

Since the English is not the character's mother tongue, in his speech you can hear errors: ... *he's not to be looking for Davis...*; *Was she saying things about me? — Not at all. Only things of the pleasantest nature.* However, Poirot does not pretend to seem local and includes French words and expressions in his speech: *Monsieur, Mademoiselle, mon ami, bon, voilà, doucement, aurevoir, voyons, mon Dieu, petit sphère, vite.* Moreover, each time he emphasizes his ethnic background: *No, no, no, I am not some "French gent, "I am some "Belgian gent".*

The social status of a private detective who is always in contact with people of different background determines his attitude towards them as an exclusively polite and attentive interlocutor. *Without you, I can do nothing; What is your own idea? Madame, you are in the right and I am in the wrong. Your remarks are just and intelligent.*

The character often speaks about himself in third person, which points to his self-respect and indicates to his ability to get out of awkward situations: *The lungs of Hercule Poirot demand something more substantial: the good air of the town.*

As a result, the viewers get the image of a person whose appearance, manners, speech and behaviour indicate to a person of high moral principles.

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WILL ENGLISH BE THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE OF THE FUTURE?

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ — ЭТО УНИВЕРСАЛЬНЫЙ ЯЗЫК?

Language is the road map of a culture.
It tells you where its people come from
and where they are going.

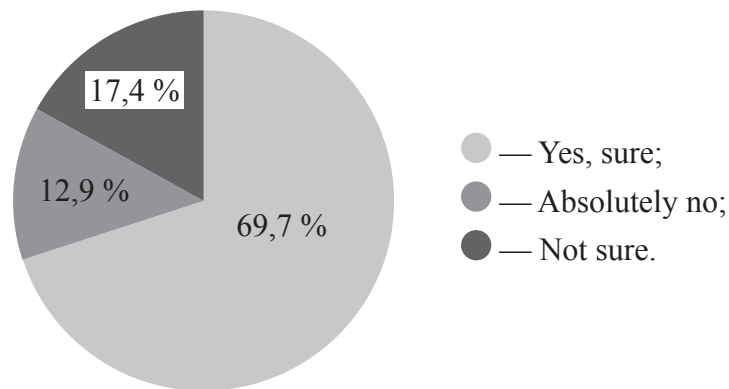
Rita Mae Brown

What a thorny path a language can take in a few centuries! Today, scientists note the fact that the language situation in the world is changing. Every month 2 languages die out and in 100 years their number will be reduced to 500–3000 thousand. We can suggest that international languages will not lose their

relevance for a long time. Then the question arises, which of the international languages can become universal for all humanity? The universal language may refer to a hypothetical or historical language spoken and understood by all or most of the world's population. In this work, we would like to consider historical languages as a possible universal language for all people in the future. According to the latest world statistics the following languages are the most used as a native language by humanity: Chinese, Spanish, English, Hindi, Arabic and Russian. Just imagine that our entire humanity consists of only 100 people. How many people would speak these languages? (Chinese — 17, Spanish — 6, English — 5, Hindi — 4, Arabic — 4, Russian — 2, Others — 62 (Besides there are about 6 thousand languages in the world.))

Our work was aimed at studying the attitude of people of different age groups to the formation of a universal language as common mother tongue. More than 200 people were interviewed. There were students from different universities: BSEU, BNTU, BSTU, MSLU, MSMU; students from 9–11 grades and also people from 35–55 years. Among them the questions were as follows:

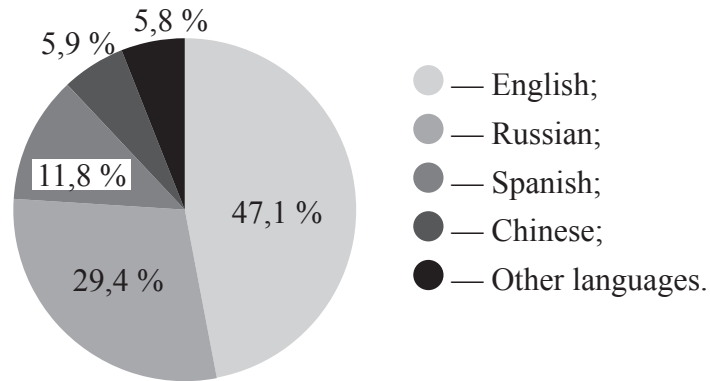
1. Do you think a universal language is needed?



