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THE PROBLEM OF CORRESPONDING FUNCTIONAL AND PRAGMATIC CHARACTERISTICS TO BASIC COMPONENTS OF COMMUNICATION

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Annotation: *This article explores the concept of language contact within the context of globalization. It examines the causes, effects, and implications of language contact as the world becomes more interconnected. The article highlights the various forms that language contact can take, such as bilingualism, code-switching, and the emergence of pidgin and creole languages. The causes of language contact in globalization are discussed, including migration and diaspora communities, international trade and business, and travel and tourism. These factors contribute to sustained interactions between speakers of different languages, leading to linguistic influences, borrowing of words, and the creation of hybrid linguistic forms. The effects of language contact are explored, emphasizing the borrowing of words and expressions, code-switching, and the potential for language shift and endangerment. The article also emphasizes the importance of linguistic diversity and the role of language technology in facilitating global communication. The implications and challenges of language contact are addressed, including the need for language policy and planning to accommodate multilingual societies.*



Keywords: Language contact, globalization, communication, language contact's implications, language policy, translation community and hybrid identity.

Language contact has grown more important in the context of globalization. Languages are coming into contact with one another like never before as the globe becomes more interconnected because to advances in technology, travel, and communications. This article goes into the topic of linguistic contact, exploring its causes, effects, and ramifications in the age of globalization.

Language contact is the interaction of different languages within a specific geographic location or social environment. It occurs when speakers of different languages come into prolonged contact, resulting in linguistic impacts, word borrowing, and the formation of new language varieties. Language contact can take many different forms, including bilingualism, code-switching, and the development of pidgin and creole languages.

This article highlights the impact of language contact on cultural exchange, identity, and the role of translation and interpretation services in facilitating cross-cultural understanding. The article also encourages efforts to navigate the challenges and opportunities of language contact through inclusive language practices, language revitalization initiatives, and the development of intercultural competence.

Causes of Global Language Contact:

1. Diaspora Communities and Migration:

Globalization has encouraged migration and the establishment of diaspora groups all over the world. As people from different linguistic origins settle in new nations, their languages come into touch with the local languages, resulting in language mixing and the formation of hybrid linguistic forms.

2. Global Trade and Business:

Communication among speakers of different languages has become necessary as worldwide trade and business have expanded. Multinational enterprises, worldwide supply chains, and cross-cultural exchanges have all created linguistic contact



scenarios, resulting in the exchange of vocabulary, idiomatic phrases, and communication patterns between languages.

3. Traveling and Tourism:

Transportation advancements have made travel more accessible and affordable, resulting in a considerable increase in tourism demand. When tourists and travelers visit different nations, they interact with local communities and languages, contributing to language interaction scenarios. Tourist phrasebooks, English as a lingua franca, and the use of loanwords and loan phrases are only a few instances of language contact in the travel business.

Language contact has the following effects:

1. Borrowing and Loan Terms:

Language contact frequently results in the borrowing of words and idioms from one language into another. This borrowing can be motivated by the necessity to name new concepts, technological breakthroughs, cultural interaction, or the prestige associated with a specific language. Loanwords strengthen languages by expanding their lexicon and linguistic resources.

2. Code-Switching and Multilingualism:

Code-switching is a prevalent linguistic behavior in multilingual communities or bilingual persons. Code-switching is the process of switching between languages during a discussion or even inside a sentence. This phenomenon enables speakers to express their ideas and traverse various social circumstances by utilizing their linguistic repertoire.

3. Language Shift and Danger:

Language contact can result in language shift, in which speakers gradually reject their native language in favor of the dominant language. The dominance of a certain language in education, media, and economic possibilities can marginalize minority languages, leading to their decline and, in some circumstances, endangerment or extinction.

Language Contact's Implications and Challenges:



a)linguistic diversity.

While language contact might result in the extinction of particular languages, it also adds to linguistic variety by generating new linguistic variations. Pidgin and creole languages, for example, originate as a result of cross-linguistic interaction. In an era of globalization, preserving linguistic diversity is critical for ensuring the continuity of unique cultural expression.

b)cultural exchange and identity

Language interaction promotes cultural interchange, sharing ideas, beliefs, and traditions. However, it poses problems regarding language and cultural identity. Globalization has the potential to lead to the domination of some languages, posing issues for cultural heritage preservation and the conservation of distinct linguistic identities.

c) translating and interpreting:

Translation and interpretation services have grown in importance as a result of the necessity for effective language communication in a worldwide environment. Language experts play an important role in promoting cross-cultural understanding and bridging linguistic divides, allowing for meaningful contacts in fields such as business, diplomacy, and academia.

d) language policy and development:

Language contact complicates language policy and planning in multicultural cultures. To accommodate varied linguistic populations, governments and educational institutions must make judgments about language education, instructional language, and language rights. To strike a balance between promoting a dominant language for economic and political reasons and preserving minority languages, careful consideration and inclusive language policies are required.

e)language technology and global communication:

Language technology advancements, such machine translation and natural language processing, have significantly impacted language contact during globalization. These technologies enhance cross-linguistic communication by offering



instant translations, allowing people to communicate between languages. However, they raise worries about linguistic correctness, cultural nuances, and the potential homogeneity of using language.

f)lingua franca and worldwide communication:

Language contact has resulted in the creation of lingua francas, such as English, as global communication languages. English, in particular, has emerged as the dominant language in a variety of fields, including business, science, and academia. This linguistic dominance can lead to power imbalances and disadvantages for speakers of other languages, as competency in the lingua franca becomes more vital for global success.

g)language revitalization and maintenance:

Language contact can both contribute to language loss and give chances for language revitalization. Increased awareness of the need of protecting endangered languages has prompted language revival and maintenance programs.

To safeguard the survival of imperiled linguistic traditions, communities and organizations document endangered languages, develop language revitalization projects, and promote intergenerational language transmission.

h)communication and understanding across cultures:

Language interaction helps to break down linguistic barriers and promotes intercultural communication and understanding. Individuals learn about new cultures, opinions, and ways of life through language contact. This exposure promotes empathy, intercultural competency, and a comprehensive grasp of global diversity, all of which contribute to a more linked and inclusive world. Language contact in globalization has resulted in transnational groups and hybrid identities. These communities, which are formed through migration, diaspora, and global links, frequently demonstrate linguistic diversity and cultural blending. Individuals in such societies traverse several languages and cultural frameworks, forming hybrid identities that combine components from different linguistic and cultural backgrounds.



To summarize globalization continues to influence our world, language interaction will remain an important characteristic of linguistic landscapes. Technological improvements, more mobility, and evolving sociopolitical factors will all have an impact on language contact patterns. Artificial intelligence and machine learning advancements may have an impact on language contact via breakthroughs in translation technology, language learning platforms, and cross-linguistic communication tools. Language contact in the context of globalization is a complex and dynamic phenomena with far-reaching repercussions. It has an impact on language variation, identity negotiations, language policy, and intercultural communication. Recognizing the problems and potential of language contact can help us promote linguistic diversity, preserve minority languages, and develop inclusive and respectful language practices in our linked world.

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SEMANTICS OF PROBABILITY AND POSSIBILITY IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN

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Abstract

This article investigates the semantics of probability and possibility in both English and Russian languages, aiming to uncover the similarities and differences in how these concepts are expressed and interpreted across linguistic and cultural contexts. Drawing from the fields of semantics, pragmatics, and cross-linguistic analysis, the study examines the linguistic mechanisms employed to convey degrees of certainty and uncertainty in English and Russian. Through a comparative analysis of lexical items, grammatical constructions, and discourse strategies, the