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Evolution of Languages and Multilinguality in 21st Century Europe

Visions and Speculations of a Futurist

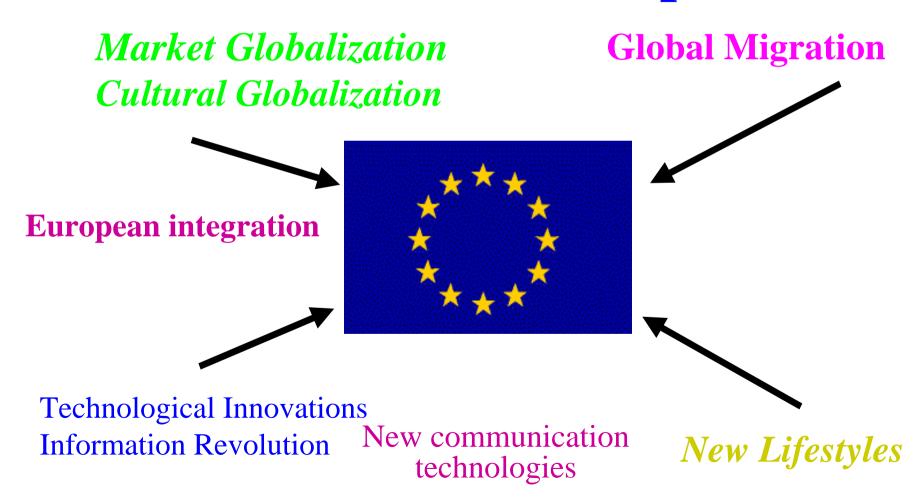
Contribution to the Conference ,,Market of Languages - Languages of the Market" Brussels, June 26, 2000

Overview

- Trends in the Evolution of Languages
- Impact of Language Technologies
- Multilingualism in Europe: Scenarios
- Conclusion



Driving Factors for Language Evolution in Europe



Trends: A Situation Like in Medieval Times

- Growing influence of a Lingua France:
 English
- Disapperance of local languages
 - e. g. Sorabian lang.
- Loss of norms
 - e. g. orthographic standards

- New ephemeral dialects & special idioms of
 - subcultures
 - age groups
 - lifestyle gropus
- New Kreole languages of immigrants

A revolution is under way...

Trends: Commercialization of Language

- Impact of Media and Advertisement
- Market of words ("Verbalienmarkt"):
 - Brand names as intellectual property and commodities
 - Competition for Internet domain names
- Some effects
 - Brand names penetrate into common usage
 - Grammatical rule-breaking as means of attracting attention

Impact of Language Technologies

- 2007 Speech and speaker recognition
- 2007 Highspeed speech synthesis
- **2007 Speech communication** with intelligent homes
- 2010 Automatic translation of documents without manual revision
- 2014 Pocket translators with speech input and output

Open Questions:

- "Do we need to talk to the toaster?"
- Will written language dissapear as a common cultural technique?

Impact of

Internet & Mobile Phones

- E-Commerce via Internet
- M-Commerce via WAP mobile phones
- V-Commerce via talk-WAP phones?

Anderson Consulting:

90% of global enterprises consider applying language technologies for internal communication and costumer relation management.



Portable translator by Xybernaut & linguatec, 2000

Impact of Internet & Mobile Phones

- Email and Chat Room communication liberalise orthographic standards
- English strengthened as Internet lingua franca



Will language get detached from space?

Language Problems for the EU

Problems we are used to:

- Language barriers between member states
- Costs of translation
- Question of official working languages

Problems connected to the enlargement:

- ca. 140 European
 Languages & Dialects
- Language problems for Eastern European SMEs

More than 40.000 official EU documents are to be translated! (not speaking of their transformation in national legal acts...)

EU Programs:

Human Language Technologies



Aims:

- Cost-effective interchanges across languages and cultures
- Natural, easy to use, interfaces to digital services
- Intuitive and effective use of digital content

Scenarios for Language Use at the European Union Level: Horizon 2030

- Euro Babel
- Union Language
- Zero-Language Solution
- CAM Computer aided multilingualism

Scenarios for Language Use

Language technology maturity

Sc. 4: CA Multilingualism Sc. 3: Zero-Language Linguistic diversity Sc. 2: **Union Language** Sc. 1: **Euro Babel**

Scenario 1: Euro Babel

- Aggravation of current trends
- Language problems as a menace to
 - European coherence
 - European competitiveness



Scenario 2: Union Language

- On the administrative level: "Brusselisation"
- Domination of an European administrative language
 - probably English
 - or an artificial language like Esperanto

- On the street level: "Parlons Eurish"
- Development of an Inter-European Pidgin language

Scenario 3:

The Zero-Language Solution:

Concept to Text / Speech

For official documents:

- documents are not created in form of texts but as concept files (XML)
- automatic text synthesis from concept file in any chosen language

- + No official languages necessary
- feasible only for documents, not for political dispute, business negociation or everyday conversation

Inspired by VieCtoS - Vienna Concept to Speech Project (OeFAI 1997ff)

Scenario 4: CAM - Computer aided multilingualism

Political goals

- "equal opportunity": non-discrimination of ("minor") languages
- enhanced competitiveness
- cultural & linguistic diversity
- European coherence

Policies

- multilingual education (not just English as second language!)
- multilingual media (like Arte channel)
- improvement of HLT
- no reliance on purely technical solutions

Sc. 4: A Vision - The ,,Humanistic Dialogue"

- In conversation, everybody uses his or her native language
- Everybody
 understands as many
 as possible foreign
 languages (passive
 competence)

- + Non-discriminating
- feasible only for a couple of main languages

Inspired by Roland Posner: "Good-bye, lingua teutonica?" (1987)

Conclusions

- Linguistic diversity is not an obstacle to European integration but an intellectual resource of growing importance.
- Multilingualism is a main prerequisite for European coherence and should be an educational goal throughout Europe.
- Not only from a political point of view, a non-discriminating approach to the "minor" languages of Europe is a desideratum.