2. What language would you like to see as a universal one?

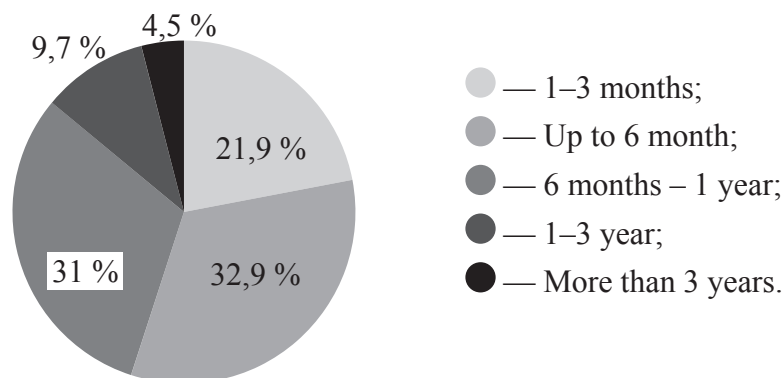


3. What historical language could become universal?



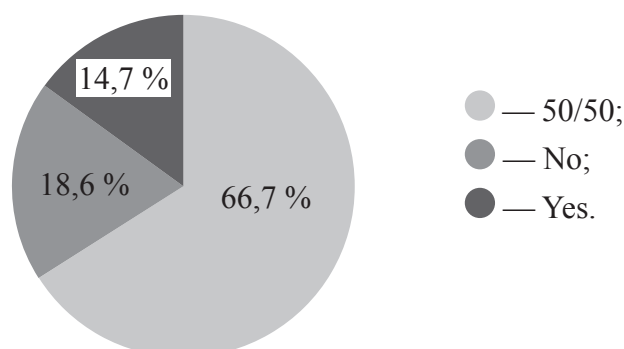
It should be emphasized that at the moment the Russian language ranks second among the proposed languages. This choice is related to the age category of the respondents. Young people are predisposed to the choice of English, which suggests that in 20–30 years the percentage will change dramatically.

4. How soon would you be able to adapt to a universal language when using it in everyday life?



The data of this result are due to the age of the respondents. Based on the information received, people under 30 can easily adapt from six months to a year, and people over 30 can adapt from a year or more.

5. Will the nation lose its identity if a common universal language is established in the world?



Based on the above, the choice of a universal language does not depend on the number of speakers. As we said earlier, English is the 3rd most common language in the world. Of course, the language, the possession of which is constantly important for business relations and cultural development of both individuals and entire Nations is considered to be international. That's why English is a leading contender for the role of a universal language. We can conclude that this choice, from our point of view, is due to the fact that English is: the language of trade and business, education, science and technology, film industry etc. Today we can say with confidence that in the XXI century English is number 1 international language. How long it will remain international is difficult to say. But, certainly, this status will remain not one more decade.

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**ANGLICISMS AND AMERICANISMS
IN OUR EVERYDAY COMMUNICATION**

**АНГЛИЦИЗМЫ И АМЕРИКАНИЗМЫ
В НАШЕМ ПОВСЕДНЕВНОМ ОБЩЕНИИ**

Recently, young people have started to use in their speech the so-called “Anglicisms” and “Americanisms” — derivatives from British and American words. This type of borrowing is called calque.

Calque is a word taken from one language and translated in a literal or word for word way to be used in another language [1].

The main purpose of this work is to identify the influence of borrowings from the English language on Russian in everyday communication.

Today one of the main sources of popularization the English language is modern pop culture. Passion for popular music of various genres, which is currently performed mainly in English, watching mainly American films lead to the frequent use of Anglicisms and Americanisms in Russian, and most of the population uses them regardless of gender, age, social status.