

Davydenko Lubov¹, Chmyryova Elena¹

*¹Pyatigorsk State University, Pyatigorsk, Russia,
PhD in Philological sciences, Associate Professor, Professor of Russian Academy
of Natural History,*

<http://www.famous-scientists.ru>, e-mail: linguist_07@mail.ru;

*¹Pyatigorsk State University, Pyatigorsk, Russia,
PhD in Pedagogic sciences, Assistant Professor,
e-mail: alenskiy04017@gmail.com*

THE ROLE OF SPANISH IN MULTIPOLAR INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

Abstract. The goal of this article is to consider the prospects for the development of English and Spanish as a lingua franca in the context of multipolar intercultural communication. The article discusses a new phenomenon in interlinguistics - Global English (Globish) used as a lingua franca functioning in non-native communication. The sphere of interlinguistics is studying international languages, English and Spanish, and their perspectives as world languages in the context of globalization. In the future the emergence of multipolar intercultural communication can be assumed as follows: the unprecedented spread of English as a lingua franca in all spheres of life can be substituted by Spanish.

Keywords: multipolar intercultural communication, interlinguistics, lingua franca, English, Globish, Spanish, backup language.

Multipolar intercultural communication, i.e effective and productive interaction of representatives of different languages and cultures, is becoming more and more important nowadays. A special role belongs to the English

language, the universal lingua franca. English is the language of international communication, the bridge language used to achieve communicative goals by representatives of different language communities.

The sphere of interlinguistics is studying international languages, English and Spanish, and their perspectives as world languages in the context of globalization. Taking into consideration the current demographic and economic situation it is possible to assume that **Spanish** can act as **an English backup** with a reasonable prospect of taking its place and becoming a fully legitimate lingua franca. Both these languages are used mainly in the communicative function to overcome interlingual barriers by representatives of different countries and continents. A significant part of the population considers them native, a great number of non-native speakers use them as foreign languages. They function as tool / working / bridge / vehicular languages in politics, economics, business and science.

At present English ceases to be attached to native-speakers and begins to exist on its own, no longer being either American or British, and turning into Global English as a phenomenon. It is called Globish, or World Standard Spoken English. Globish is a simplified version of Anglo-American English used as a worldwide lingua franca. The trademarked term *Globish*, a blend of the words *global* and *English*, was coined by French businessman Jean-Paul Nerrière in the mid-1990s. J.-P. Nerrière included a Globish vocabulary of 1,500 words into his book “Parlez Globish” [1]. Not quite a pidgin, Globish appears to be English without idioms, making it easier for non-Anglophones to understand and to communicate with one another. “Globish is not a language, it is a tool. A language is the vehicle of a culture. Globish doesn't want to be that at all. It is a means of communication” [2]. “Globish dispenses with idioms, literary language and complex grammar. ... J.-P. Nerrière's books are about turning complicated English into useful English” [3].

Despite the fact that the status of the language of global communication is occupied by English nowadays, it is Spanish that can be a backup language in the

near future (4). Our studies have given us the possibility of making the following preliminary assertion: the objective factor affecting the expansion of the Spanish-speaking world, can be called a geopolitical revolution of the 21st century. This phenomenon has already been called by sociologists a demographic catastrophe, or “the new great migration” [5] which resulted in the emergence of the synthetic variant of English and Spanish - “Spanglish”, the synthesis of the two international languages.

At present there are two possible scenarios.

The first one is manifested in the formation of a single language variant. It is supposed to happen due to the increase of the international lexicon fund, the development of morphological models and syntactic constructions having a lot in common. In this case we can speak about **Global English (Globish)**. Later on **Spanish** can act as *an English backup* with a reasonable prospect of taking its place and becoming a fully legitimate lingua franca.

The second scenario is manifested in strengthening and development of **national languages** and widening the scope of their use.

Anyhow, in the future the emergence of multipolar intercultural communication can be assumed as follows: the unprecedented spread of **English** as a lingua franca in all spheres of life can be substituted by **Spanish**.

References

1. Nerrière J.-P. Ed.(s): Eyrolles. 2004. 288 p.
2. Nerrière J.-P., quoted by Mary Blume in “If You Can't Master English, Try Globish.” The New York Times, April 22, 2005
3. Davidson J. P. Planet Word. Penguin, 2011
4. Akopyants A.M., Davydenko L.G., Chmyryova E.V. Spanish as *a lingua franca* in effective intercultural communication: a hypothesis. Philological Sciences. Issues of Theory and Practice. 2017. № 7-2 (73). P. 64-68.

5. Turchenko N.P., Chmyryova E.V. Artistic foresight of refugees' problem of the Old World in the novel "La Hojarasca" by G.G. Márquez // New ideas in linguistics of the 21-st century: Actual problems and tendencies within the framework of modern directions of linguistics, 2016: Interuniversity collection of scientific works dedicated to the memory of Professor LP. Berdnikova. Pyatigorsk: PSLU, 2016. P. 74-79.