Минусинского и Засаянского края, автор имел «возможность самостоятельно проверить многое из литературных источников и дополнить оригинальным сырым материалом, хотя он не скрывал наличие в нем возможных промахов и недочетов» [7, с. VII - IX].

В заключение отметим, что в работах политических ссыльных последней трети XIX в. были освещены основные черты характера и мировоззрения коренного населения Минусинского округа в XIX в. Политические ссыльные в своих трудах не избежали определенной тенденциозности при анализе традиционного мировоззрения инородческого населения округа и не вышли за рамки, сложившегося в течение XVIII – XIX вв. в российской науке и публицистике образа инородческого населения Сибири, как дикого и неполноценного, находящегося на низшей ступени развития и т.п. Тем не менее, рассуждения и наблюдения политических ссыльных о традиционном мировоззрении коренного населения Минусинского округа и его особенностях, а также роли шаманов в их жизни заложили фундамент для последующего изучения данных вопросов в исторической науке.

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The research into the European Union language policy and its mechanisms

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Аннотация

В статье проанализирована структура работы языковой политики ЕС, механизмы, при помощи которых она действует. Подняты вопросы о статусе и развитии языков меньшинств и региональных языков. Многоязычие играет важную

роль в стимулировании людей изучать и преподавать языки. Посредством языков, люди и государства создают необходимые условия для общения и сотрудничества.

Ключевые слова: языковая политика ЕС, Хартия ЕС по правам человека, языковое разнообразие, многоязычие, языки меньшинств и региональные языки.

Abstract

This article analyses the structure of the EU language policy working, the mechanisms by which it operates. Questions about the status and development of minority and regional languages are raised. Multilingualism plays an important role in the stimulation of people to learn and to teach languages. Through languages, people and states create the necessary conditions for communication and cooperation.

Key words. The EU language policy, the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU, the linguistic diversity, multilingualism, minority and regional languages.

The basis of the EU language policy is posed in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU. There are twenty-four official languages that are represented in the EU but at least sixty languages are spoken by people and different nations there. The legislative documents and reports remain untranslated into regional and minority languages because of the lack of translators and the cost of work. Nevertheless, the European Commission agrees to spend the big amount of money for the working process of «procedural» languages, i.e. English, French, and German.

The linguistic diversity or multilingualism as one of the most important European tendencies is growing and prospering now. As an approval of this vital fact we can find a plenty of different programs that contribute to the development and expansion of European languages. These programs operate by some methods which are divided into three EU language policy areas. Let's consider them in detail.

Firstly, the EU language policy is under control of some main community institutions like European Commission, European Parliament. They deal with regulatory measures and promote the necessary programs to promote linguistic diversity.

Secondly, language policy focuses on policy development for minority and regional languages. There are resolutions that are adopted by the European Parliament almost every year. So, in 2018 the resolution was devoted to the provision of the right to use minority languages in the states of the Union. The minority languages are protected and non-discriminated now.

Thirdly, EU language policy gives the possibility to learn languages which is considered one of the priorities to achieve high results in the career on the account of increasing educational and employment opportunities. It is working to ensure all the necessary conditions for teachers and pupils who want to learn languages. There are different programs with all the necessary conditions to ensure the teaching and learning of languages for teachers and pupils who want to learn languages.

Europe actively promotes the idea of European identity. So, European languages are appreciated by its states and citizens because the culture of the people is expressed through languages, moreover, the economy develops and competitiveness grows. One of the ambitious mechanisms for implementing the language policy of the EU is the study of languages respectively that includes the twenty-four official EU languages. The EU wants every citizen to speak two more languages besides their mother tongue and expects to realize it. It is assumed that children at the age of four begin to learn two foreign languages. Other methods including the Council Recommendation on a comprehensive approach to the teaching and learning of languages and innovative, inclusive and multilingual teaching methods, are also being taken to help EU countries improve their curriculum so that school graduates are more fluent in the languages. The EU supports language learning for many reasons. It is crucial to elaborate some of them:

1. It stimulates people to study and work abroad. Such a tendency is positive because it creates new working places by attracting new people, students and educated workforce and also improves the EU economy.

2. It helps people from different cultures understand each other. That's the point of eroding cross-cultural differences and inequalities.

3. It trades effectively throughout Europe improving an economic factor. By attracting new sources of funding for translation, training, teaching, etc., this area will develop and offer new opportunities for people. And as the whole chain, it will reflect on the economy.

4. It develops the language industry as a whole. The new programs, new ways and methods of learning and teaching like e-learning and a plenty of online courses at an affordable price appear year by year. The language industry needs transformation and improvement like any other activity.

The language policy includes the development of minority languages such as Catalan, Frisian, Saami and Yiddish. For today there is the situation in which these languages are not expanded, they are forgotten and unlearned. Minority languages are uncommon and are located in regions far from the center. To learn these languages are not prestigious and not required when people apply for a job. To teach as well as to develop minority languages is very expensive for the states of Europe; they don't have money because of high debts. The European Commission has an initiative to promote linguistic diversity, regional or minority languages, to maintain an open dialogue among countries and to preserve European heritage.

Indeed, having more than sixty regional or minority languages that are Basque, Catalan, Frisian, Sami, Welsh and Yiddish, the legal status of these languages and the degree of their support are determined by national governments. Lately, more and more often this national identity notion is used in political discourse by minority nations in intention of independence. In a society where national identity and national feeling are brought back to people, they are ready to rise and fight for their rights. This is a problem for European governments to develop new programs that are connected with the support and development of minority languages.

There are some EU founding values like human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, rule of law, human rights. For close communication among people from different countries there is one of the fundamental principles of the EU – multilingualism. This policy aims to develop connection of the governments with their citizens, as well citizens with each other not from their motherland but from other states. Languages bring people together, make other countries and cultures open and accessible to discover new horizons and possibilities, and also strengthen mutual understanding between countries. Europe has a rich linguistic diversity that is needed for the development and research. The multilingualism policy aims to promotion of language learning in Europe. Human history is inextricably linked with languages. Thus, it is vital for the languages' existence to explore them and facilitate people to learn them.

For teaching and studying languages there are all conditions that are comfortable for everybody. European states sponsor educational establishments for educational process, allocate money for the purchase of special equipment and school items and create new spaces for it.

To sum up, there are some perspectives and problems in the work of the EU language policy. European governments try to expand their capabilities and to find new ways for the development of languages. All mechanisms work but not all of them work correctly without internal conflicts. Some cases reveal the interrelation between the language policy and political conjunctions that determine the development of a language (positively or negatively) and national identity feeling among the natives. We can see it in conflicts with Catalonia and other problematic regions that have connection with regional and minority languages. So, the

language policy change might be considered as the first step to significant changes (political, social, economic) taking place in the region in future.

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