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## **LINGUISTIC FORECASTING: THE WORLD LANGUAGE OF THE FUTURE**

### **Лингвистическое прогнозирование: мировой язык будущего**

With the transition to globalization humanity, especially linguists, thought about a universal means of communication about the need for the emergence or creation of a world language. The purpose of our work is to predict the world language of the future.

In the XIX century such two artificial languages as Volapyuk and Esperanto appeared. The grammar and pronunciation rules of the first turned out to be too confusing and the second was created after the English language began its global expansion. Nevertheless, Esperanto played a certain role in establishing ties between people: literature was created on it, students studied it in graduate school, conferences were held on it, marriages were created between foreigners who communicated in Esperanto in the family, children were born for whom Esperanto was the first language.

Nowadays English has established itself as a lingua franca – an international language and today every third inhabitant of the Earth speaks it. Some suggest that Chinese will soon take the place of English, as the number of native speakers of the latter is steadily growing. However, we see this as unlikely since English will not be easy to replace with another language due to, for example, the mass character of QWERTY keyboards and the main English-language Internet sources. In addition, learning the tones of Chinese becomes harder with age and it is possible to master hieroglyphs at a good level only by starting to learn the language from early childhood.

Scientists believe that by 2115 there will be no more than 600 languages left on the planet (now there are about 6000). It is known that the process of the disappearance of languages has been going on for more than a century. It began with numerous territorial seizures and colonization when native speakers were either enslaved or punished for using native speech. So most of the languages of North America and Australia disappeared. Then urbanization began which forced people to live away from home and study urban lingua franca.

New «languages» can be identified on the linguistic map of the world.

*Kiezdeutsch* is a multiethnic language of German youth in which Arabic and Turkish words are often mixed with German.

*Singlish* is the Singaporean version of English which has already become a native language for many Singaporeans and a second language for the rest of the country's citizens. The vocabulary consists of words of English, Malay and Chinese origin.

*Naija* is an English-based Creole language widely used in Nigeria as lingua franca. It has already spoken by more than 75 million people.

*Kebab norsk* is a Norwegian ethnolect, in which words from Turkish, Arabic, Urdu, Punjabi and other Oriental languages are found, serves as a means of communication for migrants living in Norway.

Nevertheless, in our opinion, in the next few centuries English will remain the world language.

Firstly, according to 2015 data residents of 101 countries use English for everyday communication, 60 countries use Arabic, 51 countries use French and Chinese and Spanish are approximately on the same level: they are spoken in 33 and 31 countries, respectively.

Secondly, the specificity of the structure of the English language makes it quite easy to master it at an elementary level. Most likely its role as the language of science, culture, diplomacy, world trade and transport will remain, and all this will help overcome the negative attitude towards it. At the same time, it himself can differentiate significantly in oral and everyday speech, but the visual form will preserve his unity.

Thus, linguistic forecasting, which is what is usually called the activity aimed at predicting the future state of languages and the justification of those processes that can lead to this future state, allows us to conclude that English will remain a world language in the future.

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## **EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS IN THE «COVID» ERA**

### **Образование Республики Беларусь в «ковидную» эпоху**

Education is a complex, multidirectional process which includes various aspects. It is not only the acquisition of knowledge, in the broad sense, but also the aggregate of skills and abilities, values and life experience acquired in the process of education.