

*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.

The education system in Belarus is of a State nature and aims to foster a harmonious and well-developed personality. According to the official website of the President of the Republic of Belarus [1], the level and quality of education in Belarus meets international standards. Education for sustainable development enables every citizen to improve the quality and standard of living.

The COVID-19 pandemic has undoubtedly brought changes to the current education system around the world. According to UNESCO [2], more than a hundred countries have closed their schools nationwide. More than half of the students at all levels of education in the world have been affected and have been deprived of academic knowledge, social, emotional experiences, support at all levels of government.

The aim of this article is to consider the specifics of the educational process in Belarus in view of the spread of coronavirus infection.

In the «covid» era educational institutions in the Republic of Belarus have begun to address the following issues: accessibility of education; quality and inclusiveness; psychosocial support; and safety.

Belarus has not been affected by total online learning through the Internet. The organisation of the educational process within the framework of online learning requires special training: material and technical basis, mastery of modern technologies and applications for educational tasks, which can also be used offline.

An important aspect in this context is the prevention of dropping out of the education system. The introduction of new forms and methods of working with students is becoming relevant. Resources such as Plickers, Online Test Pad, Tag Cloud, virtual museums, Travel Guidance, ZOOM and many others are gaining popularity. There is a need for educators of all generations to master a basic set of Internet technologies and applications for working with students. At the same time, it needs to be taken into account that not all families are Internet users. If this is the case, it is important to plan activities with this factor in mind.

If the issue of mass exclusion of the population, including distance or online learning for students, becomes an issue for the state, educators need to be prepared to take emergency action.

The results of the study suggest that the COVID-19 pandemic is a reality in which we now need to learn to live, to plan our activities. Distance or online learning is only possible under the guidance of an educator who intelligently and systematically organizes activities for effective learning of programme material.

Education is a crucial mission to achieve the sustainable development goals of Belarus.

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## INTERNET AND YOUTH-BORN MODIFICATIONS IN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

### Преобразование европейских языков под влиянием интернета и молодежи

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century young people used slang only in their own group. Now, if a new word appears on Twitter, it may go viral. The emergence of a new vocabulary in the literary language is a linguistic phenomenon, expressing in the brightest, most radical form ethno-mental, worldview processes of changing attitudes to reality.

The purpose of the paper is to analyse changes in German grammar, explore tendencies in transformation of the English language under the influence of Twitter, compare datasets of the UK and the US, expound on the aims and specifics of French youth argot and influence of the Internet on the formation of their youth language.

In the first part of my research I expound on the supposed decline of the German language, providing a number of examples, which show changes in grammar on social media: a) the use of Denglish, mixed lower and upper case (*Nicer tag vong Sonne her!*); b) unconventional word order (Now: *Ich kann leider nicht, weil meine Tochter ist krank* – Ten years ago: ... *weil meine Tochter krank ist*; c) current abandonment of preposition 'zu' in use with *brauchen, müssen, dürfen, or wollen*.

In the paper the attention is also drawn to the use of Anglicisms in German, their role in enriching or deteriorating the language is analysed (cf. German replacements for English and Denglish (De+Eng) words (e.g.: *Screen – das Bildschirm; downloaden – herunterladen*, etc.)). As a result of the research on Anglicisms in *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, *Wirtschaftswoche* and *Handelsblatt*, a frequency of 6.58 pure English words per chosen article (analysis of 100 articles) was calculated. It shows that the widespread use of English in business and media does not seem to decrease.