clear: the language issue cannot be considered only from a linguistic point of view. This is the most important geopolitical challenge of our time, and it must be considered from this point of view of new theory.

In the base of the approach having the name “quantitative and rational choice of foreign languages” is the notion of the weight of language that reflects the influence of the language on the people communication. Although the weight of the language is directly

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linked to the number of its speakers, it is not limited to this one variable. Many other factors are considered while determining the weights of languages, for example, the human development index in the countries using the language, or the percentage of the presence of language on the Internet. Methods for determining the weights of the languages use parameters that are difficult to quantify; even the most important of them, the number of native speakers, it is difficult to determine with precision, because many people in everyday life use some languages and not one.

The relationship between native language from birth are decisive, because the use of language mediation go far beyond their primary geographic range. Taking into consideration the complexity of the assessment, we must be very careful with manipulation of these data.

Another approach to the weight estimation is based on the languages they have the status of official language. Thus, among the romance languages Spanish, Italian, Catalan, Portuguese and Romanian are official, at least in the same country. In addition, French is official language in 15% of the world, Spanish is about 10% Portuguese and 4%. Other romance languages have the status of regional (Galician, Friulian, Sardinian, Gallo, Occitan and Ladin). In general, romance languages are native for about 800 million people. These languages occupy a prominent place in education: along with English, which is the most studied language in the world about 15% of students choose to study French, Spanish or Italian. In addition, French and Spanish are among the six languages, which created two-thirds of the world literature.

Despite this, the romance languages are poorly represented in many spheres of human activity: cyberspace, international relations, science, technology etc, the Internet page of romance languages make up about 13% and international organizations, in the past traditionally the former multilingual, now openly encouraged the use of one working language is English. In 2009, the European Commission 74,61% of the documents were written in English, of 8,32% in French and 2,74% for German.

According to the Science Citation Index, only 2 percent of scientific publications are published in romance languages, against 95% of publications in English. In this area, in the centre of the knowledge economy are the main challenges. Spanish, French, Italian, German and Russian languages that had a certain weight in the scientific world, with increasing speed lose it in the almost exclusive use of English. This fall is not a failure in the countries concerned, interest in science, and is the result of deliberate research policy, which recognizes the value only of publications in English.

To the phenomena of the same order includes the ever-growing trend to encourage the use of English at international conferences, even if none of the participants is Anglophone, or lecturing at universities in English under the pretext of attracting foreign students. A frequent occurrence was the transition to English in the education in training programmes of doctors, which began in Northern Europe and led to the fact that the languages of these countries because of the abandonment of the national language came the loss of functionality, i.e. the gradual disappearance of the vocabulary of a specific language.

But it's important to say that the British exit from the EU, or "Brexit," would leave the bloc's institutions without their largest and most influential group of native English speakers. That means English in the EU could get problematically weird. The English of the EU is already strange. "Euro-English" is a thing, and features incorrect usage often introduced by "false friends" from romance languages, like using "'control' to mean 'monitor' because *contrôler* has that meaning in French," as the Economist writes.

An official EU report from 2013, “Misused English Words and Expressions in EU Publications,” addresses dozens of such incorrectly used terms, everything from “actor” to “valorize.”

Replacing “deadline” with “delay” is extremely confusing to a native English speaker. Of course, there is nothing fundamentally wrong with a word having multiple meanings, even contradictory ones. (“Oversight,” for example, can mean both keeping careful watch over something and overlooking it.) There is also nothing fundamentally wrong with the emergence of pseudo-languages among non-native speakers, often called “pidgin” languages.

In the context of the EU, though, the stakes are higher.

For one thing, because speakers come from so many linguistic backgrounds, they may each impart different understandings of unconventional English. (The EU has 24 official languages, in addition to numerous regional languages and dialects familiar to officials.) “Delay” as “deadline” may make perfect sense to a eurocrat from Country A but not to a colleague from Country B. Miscommunication ensues. Second, the EU is in the business of writing law. The official declarations makes need to be precise and understandable for the rest of the English-speaking world, even if the reader has no working knowledge of Euro-English.

Thus, today, the greatest weight by a wide margin from the rest are English, French, Spanish, German, which today are dominant in the EU by number of them who are interested in learning these languages occupy a priority position. According to data, languages that the greatest number of Europeans learns, are distributed in the following order: English 41% French – 19%, German 10%, Spanish 7%, Italian – 3%. At the same time, 81% of Swedes, 80% of Dutch and 78% of Danes claim that speak English, as against 39% of Italians and 36% of Spaniards and Portuguese. 47% of Europeans say they know only native language.

In addition, after the last EU enlargement in 2007 adopted the EU Directive that all the efforts of the members of EU should be aimed at the study of the languages of new EU members.

#### **Litterature:**

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## **Notes**