



CURRENT TRENDS IN LANGUAGE LEARNING IN THE 21ST CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to current trends in the field of linguistics in the 21st century, in particular, the influence of digital technologies, globalization, artificial intelligence and automatic translation on the development of language. The impact of globalization on linguistic diversity is examined, as well as the processes associated with the preservation and change of identity through language. Particular attention is paid to the development of neural network technologies in the field of translation and their impact on communication between different cultures and language groups. The article also discusses how language shapes perceptions of the world and cultural identity, and its role in sustainable development.

Introduction. Linguistics, as the science of language, continues to evolve amid the dynamic changes brought about by globalization and technological innovation. The 21st century is witnessing several key trends that are transforming the way we think about language and its role in society.

1. The impact of digital technologies on language

One of the most notable aspects of modern linguistics is the impact of digital technology on language development. The age of information technology has brought new forms of communication, such as text messaging, chat rooms, social networks, and online games. As a result, new linguistic phenomena such as abbreviations, emojis, memes, and other forms of creative writing have emerged.

In linguistics, particular attention is paid to how Internet culture changes grammatical and lexical structures. Abbreviations such as "LOL" (laugh out loud) or "brb" (be right back) are not only becoming part of the slang, but are also used by many native speakers, which also affects the traditional norms of writing.

2. Globalization and language diversity

Globalization also has a strong influence on linguistics. In a world where people increasingly cross borders and communicate internationally, the importance of English as a global language of communication is growing. English has become the main language of science, business, and technology. On the other hand, however, it is globalization that is facilitating language contact and language mixing, leading to new hybrid forms.

One of the most striking examples of this process is "spanglish" (a mixture of Spanish and English), which is actively used in the United States. Such language phenomena become



the subject of research by linguists who study the ways in which new languages are formed and their influence on the identity of the speakers.

3. Artificial intelligence and automated translation

Artificial intelligence and neural network technologies are being actively introduced into the field of linguistics, especially in the field of automatic translation. The development of machine translation systems such as Google Translate and DeepL is changing the approaches to translation and language learning. The use of such systems allows people to communicate and exchange information in different languages with minimal expenditure of time and resources.

However, researchers note that despite significant progress in this area, automatic translation is still unable to take into account all the nuances of language, such as idioms, cultural contexts, and the polysemy of words. This highlights the importance of further research in neurolinguistics and cognitive modeling.

4. Language and Identity

Another important topic is the study of the relationship between language and identity. Modern linguists increasingly focus on how language shapes our perception of the world and cultural identity. Language is not only a means of communication, but also an important element of self-expression and belonging to a particular social or ethnic group.

This topic is especially relevant in the context of migration, when people, leaving their home countries, are faced with the need to adapt to new linguistic and cultural conditions. Linguists study how people preserve their native language and culture, as well as how they integrate into new language communities, often maintaining elements of bilingualism or multicultural identity.

5. Language and Sustainable Development

The topic of language, sustainable development and environmental protection has become increasingly popular in recent years. Linguists explore how language can promote environmental awareness and environmental protection. For example, an emphasis on green technologies or sustainable consumption can be supported by the use of appropriate vocabulary in the media and educational institutions.

Conclusion

Modern linguistics, combining traditional research methods and the latest technologies, opens up new horizons for understanding the role of language in society. The influence of digital technologies, globalization, the use of artificial intelligence, and the relationship between language and identity are becoming key areas in the study of language in the 21st century. It is important to note that language is not only a tool of communication, but also an important element of human culture and consciousness. Research in linguistics continues to deepen our understanding of these processes and opens up new horizons for research.

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